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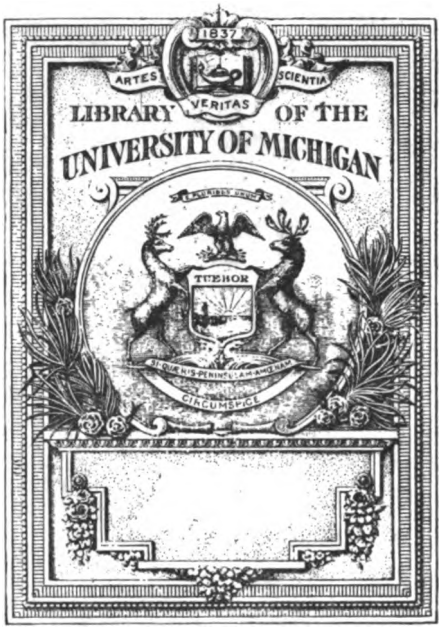

THE GIFT OF
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65TH CONGRESS : : : 2D SESSION

DECEMBER 3, 1917 - NOVEMBER 21, 1918

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

VOL. 113

WASHINGTON : : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : : 1918

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 388.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MIDSHIPMEN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF BILL TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF MIDSHIPMEN AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

DECEMBER 3, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 26, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER:

On account of the serious shortage of trained officers and the desirability of securing as many as practicable through the Naval Academy, I have the honor to recommend that a provision similar to the proposed draft herewith submitted be enacted at the earliest practicable time for increasing the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

The law at present governing the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy, act of February 15, 1916 (39 Stat. 9), reads in part as follows:

> That hereafter there shall be allowed at the United States Naval Academy three midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, ten appointed each year at large, and fifteen appointed annually from enlisted men of the Navy as now authorized by law.

This act was supplemented by the paragraph in the naval appropriation act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 556, 576), which reads as follows:

> Hereafter in addition to the appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, the President is hereby allowed fifteen appointments annually instead of ten as now prescribed by law, and the Secretary of the Navy is allowed twenty-five appointments annually, instead of fifteen as now prescribed by law, the latter to be appointed from the enlisted men of the Navy who are citizens

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of the United States, and not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance: *Provided*, That such appointments shall be made in the order of merit from candidates who have in competition with each other passed the mental examination now or hereafter required by law for entrance to the Naval Academy, and who passed the physical examinations required before entrance under existing laws.

The naval appropriation act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1168, 1182) contains the following paragraph relative to the appointment of midshipmen:

Hereafter, in addition to the appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, the Secretary of the Navy is allowed one hundred appointments annually, instead of twenty-five as now prescribed by law, to be appointed from the enlisted men of the Navy who are citizens of the United States, and not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance: *Provided*, That such appointments shall be made in the order of merit from candidates who have, in competition with each other, passed the mental examination now or hereafter required by law for entrance to the Naval Academy, and who passed the physical examination before entrance under existing laws.

An act to increase the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy until September 1, 1918, approved April 25, 1917, reads as follows:

That, in addition to the number of midshipmen now authorized by law, there shall be appointed during the period from the date of passage of this Act until September first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, one additional midshipman for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress. Nominations shall be made for these vacancies by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates concerned for any regular or special examination that may be ordered before that date.

It will be seen from the foregoing that permanent authority of law now exists for the appointment of 3 midshipmen by each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, 1 for Porto Rico, 2 for the District of Columbia, 15 by the President, and 100 by the Secretary of the Navy from enlisted men of the Navy; also, that temporary authority exists for the appointment of 1 additional midshipman for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, this authority expiring on September 1, 1918.

It is believed that the chief source of supply for commissioned officers of the Navy should be via the Naval Academy, the school which Congress has provided and equipped for training line officers. Here the needs of the service have been carefully studied and courses to cover them have been laid down, standardized, and approved, which will best equip them for their naval duties. These courses furnish the groundwork of a technical education and training necessary for operating, maneuvering, navigating, and fighting vessels at sea under any conditions. They require a knowledge of seamanship, navigation, gunnery, engineering, signaling, secret-code work, military and international law, electricity, etc., as well as discipline and self-control, all of which can best be acquired by the diligent intensive training at the Naval Academy.

The proposed draft of a bill herewith submitted would authorize the appointment of five midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress instead of three—four temporarily—as now authorized by law.

It will be necessary to authorize this increase in order to have at the Naval Academy at the opening of the academic year October, 1919, about 2,200 midshipmen, which will be the number that can be

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accommodated at the academy by that time and it is most important that this proposed legislation be enacted into law as early as possible in order to give Members of Congress ample time to nominate for the examinations which will be held on the third Tuesday in February and the third Tuesday in April, 1919. The class entering this year was not as large as contemplated for the reason that the act authorizing the additional appointments did not pass until April 25, 1917, too late to enable Members of Congress to nominate candidates to get ready for the examinations, even though a special examination was held on June 27.

The gradual increase each year in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy has caused the classes to enlarge uniformly, which is most desirable. If the increase hereby recommended is authorized, it will not fill the Naval Academy beyond its capacity.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

(1 inclosure.)

A BILL To increase the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter there shall be allowed at the United States Naval Academy five midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, fifteen appointed each year at large, and one hundred appointed annually from enlisted men of the Navy as now authorized by law.

SEC. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 392.

AUTHORIZING OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS TO SERVE UNDER THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF BILL TO AUTHORIZE AND EMPOWER OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS TO SERVE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

December 3, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Navy,
Washington, November 26, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Speaker: Under the terms of a convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic, signed by the President on the 25th day of July, 1907, treaty series No. 465, providing for the assistance of the United States in the collection and application of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic, it is provided:

> That the President of the United States shall appoint a general receiver of Dominican customs, who, with such assistant receivers and other employees of the receivership as shall be appointed by the President of the United States in his discretion, shall collect all the customs duties accruing at the several customs houses of the Dominican Republic until the payment or retirement of any and all bonds issued by the Dominican Government in accordance with the plan and under the limitations as to terms and amounts hereinbefore recited.

Article 1, section 9, clause 8, of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

> No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatsoever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

On account of the unsettled conditions in the Dominican Republic, it is deemed to be of the utmost importance that the President be authorized to detail such officers and men of the Navy and Marine

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Corps of the United States as may be necessary to successfully carry out the terms of the convention and the plans of the respective governments thereunder.

The customs houses must be guarded and it is necessary to police the country to maintain order and enforce the laws. Conditions in the Republic are somewhat similar to what they were in Haiti when Congress, on June 12, 1916, authorized the President to detail officers and men to assist that Republic.

It is also believed that for this special service, the officers and men should be permitted to accept from the Dominican Republic, in addition to their regular pay from the United States Government, such pay and emoluments from the Dominican Republic as the President may approve.

A proposed draft of a bill has been prepared for the purpose of obtaining the authority of Congress for the above, and same is recommended for enactment at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

A BILL To authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve unde the Government of the Dominican Republic, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to detail to assist the Dominican Republic officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps: *Provided*, That officers and enlisted men so detailed be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from the Government of the Dominican Republic offices under said Government with compensation and emoluments from the said Dominican Republic, subject to the approval of the President of the United States: *Provided further*, That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive, in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by the Dominican Republic, the pay and allowances of their rank or rating in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps, as the case may be, and they shall be entitled to the same credit, while so serving, for longevity, retirement, foreign-service pay, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the United States Navy or Marine Corps in said Dominican Republic.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Document No. 393.

FISH-RESCUE WORK IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES RELATING TO THE REMARKABLE RESULTS OF THE RESCUE WORK FOR FISHES IN THE OVERFLOWED LANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN.

December 3, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

Department of Commerce,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 1, 1917.

Sir: For the information of the House of Representatives, and especially for the use of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and of the Committee on Appropriations, there is inclosed herewith copy of communication to me from the Commissioner of Fisheries, dated November 9, 1917, relating to the remarkable results of the rescue work for fishes in the overflowed lands of the Mississippi River basin.

Both in its financial results and in its effect upon the food supply of the entire Mississippi region, the communication is remarkable alike in its present results and in the possibilities to which it points. Nearly 10,000,000 fish were saved in the last fiscal year. Larger quantities have been saved before. It would be easily possible to save at least 30,000,000 at very small expense. It would seem evident that we should not allow 20,000,000 or more good fishes to be lost annually for lack of care.

Yours, very truly,

William C. Redfield,
Secretary.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

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NOVEMBER 9, 1917.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE:

Complying with your request, under date of November 1, for data regarding the fish rescued from the overflowed lands of the Mississippi River Basin to be furnished for Mr. Herbert Hoover, the inclosed detailed figures have been taken from the official reports for the fiscal year 1917 and cover rescue operations as now conducted between Homer, Minn., and Friar Point, Miss. The extent of this work, in summarized form, is as follows:

Catfish	4,228,800
Carp	706,030
Buffalo fish	206,905
River herring	177,000
Pike and pickerel	103,610
Fresh-water drum	29,805
Crappie	1,557,010
Warmouth bass	2,400
Black bass	333,720
Sunfish	2,398,540
Pike perch	15,780
White bass	15,300
Yellow perch	110,105
Total	9,885,005

It may be noted that the cost of the rescue operations in 1917, including the salaries of the regular employees, was about $15,000. The value of the rescued fishes if purchased from commercial fish-culturists would be about $175,000. Basing an estimate on results obtained at fish-cultural stations and assuming that 60 per cent of the foregoing rescued fish would survive the natural mortality and reach a marketable size, it appears that the value of these fishes at the present market prices paid to the fishermen would be approximately $500,000.

The bureau's operations cover about 40 per cent of the available fields. The States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois conduct similar operations on a much smaller scale, and some years they do not rescue any fish on account of lack of funds. The bureau's work could easily be extended so as to cover 75 per cent of the available fields without interfering with any State. The number of fish rescued could be increased 300 or 400 per cent at an increase in cost not to exceed 100 per cent.

H. M. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

Fish rescued from overflowed lands along the Mississippi River by the Bureau of Fisheries during the fiscal year 1917.

Species and points of deposit.	Number.
Catfish:	
Galena, Ill	46,500
Bellevue, Iowa	344,000
Fairport, Iowa	112,950
North McGregor, Iowa	531,200
Homer, Minn	548,040
Lake City, Minn	716,770
Richmond, Minn	25,725
Winona, Minn	175,900
Friar Point, Miss	3,325
Fountain City, Wis	646,020
Genoa, Wis	230,000
La Crosse, Wis	370,000
Catfish—Continued.	
Lynxville, Wis	200,000
Trempealeau, Wis	154,465
To applicants	123,905
Total	4,228,800
Carp:	
Galena, Ill	8,800
Bellevue, Iowa	27,300
Fairport, Iowa	4,740
North McGregor, Iowa	26,290
Homer, Minn	122,850

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Fish rescued from overflowed lands along the Mississippi River by the Bureau of Fisheries during the fiscal year 1917—Continued.

Species and points of deposit.	Number.
Carp—Continued.	
Richmond, Minn	22,390
Winona, Minn	30,030
Friar Point, Miss	1,845
Fountain City, Wis	95,230
Genoa, Wis	20,000
La Crosse, Wis	53,000
Lynxville, Wis	5,000
Trempealeau, Wis	171,555
Total	706,030
Buffalo fish:	
Galena, Ill	8,000
Bellevue, Iowa	47,400
Fairport, Iowa	7,735
North McGregor, Iowa	50,060
Lake City, Minn	1,100
Richmond, Minn	17,765
Winona, Minn	450
Friar Point, Miss	3,295
Fountain City, Wis	1,150
Genoa, Wis	5,000
La Crosse, Wis	64,950
Total	206,905
River herring:	
Galena, Ill	177,000
Pike and pickerel:	
Galena, Ill	8,100
Bellevue, Iowa	8,900
Fairport, Iowa	205
North McGregor, Iowa	20,050
Homer, Minn	10,760
Lake City, Minn	950
Richmond, Minn	2,060
Winona, Minn	3,070
Fountain City, Wis	12,485
Genoa, Wis	5,000
La Crosse, Wis	21,500
Trempealeau, Wis	10,530
Total	103,610
Fresh-water drum:	
Galena, Ill	1,200
Bellevue, Iowa	1,875
Fairport, Iowa	530
Fountain City, Wis	200
Genoa, Wis	5,000
La Crosse, Wis	20,000
Lynxville, Wis	1,000
Total	29,805
Crappie:	
Dallas City, Ill	1,105
Galena, Ill	93,000
Bellevue, Iowa	180,875
Fairport, Iowa	43,335
North McGregor, Iowa	261,000
Homer, Minn	209,350
Lake City, Minn	13,325
Richmond, Minn	39,200
Winona, Minn	39,470
Friar Point, Miss	2,735
Fountain City, Wis	194,660
Genoa, Wis	50,000
La Crosse, Wis	160,000
Lynxville, Wis	5,000
Trempealeau, Wis	182,515
To applicants	71,440
Total	1,557,010
Warmouth bass:	
Galena, Ill	2,000
Bellevue, Iowa	400
Total	2,400
Black bass:	
Dallas City, Ill	190
Galena, Ill	8,000
Meredosia, Ill	100
Bellevue, Iowa	24,410
Fairport, Iowa	6,350
North McGregor, Iowa	6,800
Homer, Minn	10,765
Winona, Minn	4,690
Friar Point, Miss	240
Fountain City, Wis	14,400
La Crosse, Wis	6,685
To applicants	251,095
Total	233,720
Sunfish:	
Dallas City, Ill	690
Galena, Ill	193,000
Meredosia, Ill	34,800
Bellevue, Iowa	731,700
Fairport, Iowa	69,425
North McGregor, Iowa	473,700
Homer, Minn	106,475
Lake City, Minn	11,975
Richmond, Minn	40,150
Winona, Minn	38,030
Friar Point, Miss	46,085
Fountain City, Wis	84,445
Genoa, Wis	75,000
La Crosse, Wis	175,000
Lynxville, Wis	20,000
Trempealeau, Wis	158,125
To applicants	138,940
Total	2,398,540
Pike perch:	
Fairport, Iowa	605
Homer, Minn	1,825
Lake City, Minn	60
Fountain City, Wis	790
Genoa, Wis	4,000
La Crosse, Wis	3,500
Lynxville, Wis	5,000
Total	15,780
White bass:	
Bellevue, Iowa	4,500
Fairport, Iowa	500
Genoa, Wis	300
La Crosse, Wis	10,000
Total	15,300
Yellow perch:	
Galena, Ill	3,700
Bellevue, Iowa	825
Fairport, Iowa	305
North McGregor, Iowa	10,500
Homer, Minn	4,485
Lake City, Minn	4,970
Richmond, Minn	7,350
Winona, Minn	2,450
Fountain City, Wis	14,800
Genoa, Wis	10,000
La Crosse, Wis	20,000
Lynxville, Wis	3,000
Trempealeau, Wis	19,320
To applicants	8,400
Total	110,105
Grand total	9,885,005

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65TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
2d Session } { No. 394

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHIPPING BOARD

LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE SHIPPING BOARD

TRANSMITTING

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD COVERING THE PERIOD OF ITS EXISTENCE TO AND INCLUDING OCTOBER 31, 1917

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EDWARD N. HURLEY, of Illinois, *Chairman*
RAYMOND B. STEVENS, of New Hampshire, *Vice Chairman*
JOHN A. DONALD, of New York, *Commissioner*
BRAINBRIDGE COLBY, of New York, *Commissioner*
CHARLES R. PAGE, of California, *Commissioner*
LESTER SISLER, of Florida, *Secretary*

DECEMBER 3, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, December 3, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the first annual report of the United States Shipping Board, covering the period of its existence to and including October 31, 1917.

This report is submitted in accordance with section 12 of the act of September 7, 1916, establishing the United States Shipping Board.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD N. HURLEY, *Chairman.*

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, *D. C., December 1, 1917.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The United States Shipping Board has the honor herewith to submit its first annual report, covering the period of its existence to and including October 31, 1917, except as otherwise noted.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Section 3 of the Federal Shipping Act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 728, 729), provides:

> That a Board is hereby created, to be known as the United States Shipping Board, and hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall be composed of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; said Board shall annually elect one of its members as Chairman and one as Vice Chairman.
>
> The first Commissioners appointed shall continue in office for terms of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the date of their appointment, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he succeeds.

Pursuant to the foregoing provisions of the Act, the President on December 22, 1916, nominated as Commissioners of the Shipping Board the following: Mr. William Denman, of California, Mr. Bernard N. Baker, of Maryland, Mr. John A. Donald, of New York, Mr. John B. White, of Missouri, and Mr. Theodore Brent, of Louisiana.

On January 19, 1917, the Senate confirmed the appointments of Messrs. Denman, Baker, White, and Brent; and on January 23, 1917, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Donald.

On January 26, 1917, the President accepted the resignation of Commissioner Baker, and on January 30, 1917, the Board, as so constituted, was formally organized.

On March 12, 1917, the President nominated Mr. Raymond B. Stevens, of New Hampshire, as a Commissioner of the Shipping

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Board, vice Mr. Baker, resigned, and the appointment of Mr. Stevens was confirmed by the Senate on March 15, 1917.

On July 24, 1917, the President accepted the resignations of Commissioners Denman and White, and nominated as Commissioners in their stead, respectively, Mr. Edward N. Hurley, of Illinois, and Mr. Bainbridge Colby, of New York, those nominations being confirmed by the Senate on July 25, 1917, and August 8, 1917, respectively.

On July 26, 1917, the President accepted the resignation of Commissioner Brent, and on September 29, 1917, nominated to succeed him Mr. Charles R. Page, of California, who was confirmed by the Senate on October 3, 1917.

On July 27, 1917, the Board elected Commissioner Hurley as its Chairman and Commissioner Stevens as its Vice Chairman.

On July 2, 1917, Mr. Lester Sisler, then Chief Clerk of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was transferred to the Board as Assistant Secretary, and on October 4, 1917, he was appointed Secretary of the Board.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

In reviewing the activities of the Board since its organization, its twofold status should be borne in mind. On the one hand it is a part of the administrative machinery of the Government designed in times of peace to promote the development of an American merchant marine and to regulate foreign and domestic shipping. On the other hand—and especially since the United States entered the war—it has been given by recent legislation comprehensive power of an emergency character intended to meet the shipping problems incident to a consummation by the Government of its vast war purposes. The Board in the exercise of these newly delegated powers acts solely as the agent of the President.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

The most important of the Board's war powers are exerted by it through the instrumentality of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the details of the organization and purposes of which are as follows:

The Board was authorized by the Shipping Act to form, with a capital stock not exceeding $50,000,000, one or more corporations for the "purchase, construction, equipment, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States." The purpose of this authorization was to place on a competitive equality with private shipping vessels operated under Government appropriations, by exempting the latter on the one hand

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from governmental restrictions not adapted to commercial practice, and by withholding from them on the other hand such special immunity in domestic or international law as is customarily associated with governmental activity. The power under this Act to operate ships is greatly restricted, but the power to build ships is limited only by the measure of the appropriations.

Acting under the authority of the Shipping Act, the Board on April 16, 1917, organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, what is known as the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and delegated to that Corporation the execution of its construction program. Subsequently the comprehensive powers conferred upon the President by the urgent deficiencies appropriation act of June 15, 1917, in so far as they relate to the construction of vessels, were delegated by Executive Order to the Corporation, and the funds appropriated for this purpose were made available to it.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

The Corporation is now engaged in what is probably the greatest construction task ever attempted by a single institution. It has developed for this purpose within a period of six months an organization of more than 1,000 employees, including a large force of technical experts, many of whom have left remunerative occupations to assist in this vital enterprise.

The Corporation has 16 offices in various parts of the country. It is supervising the building of 1,118 vessels in 116 shipyards distributed throughout the United States. It is disbursing for the construction of those ships something in excess of a billion dollars per annum. It is controlling substantially all the shipbuilding of the country other than of naval vessels, and its program calls for the completion in 1918 of eight times the tonnage delivered in 1916.

When the United States entered the war, American shipbuilders were principally engaged in the construction of ships for foreign account, principally British and Norwegian. The yards were working substantially at capacity. The problem of the Corporation, therefore, was not merely to build ships, but also to build new yards in which more ships might be constructed.

To this end, contracts were placed for a large number of wooden ships, most of them to be built in new yards, it being found that such ships could be built, within certain limits, without interfering with the steel ship program. The Corporation has experienced some difficulty in arranging for supplies of proper lumber, but it is believed that this difficulty has been largely overcome, and that

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the wooden ships may be expected to be completed with a fair degree of promptness.

As to steel ships, the Corporation has made every effort to standardize designs for steel construction, but it is deemed inadvisable at this time to publish the details of those designs.

In order to speed up construction and to assure unity of control over shipyards, the Corporation, on August 3, 1917, in accordance with the President's order of July 11, 1917, requisitioned all steel ships under construction of over 2,500 tons dead-weight capacity. As a result of this order the United States became possessed of 413 ships in various stages of construction, of a total tonnage when completed of 2,937,808 tons. Of these, 33, of a total tonnage of 257,575, have been completed, and it is estimated that the remainder will be delivered within the next 18 months. The disposition of these ships is discussed elsewhere in this report.

The problem of compensating the shipbuilders has been solved to the satisfaction of substantially all of them, but the problem of compensating the former owners has not yet been definitely determined. Negotiations are pending for the settlement of nearly all these claims in a manner satisfactory to the former owners and at the same time inexpensive to the United States.

The Corporation is making rapid progress in placing direct contracts for ship construction. In the following table is given, for purposes of comparison, the number of vessels under contract and requisition on August 1, 1917, and on October 31, 1917:

Type of vessel	Aug. 1, 1917		Oct. 31, 1917	
	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Number of vessels	Tonnage
Under contract:				
Wood	235	840,900	375	1,330,900
Steel	70	587,000	305	2,283,000
Composite	58	207,000	58	207,000
Total	363	1,634,900	738	3,820,900
Requisitioned August 3, 1917 (steel)	.....	.....	413	2,937,808
Grand total	363	1,634,900	1,151	6,758,708

There are prospective contracts pending for the construction of 199 additional steel ships, of a total dead-weight tonnage of 1,100,000.

The estimated cost of ships requisitioned on August 3 can not now be given, for the reason that the ascertainment of just compensation is as yet uncertain. Estimated expenditures under contracts placed on or before October 31, 1917, as shown by the following table, relate only to work under direct contract with the Corporation:

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Funds available for ship construction (appropriated or authorized)				$1,319,000,000

Type of vessel	Number	Tonnage	Estimated amount
Estimated contracts in force October 31, 1917:			
Wooden hulls	314	1,101,000	$101,200,000
Wood, complete	61	229,900	33,100,000
Composite, complete	58	207,000	27,732,000
Steel, complete	95	738,000	115,680,178
Fabricated steel	210	1,545,000	267,401,320
	738	3,820,900	545,113,498

Estimated increases in cost of materials	3,175,110	
Estimated cost of making complete ships out of 314 wooden hulls, at $200,000 each	62,800,000	
Estimated cost of wireless installation, complete ships	1,305,400	
Estimated additional cost of two steel barges	400,000	
Estimated cost of plants, equipment, and ways for wooden ships	3,369,000	
Estimated cost of plants for fabricated steel ships	16,000,000	
Estimated amount of home office and district office expenses to June 30, 1919	5,500,000	
Total estimated expenditures under contract placed on or before Oct. 30, 1917		637,654,008
Balance available—		
For construction of plants	19,000,000	
For construction of ships	662,345,992	
		681,345,992

The following is a statement of the appropriations available to the Board and to the Corporation for the construction, purchase, requisitioning, and operation of vessels:

Purpose of appropriation	Amounts authorized	Amounts appropriated	Amounts to be appropriated
Ship construction	$1,281,000,000	$550,000,000	$734,000,000
Shipyard plants	35,000,000	35,000,000	.....
Requisitioning of ships	515,000,000	350,000,000	165,000,000
Purchase of ships	150,000,000	150,000,000	.....
Operation of ships	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Total	1,939,000,000	1,090,000,000	899,000,000

The balance sheet of the Corporation as of October 31, 1917, appears in the appendix as Table No. 6.

The mere placing of contracts and disbursement of funds, however, is a relatively small part of the work of building ships, and tables of ships under contract and estimated expenditures give but an inadequate picture of the Corporation's task. In the last analysis it is man-power that builds ships; and the mobilization of a large, competent, trained, and willing force of workers for the shipyards of the country has been among the most important of the Corporation's activities. An Industrial Service Department has been organized to aid in the solution of this problem.

The problem has been a threefold one—first, getting men; second, keeping men; and, third, fitting men for their respective tasks.

In procuring men for shipbuilding service, the Corporation has had the cooperation of the Department of Labor in assisting shipbuilding officials as to ways of getting in touch with sources of labor

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supply and in the intelligent use of state and federal employment offices. A large development of this work will shortly take place, when the Department of Labor, in cooperation with the Corporation, shall have established shipbuilding recruiting centers.

The retention by shipbuilders of men at their plants has involved a careful study of the problem of "hiring and firing." It has been found that yards employ from two to six men for each job during the course of a year, with obvious losses in efficiency and waste of effort. A weekly man-power audit of each shipyard is now being conducted by the Industrial Service Department, which has been of great assistance to shipbuilders in eliminating wasteful practices, and in setting up new standards of employment.

With the cooperation of the heads of the international labor unions, a far-reaching scheme of industrial education has been put in operation. An instructor training center has been established at Newport News, to which from 75 to 150 skilled mechanics are to be delegated by selected yards for a six-weeks' course, to learn how to impart a knowledge of their trades to recruits in the shipyards. In the course of six months the graduates of this training center, and of such others as may be established, will be in a position to initiate 75,000 new workers, mostly from kindred trades, in shipyard employment.

The housing of the new workmen brought into the shipbuilding work, especially in connection with newly established yards, has presented a serious problem, and plans are under consideration to meet it in a comprehensive way.

DISPOSITION OF SHIPS COMMANDEERED UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

By Executive Order of July 11, the disposition of ships requisitioned or otherwise acquired by the United States was conferred on the Shipping Board. As vessels commandeered by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, under its order of August 3, have approached completion, it has become necessary to determine whether they should be returned to their former owners or whether title should be retained by the Board. The Board, in determining this question, has been guided by the following considerations:

First, the debates in Congress and the legislative history of the emergency shipping fund legislation indicate an intention on the part of Congress that the drastic powers conferred by the Act of June 15, 1917, should be exercised in the development of an American emergency fleet for war purposes. It was felt that America, in view of the gigantic national effort which must go into the construction of so vast a fleet, was entitled to the privilege of serving the allied cause under her own rather than under a foreign flag. With the exception of four vessels virtually completed on August 3, 1917, and

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to the completion of which the Board has contributed nothing, the title to all vessels building for foreign account, and commandeered on that date, has, therefore, been retained on behalf of the United States. The vessels so retained, or others of equivalent tonnage, have been or will be diverted to the allied service, in so far as the military requirements of the United States will warrant.

Second, the Board was of the opinion that the former owners of vessels building for American account and commandeered on August 3, 1917, should be given an opportunity to resume title on the completion of such vessels, provided they would surrender to the Board the use of such vessels for the period of the war and six months thereafter, at the requisition rate established by the Board, and provided further that they would reimburse the Board for all expenditures incurred in completing the vessels, including the cost of speeding up construction, and would waive all claims arising out of the act of requisitioning. The effect of this arrangement has been to reduce to a considerable extent the hardship to shipowners involved in the commandeering policy, without any sacrifice of war needs, and has at the same time very substantially reduced the cost of the ship construction program.

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS.

The Executive Order delegating the authority conferred by the emergency shipping fund legislation empowered the Shipping Board to requisition constructed ships, and to operate, manage, and dispose of vessels requisitioned or otherwise acquired; but provided that the Board, in its discretion, might exercise those powers through the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The Board has recently availed itself of this privilege by assigning to the Division of Operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation the operation of ships and the administration of the requisition program. This division engages officers and crews, directs the movements of ships, and, in general, is the administrative agent in charge of operation. It is subject at all times, however, to the direction and supervision of the Board.

The financial transactions of the Division of Operations are separate and distinct from those relating to the construction work of the Corporation, and are supervised by the Disbursing Officer of the Board. The Law Division of the Board assists and represents the Division of Operations in legal matters. It is believed that this arrangement properly carries out the spirit of the Executive Order.

As a result of this arrangement vessels, unless actually engaged in military or other governmental activities, are operated as merchant ships, subject to the navigation laws and to the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts, and their crews are covered by the provisions of the compulsory seamen's insurance law. Any other

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arrangement would have transferred to the Court of Claims a considerable portion of the country's admiralty litigation, and would have resulted in grave injustice to persons suffering from collisions or other tortious injuries over which the Court of Claims has no jurisdiction.

Except qualifying shares of directors, the stock of the Corporation is owned exclusively by the United States, as represented by the Shipping Board.

The officers of the Corporation are as follows: Mr. Edward N. Hurley, president; Mr. John A. Donald, vice president; Mr. Charles Piez, vice president; Mr. Raymond B. Stevens, treasurer; and Mr. Lester Sisler, secretary.

The trustees of the Corporation are: Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Mr. John A. Donald, Mr. Raymond B. Stevens, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Mr. Charles R. Page, Mr. Charles Piez, and Admiral W. L. Capps.

While in legal form a private corporation, the Emergency Fleet Corporation is, therefore, in fact completely under governmental control. The activities of the Corporation and of the Board are so closely interrelated that it has seemed expedient to present them together in this report.

REQUISITION PROGRAM.

Extraordinary war demands on merchant tonnage of the world have necessitated a severe temporary dislocation of existing shipping; and the task of procuring the requisite tonnage for military purposes, with the least possible disturbance of commercial and industrial enterprises, has devolved upon the Board.

For obvious reasons the details of this work can not now be published; nor can statistics be given showing what tonnage has been taken out of existing routes, or to what service it has been diverted. The general purposes which have guided the Board, however, may be stated.

The first consideration has perforce been the military necessities of the governments united in the war against Germany, as presented by the military authorities. To supply these needs, it often has been necessary to take vessels out of trades which in normal times would have been regarded as of great importance. The Board in this connection is pleased to testify to the patriotic spirit in which shipping interests have met the situation, even where it has entailed serious individual loss.

The Board has continually borne in mind, however, that too drastic a curtailment of commercial transportation would defeat its own ends. Raw materials essential to the production of military supplies and nitrates vitally needed to sustain the output of farms could not be neglected. With the acute congestion of rail traffic, coal must

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be transported by water, so that the war industries of the Atlantic coast shall not be deprived of sustenance.

In the emergency shipping fund section of the urgent deficiencies act of June 15, 1917, the President was given power to requisition ships, on payment of just compensation; and this power, by Executive Order of July 11, 1917, was delegated to the Board. That this power was essential to a proper performance by the Board of its vast service will be vividly realized from an examination of charter and freight rates at the time of America's entrance into the war. A few concrete instances will suffice to illustrate:

Time charter rates on cargo steamers in the spring of 1914 were at a prevailing rate of about $1 per deadweight ton per month. An average of six time charters of American vessels, ranging from three to sixth months, made in July to September, 1917, for trades not in the war zone, gave a figure of $13.88 per deadweight ton per month. For steamers on voyages to the war zone, during the summer of 1917, charters were made at rates as high as $21 per ton per month for New York-Genoa trade, and $20 per ton per month for New York-France trade, the charterer bearing war risk. Time charter rates on tankers in 1914 were at approximately $1.70 per deadweight ton per month for long periods and $2.40 for short periods. In the summer of 1917 the prevailing rates were in excess of $12.50.

Freight rates have shown an even greater advance, largely because freight rates include war risk on vessels, while under a time charter war risk is borne by the charterer. Rates on cotton in the spring of 1914 from Savannah to Liverpool were about 35 cents per 100 pounds and to Genoa about 55 cents. From New Orleans the rates ranged about 10 cents higher. Rates in the summer of 1917 were at a level of $6 per 100 pounds to Liverpool and $10 per 100 pounds to Genoa, with New Orleans rates about 25 cents to 35 cents higher. Rates on petroleum from New York to Liverpool in 1914 were about $4 per ton. By 1917 they had reached $50, including war risk on vessels. Rates on grain from New York to the United Kingdom early in 1917 were approximately $5.50 per quarter, as compared with 50 cents per quarter early in 1914.

A portion of these increases has no doubt been justified by larger costs of operation. Because of the hazardous nature of the service, officers and crew are entitled to special war bonuses. The cost of bunker fuel and supplies has advanced. The hazardous nature of the enterprise perhaps justifies somewhat higer returns than usual on the capital invested. The cost of war-risk insurance on the ship is included in the freight rate. Yet all these factors do not justify the progressive multiplication of charter rates, nor the hitherto inconceivable heights to which freight charges have advanced.

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The market value of a ship bears a close relation to its earning power, hence the price of ships, also, has steadily mounted, until ships which before the war would have sold at from $60 to $80, have recently changed hands at $300 or over, per d. w. ton.

After a careful investigation of costs and values, and after full conference with representative shipowners, the Board determined that the inflated war rates, arising as they did from abnormal conditions due to the submarine, and to the diversion of tonnage for military purposes, did not represent fair and legitimate values of the kind that are conclusive in determining just compensation. The Board therefore fixed a tentative scale of requisition rates, substantially higher than the pre-war basis, which took full account of increased costs and legitimate increases in ship values, but which nevertheless was substantially under the unjust market rates then prevalent. The rates so fixed became effective at once for all vessels requisitioned by the Board for military service.

To single out certain vessels and to limit their earnings to a reasonable level, and at the same time to leave others operating in free trades at rates forced to even more fantastic heights by the requisitioning of competing tonnage, would have produced a manifest discrimination. Moreover, in a war in which the mobilization of economic resources is second in importance only to the service of armies in the field, the distinction between war service and commercial service scarcely exists. All commercial shipping connected with vital American industries is engaged in war work.

The Board has therefore recently adopted a policy of requisitioning for Government account all power-driven steel cargo vessels of 2,500 tons dead-weight or over, and all passenger vessels of 2,500 tons gross register or over, adapted to ocean service. The operation of these vessels is entrusted in large part to the companies by whom they were formerly controlled, but all receipts have been for Government account, the owners being credited with the requisition rate fixed by the Board. The vessels, moreover, are under full control of the Board as to voyages, cargoes, and rates and as to safeguards for their protection against the hazards of war-zone service. It is hoped that this policy will be the means of achieving two results which in the opinion of the Board are necessary: First, complete unity of control over the distribution of shipping, so that war needs may be filled in the order of their emergency; and second, just and effective regulation of rates, so that the nations at war with Germany may not be financially exhausted by extortionate transportation charges.

Further experience may develop that, consistent with the purposes above outlined, some of the steamers not adapted to war service may profitably be released from requisition. As to other lines, more

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effective methods of regulation and control may prove to be necessary. It should be borne in mind that aside from the requisition power the Board at present has no jurisdiction over rates in foreign trade and no jurisdiction over interstate rates, except where vessels are common carriers operating on regular routes. If experience shall prove it to be necessary, the Board will recommend drastic legislation to meet more effectively the situation arising from the acute dearth of tonnage.

The freight rates to be charged to shippers on requisitioned vessels left in commercial service or assigned to foreign Governments have been the subject of careful consideration. The Board, of course, has no desire to profiteer at the expense of any Government associated with the United States in the war against Germany, or of the general public. On the other hand existing contracts, particularly those on a c. i. f. basis, and special market conditions often present a danger that a reduction in rate will not inure to the benefit of the consumer but will merely transfer from the shipowners to favored shippers the monopoly earnings which it is intended to eliminate. The policy of the Board therefore will be to charge freight rates based on the requisition rate whenever it can receive assurance that the benefit of these low rates will accrue to the American or allied Governments or to the consuming public; and to charge higher rates whenever this fact shall not be so established. The application of this policy will no doubt present difficulties in individual cases but it is believed in principle to be sound.

The requisition program as yet has been in effect for such a short period of time that no accurate statement of receipts and expenditures can now be made. Accounts, however, are being kept with scrupulous care along sound and conservative lines, and in due season will be presented to the Congress.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The problem of recruiting and training officers, engineers, and crews for the greatly enlarged merchant marine in prospect, has received the careful attention of the Board. On June 1, 1917, a recruiting service was established, with offices in the customhouse building at Boston.

The first work taken up was the training of deck officers The school-ship method of training officers, while employed successfully by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New York, proved too slow, with too limited a number of graduates for the present emergency.

A plan was therefore adopted of taking men already trained by experience in seamanship, and giving them a short intensive period of training in special navigation schools under the direction of the

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recruiting service. In the five months in which this service has been in operation no less than 15,000 men have applied for training as officers. From these applicants only those qualifying by experience as seamen have been accepted.

During the months of June, July, and August, 27 navigation schools, on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, were established by the recruiting service. For this purpose the country has been divided into seven sections, following, as nearly as practicable, the geographical divisions employed by the United States Steamboat-Inspection Service. The cooperation of that service with the recruiting service, by the assignment of local inspectors to the work of examining candidates for admission to the schools, has been of the greatest value. Local advisory committees, embracing generally mayors, superintendents of schools, local inspectors of steam vessels or collectors of customs, and shipping interests have also been of incalculable assistance.

The teaching staff of the recruiting service has been made up of the best available technical talent for the teaching of navigation, including experienced sea captains as well as teachers from scientific schools and technical universities.

For admission to the schools a minimum of two years' experience at sea is required, in accordance with the rules of the Steamboat-Inspection Service governing the fitness as seamen of men granted licenses as deck officers. During the period of schooling the men receive no compensation from the Government, and no allowance for expenses. The schools are not yet being run to their capacity, in order not to produce licensed officers faster than they can be assimilated by the ships awaiting commission.

The next work to which attention has been directed is the training of engineers. For this purpose the field for advancement through special training is open to oilers and water tenders on existing seagoing vessels, to engineers on Great Lakes steamers, and to stationary and locomotive engineers of suitable experience. For this purpose engineering courses under the supervision of the recruiting service have been established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stevens Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, the University of Washington (Seattle), Armour Institute of Technology, and the Case School of Applied Science. Another school of large attendance has been opened at Philadelphia, on the steamer *John Weaver*.

The placing of these men in service, on private and Shipping Board ships, has been put in charge of a sea-service bureau.

During the period from June 1 to October 31, there were graduated from the navigation classes 604 men, and from the engineering schools 416 men.

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TRANSFER OF VESSELS FROM GREAT LAKES.

The Great Lakes, shut off as they are from sea-level connection with the ocean, have nevertheless contributed materially to the work of procuring tonnage for war purposes. An unprecedented number of newly constructed ships have been brought down from the Lakes, and in addition, 21 steel steamers have been withdrawn from Lake commerce and are being brought down for war service. Of these, 16 were too long to pass through the locks, and it was necessary to cut them in two, bring them down in parts, and reassemble them on the St. Lawrence. Twelve of the vessels were put together afloat, an achievement never before accomplished. Ten steel tugs have also been commandeered from the Lake fleet, and are being fitted with surface condensers for ocean use.

A committee has been appointed to advise the Board as to the matter of just compensation to be paid for vessels from the Lakes to which title has been taken, and that committee is now at work on its task.

TRANSFER OF AMERICAN VESSELS TO FOREIGN REGISTRY.

Section 9 of the Act provides for the transfer to foreign owners or flags of vessels owned by citizens of the United States or documented under the laws of the United States. It requires that before any such vessel may be transferred to a foreign owner or flag, application shall be made to the Board, and further provides appropriate penalties for the violation of its requirements.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, the Board has been compelled to deal with questions of extreme difficulty and delicacy. The authority so conferred is in the main a war power. It was obviously conferred upon the Board in order that there should be created that centralized control of tonnage which is requisite for its effective mobilization in the conduct of the war.

In the exercise of this power, therefore, the Board acts as an agency through which the allocation of tonnage for the divers and rapidly changing needs of war is sought to be effected. In passing upon each application, it becomes necessary to seek to balance the present and future requirements of our naval and military forces, the requirements of such of our trades as deal with the production of munitions and military supplies, the requirements of our Allies for similar purposes and for the transportation of foodstuffs, and, lastly, the ordinary trade requirements of our citizens in so far as they may be conserved without detriment to the other demands.

Prior to November 21, 1917, applications for the transfer of 275 vessels were made to the Board, covering for the most part vessels of

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small size. For obvious strategic reasons, figures showing the disposition of these applications are not shown in this report.

It is believed that violations of the spirit of the provisions of section 9 have been exceptional, and no criminal prosecution has as yet been instituted. The Board, however, has under investigation certain cases in which the institution of such proceedings will be recommended to the Department of Justice, if the findings shall so warrant.

In some respects the provisions of section 9 are obscure, in that they fail to delegate that control over shipping which it is believed that Congress intended to confer, and, further, for the reason that they tend to the creation of distinctions which operate to the disadvantage of our citizens. It is the purpose of the Board to call these matters to the attention of Congress later in the session, with a view to remedial legislation.

ADMISSION TO COASTWISE TRADE OF VESSELS OF FOREIGN REGISTRY AND OF FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS UNDER AMERICAN REGISTRY.

On October 6, 1917, an Act of Congress was approved authorizing the Board to suspend the provisions of law excluding from coastwise trade foreign-built vessels and vessels of foreign construction. This was a war measure designed to make possible a more economical use of tonnage and the replacement of coastwise tonnage which it had been necessary to divert to military service. The Act authorizes the Board to issue permits which must limit and define the scope of the trade and the time of employment, and the powers granted thereunder expire automatically 120 days after the close of the war.

This Act has not been in force for a sufficient length of time to permit of any extended discussion of its effect and administration. During the month of October nine coastwise permits were granted for single trips. In administering the Act the Board has borne in mind the manifest purpose of Congress not to overturn the policy of our coastwise shipping laws but rather to make temporary exceptions to that policy where war needs necessitate such action.

CHARTERING COMMITTEE.

The program of control of shipping through requisition covers only American steam vessels over 2,500 tons dead weight. To exercise a salutary degree of control over other American and neutral shipping in American foreign trade, a chartering committee was established, with offices in New York; and with the assistance of the War Trade Board all charters of neutral ships, of American steamers under 2,500 tons, and of sailing ships of any size loading from ports of the United States to foreign ports, must be approved by this committee. The committee has exercised this control with

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two primary objects in mind: First, so far as possible, to induce neutral tonnage to assume its fair share of trans-Atlantic trade; and, second, to effect a material reduction in the high charter rates prevailing, not only in trans-Atlantic but in South American and oriental trades.

INTERNED ENEMY VESSELS TAKEN OVER FOR THE UNITED STATES.

When the United States entered the war there were interned in American ports 91 ships of German registry, of an aggregate gross tonnage of 594,696. These vessels were at once taken into custody by customhouse officials for safekeeping and for the protection of navigation. At the direction of the President, the Board undertook the task of repairing these vessels and making them ready for service. Funds for this purpose were allotted out of the national security and defense fund appropriated in the act of April 17, 1917.

To assist in this task the Board has secured the assistance of a board of survey composed of eminent engineers, and offices have been opened in New York and on the Pacific coast.

By joint resolution of Congress approved May 12, 1917, the President was given formal authority to take possession and title to all vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States which were under enemy ownership or register at the time of coming into such jurisdiction, and to operate, lease, charter, and equip them for the service or commerce of the United States. An Executive Order of June 30, 1917, conferred on the Board authority to act under this resolution, and the necessary steps were taken by formal seizure to confirm possession of the vessels, an order under the Board's official seal in every instance being affixed to the vessel and due return thereof made under oath.

The legislation authorizing the seizure of enemy ships was grounded upon the constitutional power of Congress to provide for the forfeiture of enemy property found in port at the outbreak of hostilities. No question of compensation to enemy owners could therefore arise, and no moneys have been appropriated or paid out on account of such seizures. The resolution provided, however, that the vessels should be appraised by a board of survey to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, whose findings should be "considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation."

It has developed that there were at the time of seizure a number of claims of other than enemy citizens, some of which in the opinion of the Board may merit careful investigation, with a view to an equitable adjustment. These claims include maritime liens for supplies, for necessary advances, for wages of crews, mortgages to American banks made before the declaration of war, and in some cases alleged sales to American citizens or corporations. No ma-

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chinery at present exists for the adjudication of these claims, and no appropriation is available for their settlement. It is recommended that such machinery and appropriation be provided.

PROTECTION OF SHIPS IN WAR-ZONE SERVICE.

As to vessels requisitioned by the Board and operating under Government control, full compliance with precautions and safeguards designed to conserve tonnage in the submarine zone may easily be secured. Requisitioning however devolves upon the Government responsibilities and expenditures which frequently should not be incurred. Having itself no power directly to control the movements of ships not requisitioned, the Board has found it necessary to enlist the cooperation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the War Trade Board for the enforcement of rules relating to tonnage conservation. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance will assess a higher premium for vessels not complying with the regulations of the ship protection committee and of the naval consulting board, and the War Trade Board will deny export licenses to certain classes of vessels the presence of which in the submarine zone is extra-hazardous.

American sailing vessels, especially, have been rigorously and without exception excluded from waters in which the submarine peril has been acute. Subject to the uncertainties of wind and weather, liable to be becalmed in infested waters, unsuited for convoy, and generally incapable of armament, these vessels offer easy targets for the enemy. Many of them, however, are valuable cargo carriers for coastwise and South America trades, replacing steamers withdrawn for trans-Atlantic voyages.

The Board recently published and distributed among the owners and masters of vessels several thousand copies of certain suggested regulations for the protection of ships imperiled by mines or submarines. Additional copies of this publication may be had upon request.

The enforcement, with the assistance of the War Trade Board, of regulations of this character, however, has been admittedly ineffectual, and it is essential that the Board be given full and complete authority to enforce such regulations directly and with adequate penalties. High freight rates, coupled with the practice of insuring at high values against war risks, often tempt shipowners to disregard the dictates of prudence which would influence them in normal times, and to lose sight of their responsibility to the United States in conserving one of our most essential war resources. The power to restrain them should not be left indefinite. Recommendations for legislation making effective the Board's powers in this respect will be submitted at a later date.

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NEW ENGLAND COAL SITUATION.

NEW ENGLAND COAL BARGE AND TOWERS ASSOCIATION.

Early in September, 1917, it became apparent that the New England States would be confronted with a serious fuel shortage unless immediate steps were taken to augment and expedite the movement of fuel from tidewater ports. The New England Coal Committee, consisting of representatives appointed by the governors of the New England States, reported the facts to the Board and asked its intervention to the end that textile mills, munition plants, and various other industries engaged on Government work be not compelled to discontinue operations.

An investigation was immediately instituted by the Board and there was organized under its direction a voluntary cooperative unit comprising the owners and operators of all tugs and barges engaged in the New England coal trade. This organization is known as the New England Coal Barge and Towers Association, and its central office is in charge of a Supervisor of Coal Barge Operations, with headquarters at Boston, appointed by and accountable to the Division of Operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The present membership of the Association comprises more than 40 carriers and controls an aggregate of approximately 40 ocean tugs and nearly 400 seagoing barges.

With the exception of a nominal salary paid to its Supervisor, all the expenses of the Association are assumed by the New England Coal Committee or by the individual members of that Committee.

Under the rules of the Association the actual movements of vessels are controlled by the owners of such vessels, but are reported promptly to and recorded by the Supervisor. As a result of this arrangement the position of every tug and barge in the service is known at all times; the movement of tows to and from New England ports, from and to coal-loading ports at New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, and Baltimore, is materially expedited; and tugs and barges are being operated at their maximum efficiency. One factor to this end has been a reduction by the Association of the number of lay-days for loading and discharging barges and an increase in demurrage rates assessed by the members of the Association for the detention of barges beyond those periods.

STREAM BUNKERING AT HAMPTON ROADS.

There recently developed at Hampton Roads a serious congestion of vessels awaiting cargoes or bunkers at the piers. It was found upon investigation that under the priority rules of the port steamers awaiting bunkers were being given precedence over cargo vessels and

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that in many instances as much time was being consumed in bunkering a few hundred tons of fuel coal as would have been required for loading several thousand tons of cargo coal. It was further found that this situation was not only retarding the movement of coal to New England, but was seriously interfering with the efficient operation of American and allied vessels.

With a view to the elimination of the congestion, conferences were held with representatives of the Fuel Administration, of the New England Coal Committee, and of the railroads serving Hampton Roads, the net result of the investigation being the ascertainment that the situation could be remedied only by a practical discontinuance of bunkering at the piers and the withdrawal to the stream of vessels to be bunkered.

Owners at Baltimore and Philadelphia, in a commendable spirit of public service, have assigned to the Board, for such period as they may be needed, highly efficient coal loading machines, which have been transferred to Hampton Roads, where they are to be operated by experienced stevedores acting as agents of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

It is anticipated that this arrangement will relieve the congestion and will materially expedite the movement of coal from Hampton Roads.

REGULATION OF RATES AND PRACTICES OF WATER CARRIERS.

The function of the Board, as contemplated by the Shipping Act, is essentially one of regulation, but since the entry of the United States into the war, and particularly since the delegation by the President of his powers under the urgent deficiencies appropriation act of June 15, 1917, the regulatory functions of the Board, as heretofore noted, have been subordinated to the exigencies of construction and operation.

Current requirements with respect to the enforcements of the Act, however, have been given due attention, and as a result of the action already taken by the Board the regulation of the rates and practices of water carriers may be made effective immediately upon a restoration of normal traffic conditions.

The regulatory jurisdiction of the Board extends to two classes of water carriers—first, those engaged in foreign commerce, and, second, those engaged in interstate commerce. The statute expressly exempts from the category of foreign carriers, ferry boats running on regular routes and cargo carriers commonly known as "ocean tramps." The term "common carriers by water in interstate commerce," as defined in the Act, excludes carriers running on irregular routes, intrastate lines, and carriers operating exclusively on the inland waters of the United States. Carriers engaged exclusively in

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the transportation of proprietary traffic also are exempted from the application of the Act.

CARRIERS SUBJECT TO REGULATION BY THE BOARD.

In order to determine the carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the Board, as included or excluded by the foregoing classification, circulars of inquiry were directed to more than 800 water lines enumerated or referred to in traffic publications. Many of the carriers so addressed did not reply, either to the original circular or to supplemental inquiries, while the enclosures in many other cases were returned unclaimed.

Reports received, however, from 654 carriers, as of June 1, 1917, showed their status, respectively, as follows:

Dissolved or discontinued operations	91
Operating exclusively intrastate or between ports of foreign countries	97
Operating exclusively on inland lakes and rivers of the United States	64
Engaged in towage, lighterage, or ferriage service	87
Operating via irregular routes—interstate traffic	107
Operating as ocean tramps—foreign traffic	18
Engaged exclusively in proprietary or noncarrier service	78
Subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission	18
Engaged in regular service on Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay	4
Engaged in interstate commerce within the purview of the Shipping Act	67
Engaged in foreign commerce within the purview of the Shipping Act	88

The status of several of the carriers hereinabove described as subject to the Act has been so changed by the transfer of vessels, either under requisition by the Government, or through voluntary alienation, that a specification based upon reports on file with the Board would not accurately reflect the scope of its jurisdiction.

The status of some of the carriers, moreover, particularly those operating on Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay, has not been clearly settled, owing to the absence of authoritative judicial definitions of the terms "high seas" and "regular routes." Attorney General Randolph, in a formal opinion, held that Delaware Bay is not a part of the high seas (1 Op. Atty. Gen., 32–38); and a similar conclusion with respect to Chesapeake Bay was announced by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims in *Stetson* v. *United States*, No. 3093, Class 1. In the case of *The Martha Anne*, 16 Fed. Cases, No. 9146, the District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in Admiralty, held that Long Island Sound is a part of the high seas.

If it finally should be decided by the courts that Long Island Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, and similar estuarial waters are not high seas within the purview of the Shipping Act, the jurisdiction

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of the Board with respect to interstate commerce would be restricted to the regulation of the rates and practices of fewer than 70 carriers, or not more than one-fourth the total number of water lines engaged in the movement of traffic from State to State. A slight extension of this jurisdiction may be found in practice to be necessary to effectuate the purpose of the Congress.

JURISDICTIONAL ANOMALIES.

In this connection the following jurisdictional anomalies are to be noted: Section 5 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended by the so-called Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912, provides that:

> From and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or other common carrier subject to the Act to regulate commerce to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest whatsoever (by stock ownership or otherwise, either directly, indirectly, through any holding company, or by stockholders or directors in common, or in any other manner) in any common carrier by water through the Panama Canal or elsewhere with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic or any vessel carrying freight or passengers upon said water route or elsewhere with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic; * * *. If the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be of the opinion that any such existing specified service by water other than through the Panama Canal is being operated in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and that such extension will neither exclude, prevent, nor reduce competition on the route by water under consideration, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, by order, extend the time during which such service by water may continue to be operated beyond July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

The Panama Canal Act further provides that in every case of such extension the rates, schedules, and practices of such water carrier shall be filed with and subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, to the same extent and in the same manner as is the railroad or other common carrier controlling such water line or interested in any manner in its operation.

By section 33 of the Shipping Act it is provided that its terms shall not be held to affect the power or jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to confer upon the Board concurrent power or jurisdiction over any matter within the power or jurisdiction of the Commission.

To illustrate the practical difficulties of administration resulting from this distribution of authority: The Morgan Line, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Company, a rail carrier, by virtue of the cited provisions of the act to regulate commerce and of the Shipping Act, is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Board is thereby divested of all control over the port-to-port rates, regulations, or practices of that carrier. The Clyde and Mallory Lines, on the other hand, although in active com-

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petition with the Morgan Line, are not subsidiary to a railroad. Their port-to-port rates, regulations, and practices, therefore, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board, and only in the matter of through rail-and-water transportation are they amenable to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Again, a carrier operating exclusively on inland waters is not subject to regulation by the Board. A competing line plying between the same ports and operating to any extent on the high seas or the Great Lakes is subject to the jurisdiction of the Board.

By way of further illustration: A regular line operating between Duluth and Buffalo is engaged in interstate commerce within the purview of the Shipping Act. A so-called "wild" or irregular steamer available for service between the same ports and potentially engaged in a competitive service is exempt from regulation by the Board.

These anomalies, during the continuance of the war, will be of negligible importance, but with the restoration of normal conditions recommendations for remedial legislation will be submitted.

FREE TRANSPORTATION AS CONSTITUTING UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

The Shipping Act contains in terms no inhibition against the issuance by water carriers of free or reduced-rate transportation. Section 16 of the Act, however, provides:

> That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier by water, or other person subject to this Act, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, directly or indirectly * * * to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, locality, or description of traffic in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, locality, or description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

The foregoing provisions of the Act have inspired a number of inquiries as to whether or not a water line may lawfully transport free or at reduced rates the property of an eleemosynary institution, such as the American Red Cross. The Board in such cases, while declining to commit itself to a ruling that a concession from the regular rates and charges would constitute the giving of an undue or unreasonable preference or advantage, has disclaimed authority to waive the provisions of the law in so far as they *might* be held to inhibit the practice. Amendment of the Act to indicate the will of Congress in this respect may be in order.

TARIFFS OF INTERSTATE WATER LINES.

The Board, with respect to interstate commerce, is empowered by the Shipping Act to prescribe just and reasonable rates, regulations, and practices to be observed by water carriers in lieu of other rates,

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regulations, or practices found by the Board to be unjust or unreasonable. A determination of the justness or reasonableness of foreign water rates, however, is not within the province of the Board, its jurisdiction with respect to such rates being limited to the prevention or removal of discrimination in their application.

Foreign carriers, moreover, are not required to file their tariffs with the Board, and their regulations and practices are subject to correction by the Board only in so far as they relate to or are connected with the "receiving, handling, storing, or delivering of property."

Carriers by water in interstate commerce are required by section 18 of the Act to file with the Board and keep open to public inspection "in the form and manner" prescribed by the Board, tariffs showing their maximum rates, fares, and charges; and are prohibited from demanding, charging, or collecting rates in excess of those so published, except with the approval of the Board and after 10 days' public notice, unless the Board for good cause waives such notice.

In pursuance of the foregoing provisions of the Act, the Board, shortly after its organization, tentatively issued as a basis for discussion certain proposed tariff regulations, copies of which were furnished to all known carriers by water in interstate commerce. At the invitation of the Board many of those carriers have proposed amendments to the regulations, and similar suggestions in a few instances have been offered by traffic associations and other shippers' organizations. The data so filed with the Board will be carefully analyzed and considered in connection with a revision of the rules. Pending the promulgation by the Board of formal regulations, carriers are being permitted to file with the Board copies of the same tariffs and supplements which they are filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission or with the commissions of the various States.

Freight or passenger tariffs, or both, have been filed by the following lines:

Alaska Steamship Company,
Ashley & Dustin Steamer Line,
Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Company,
Beaufort & Savannah Line,
Benton Transit Company,
Bridgeport & Port Jefferson Steamboat Company,
Brunswick & Florida Steamboat Company,
Bull-Insular Line, Inc.,
Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Company,
Chicago, Racine & Milwaukee Line,
Chicago & South Haven Steamship Company,
Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company,
Clyde Steamship Company,
Colonial Navigation Company,
Crosby Transportation Company,

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Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company,
Dyer Transportation Line,
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.,
E. T. Kruse,
Fishers Island Navigation Company,
Frederica & Philadelphia Navigation Company,
Goodrich Transit Company,
Graham & Morton Transportation Company,
Great Lakes Transit Corporation,
Gulf & Southern Steamship Company,
Hartford & New York Transportation Company,
Hart Transportation Company,
Hill Steamboat Line,
Humboldt Steamship Company,
Independent Steamship Line,
Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company,
Macdonald, Wilkins & Company,
Maine Coast Company,
Mallory Steamship Company,
Matson Navigation Company,
Merchants & Miners Transportation Company,
Michigan City, Chicago & Western Transportation Company,
New England Steamship Company,
New York & Baltimore Transportation Line,
New York & New Jersey Steamboat Company,
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company,
Northern Michigan Transportation Company,
Norwich & New York Propeller Company,
Pacific Steamship Company,
Panama Railroad Steamship Line,
Parr-McCormick Steamship Line,
Pensacola, St. Andrews & Gulf Steamship Company,
People's Navigation Company,
Pere Marquette Line Steamers,
Red "D" Line (Atlantic & Caribbean Steam Navigation Company),
Roosevelt Steamship Company,
Savannah & Bluffton Steamboat Company,
Seattle Steamship Company,
Southern Steamship Company,
Starin-New Haven Line.
Sudden & Christenson,
Swayne & Hoyt, Inc.,
United Fruit Company,
United States & Dominion Transportation Company,
White Star Line.

DEFERRED REBATES.

No substantive violation of sections 14 or 16, other than a few cases of deferred rebates, has been reported to the Board. In those cases the matter has been taken up informally with the carriers of which complaint has been made; their attention has been directed to the provisions of the Act; and they have been admonished that summary action would be taken with respect to further violations.

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CONFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS.

Section 15 of the Act requires all carriers by water in interstate or foreign commerce to file with the Board true copies or complete memoranda of all agreements or conferences with other carriers or with other persons subject to the Act—

fixing or regulating transportation rates or fares; giving or receiving special rates, accommodations, or other special privileges or advantages; controlling, regulating, preventing, or destroying competition; pooling or apportioning earnings, losses, or traffic; allotting ports or restricting or otherwise regulating the number and character of sailings between ports; limiting or regulating in any way the volume or character of freight or passenger traffic to be carried; or in any manner providing for an exclusive, preferential, or cooperative working arrangement.

The provisions of section 15 have been brought by the Board to the attention of all carriers subject to the Act, and practically all the records required by the Act to be submitted to the Board have been received and filed.

RULES OF PRACTICE.

Effective August 1, 1917, the Board formally promulgated its Rules of Practice governing proceedings under the Act. Copies of these Rules are available for gratuitous distribution.

FORMAL DOCKET.

Thus far only two formal complaints have been filed with the Board. The first of these, *Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange* v. *Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company*, Docket No. 1, involved the application by the respondent carrier of alleged unjust, unreasonable, and unjustly discriminatory rates for the transportation of potatoes in barrels from various river ports in Northampton and Accomac Counties, Virginia, to Baltimore, Maryland.

The respondent carrier filed a motion to dismiss, basing its application upon two grounds:

First, That neither the Chesapeake Bay nor any of the waters tributary thereto and traversed by the lines in question can be considered as a part of the high seas or the Great Lakes within the purview of the Shipping Act.

Second, That such water lines are owned and operated by a railroad with which they are in actual or potential competition, as tentatively found by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a proceeding under the Panama Canal Act; and that the matter of jurisdiction as between the Board and the Commission can not be finally determined until the Commission, after rehearing, shall have announced its finding in that case.

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Oral argument on the jurisdictional questions involved was heard on May 14, 1917, and the case was taken under advisement. Since then no action has been taken by the Board for the reason that, under the Act as now in effect, an affirmative decision by the Commission on the application of the respondent for authority to continue its ownership and operation of the water lines would automatically divest the Board of any jurisdiction in the premises, and would render unnecessary a consideration by the Board of the status of Chesapeake Bay as inland waters or high seas within the purview of the Shipping Act.

In the second complaint, *A. George Schulz Co.* v. *Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee Line Steamers*, Docket No. 2, the complainant has attacked as unjust, unreasonable, and unjustly discriminatory the rates applied by the respondent to the transportation of paper boxes from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Chicago, Illinois. The respondent, in its answer filed with the Board and served upon the complainant, has denied that the rates in question are unjust, unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory; and the case, being at issue, will be set down for hearing at an early date.

INFORMAL DOCKET.

In addition to the foregoing cases on the formal docket, about 25 informal complaints have been submitted to the Board, of which nearly all have been settled through correspondence or conference with the parties. The cases not already so adjusted are under consideration to that end.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD N. HURLEY, *Chairman*,
RAYMOND B. STEVENS, *Vice Chairman*,
JOHN A. DONALD, *Commissioner*,
BAINBRIDGE COLBY, *Commissioner*,
CHARLES R. PAGE, *Commissioner*.

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APPENDIX.

Table No. 1. Compensation of employees of the United States Shipping Board.
Table No. 2. Personnel of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Table No. 3. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the United States Shipping Board.
Table No. 4. Statement required by section 2 of the Sundry Civil Act of June 12, 1917.
Table No. 5. Statement of travel performed by officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board.
Table No. 6. Balance sheet of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

TABLE No. 1.

Compensation of employees of the United States Shipping Board.

In service prior to November 20, 1917.

Name	Designation	Legal residence	Appointed 1917	Rate per annum
Edward B. Burling	Chief counsel	Illinois	Aug. 13	$7,000
Alfred Huger	Admiralty counsel	South Carolina	June 8	5,000
Harold H. Ebey	Special expert	California	June 13	5,000
Charles Yates	do	Ohio	Mar. 12	5,000
William L. Soleau	Chief clerk, disbursing officer.	District of Columbia	Feb. 8	4,000
Otis Beall Kent	Attorney-examiner	Massachusetts	Apr. 28	4,000
Harold V. Amberg	Attorney	Illinois	Sept. 19	4,000
Howard Gans	do	New York	do	4,000
W. H. A. Walker	Special expert	New Jersey	Aug. 27	3,600
John E. Barber	Examiner	New York	July 27	3,600
Frank B. Lord	do	do	Aug. 23	3,600
Gerard C. Henderson	Attorney	Massachusetts	Mar. 19	3,000
Richard H. Bailey, jr	Clerk to commissioner	District of Columbia	Apr. 5	2,400
Everett W. Hawkins	do	Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	2,400
Kathleen Lawler	do	Michigan	Nov. 16	2,400
Louis Levy	do	New Hampshire	Mar. 3	2,400
Roy H. Morrill	do	Massachusetts	Feb. 16	2,400
Frank W. Seth	Special expert	Maryland	Apr. 14	2,400
Edgar S. Coffey	Attorney	North Carolina	May 11	2,400
Walter R. Alexander	do	Missouri	Feb. 14	2,100
Charles S. Brock	Clerk	Florida	June 2	2,100
Benjamin V. Cohen	Attorney	Illinois	Aug. 1	2,000
Whitney H. Shepardson	do	New York	May 2	2,000
Joseph A. Scannell	Purchasing clerk	Massachusetts	Oct. 3	2,000
B. Leslie Vipond	Accountant	New York	Aug. 21	1,800
James E. Bragg	Clerk	Indiana	do	1,800
Wm. W. Houseknecht	do	Pennsylvania	May 8	1,800
John J. Flaherty	do	New York	Apr. 26	1,620
Francis G. Gardiner	do	Alabama	Oct. 30	1,600
Maurice J. Pierce	do	Tennessee	Nov. 3	1,600
William M. Woods	do	Massachusetts	May 24	1,600
William R. Fitch	Assistant examiner	North Dakota	Mar. 15	1,500
Henry E. Manghum	do	Oregon	May 11	1,500
Jerry C. Massey	do	Oklahoma	May 25	1,500
Joseph N. Welch	do	Massachusetts	June 10	1,500
Elbert C. Gearhart	Clerk	Maryland	Sept. 21	1,500
Ulric J. Gendron	do	Massachusetts	May 14	1,500
Lloyd F. Orrison	do	Virginia	Sept. 10	1,500

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Compensation of employees of the United States Shipping Board—Continued.

Name	Designation	Legal residence	Appointed 1917	Rate per annum
Harrison V. Rouse	Clerk	Virginia	Apr. 16	$1,500
Clifton J. Hicks	do	Missouri	Oct. 30	1,400
Corral H. Hunt	do	Ohio	July 26	1,400
Lloyd B. Roberts	do	Iowa	Aug. 27	1,400
Helen E. Naumann	Stenographer	Illinois	Oct. 31	1,400
Charles H. Howell	Accountant	Washington	Aug. 25	1,320
Charles W. G. Brett	Clerk	New Hampshire	May 15	1,320
William D. Weist, jr	do	Ohio	Mar. 19	1,320
Clarence G. Clark	Stenographer	New Jersey	July 16	1,200
Libbie A. Paxa	do	Florida	Nov. 1	1,200
Fred A. Quinn	do	Pennsylvania	Sept. 5	1,200
Frank H. Renaud	do	Illinois	Aug. 16	1,200
Charles T. Rippy	do	Tennessee	Aug. 30	1,200
John A. Russell	do	Michigan	June 18	1,200
Charles E. Schuyler	do	District of Columbia	Sept. 1	1,200
Morris S. Schwartz	do	North Carolina	Apr. 28	1,200
George P. Shaw	do	California	July 6	1,200
Eleanor M. Wadsworth	do	District of Columbia	Aug. 3	1,200
John Wiltt	do	New Jersey	Aug. 13	1,200
Valentine G. Bretzer	Clerk	New York	Sept. 24	1,200
Blanton J. Brown	do	Georgia	Feb. 13	1,200
Kate F. Butler	do	District of Columbia	Nov. 7	1,200
Jay Goux	do	New York	Oct. 16	1,200
Charles B. Gray	Stenographer	Pennsylvania	Feb. 17	1,080
Pauline V. Reilly	do	District of Columbia	Oct. 22	1,020
Celia Glazer	do	New York	Nov. 1	1,009
Mary M. Mahoney	do	Connecticut	Aug. 6	1,000
Anna M. Scott	do	Pennsylvania	Oct. 26	1,000
Francis H. Espey	do	Maryland	Oct. 23	900
Joseph A. Granahan	Clerk	Pennsylvania	Sept. 24	900
John W. Roehling	do	Missouri	Oct. 27	900
Isabelle M. Jones	Telephone operator	New York	Feb. 16	840
Josephine I. Kellogg	do	do	Apr. 30	840
T. Henry Deckleman	Assistant messenger	Maryland	Sept. 24	720
Carol R. Boss	Messenger boy	District of Columbia	Sept. 18	540
Kenneth C. Marshall	do	Ohio	Mar. 19	540
Frederick D. Mohler	do	District of Columbia	Feb. 17	540
Richard T. Tracy	do	do	Sept. 14	540
Edward J. Cobb	do	do	Aug. 6	480
Raymond E. Deery	do	do	Nov. 7	480
Samuel E. Entriken	do	do	Aug. 6	480
Charles B. Hobbs	do	do	Sept. 22	480
William T. A. Kleny	do	Virginia	Nov. 15	480
Grant Pierro	do	District of Columbia	Oct. 19	480
Robert Timberlake	do	do	Oct. 15	420

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TABLE No. 2.

Personnel of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

As of October 31, 1917.

Division and department	Employees	Salary	Total	
			Employees	Salary
EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.				
Executive	7	$11,100.00		
Department of information and files	29	31,940.00		
Stenographic department	76	90,520.00		
Personnel department	9	9,300.00		
Statistical department	5	6,800.00		
Department of office equipment, printing, and supplies	4	6,540.00		
Mail department	7	7,600.00		
Messenger department	44	27,880.00		
Department, provision and maintenance of building	31	17,060.00		
Department of library and maps	5	5,800.00		
Total			217	$214,540.00
DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION.				
Office of manager	6	17,700.00		
Technical department	44	142,955.00		
Department of general commandeering	27	41,900.00		
Inspection and progress department	4	7,800.00		
Industrial service department	9	31,700.00		
Total			90	242,055.00
Division of shipyard plants			9	10,502.00
Division of contracts			4	14,100.00
Purchasing division			68	133,940.00
Legal division			11	33,520.00
Auditing division			19	50,520.00
Traffic division			40	57,280.00
Ship protection general committee			11	4,807.00
Committee on standard ship construction			5	2.00
Personnel dealing with labor			6	19,501.00
Submarine Boat Corporation			9	23,800.00
American International Shipbuilding Corporation			12	32,376.00
Merchants Shipbuilding Corporation			22	50,938.88
Total for home office			522	887,881.88
Boston district			49	91,952.00
New York district			43	97,080.00
Baltimore district			41	85,290.00
Jacksonville district			87	134,780.00
New Orleans district			47	84,750.00
Houston district			71	117,420.00
San Francisco district			55	139,720.00
Seattle district			90	224,084.00
Great Lakes district			20	44,460.00
Philadelphia district			42	100,056.00
Total for district offices			545	1,119,592.00
SUMMARY.				
Total for home office			522	887,881.88
Total for district offices			545	1,119,592.00
Grand totals			1,067	2,007,473.88

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TABLE No. 3.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the United States Shipping Board.

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Charter hire		$10,000.00

RECEIPTS, JULY 1, 1917, TO OCTOBER 31, 1917.

Sale of junk from vessels	$43,912.47	
Charter hire and freight	4,212,360.63	
Miscellaneous receipts	4.00	
		4,256,277.10
Total		4,266,277.10

DISBURSEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Salaries and expenses, United States Shipping Board, 1917	56,456.35
Permanent fund, payment for capital stock of Emergency Fleet Corporation	6,000,000.00
National security and defense allotments	971,147.30
Settlements by Treasury Department from national security and defense allotments	7,831,026.70
Total	14,858,630.35

DISBURSEMENTS, JULY 1, 1917, TO OCTOBER 31, 1917.

Salaries and expenses, United States Shipping Board, 1917	10,557.27
Salaries and expenses, United States Shipping Board, 1918	77,184.65
Increase of compensation	924.21
Permanent fund, payment for capital stock of Emergency Fleet Corporation	34,000,000.00
Operation of vessels	1,303.60
Emergency shipping fund	71,000.00
National security and defense allotments	6,590,420.94
Settlements by Treasury Department	8,225.48
Total	40,759,616.15
Grand total	55,618,246.50

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM THE OPERATION OF VESSELS FROM JUNE 1, 1917, TO OCTOBER 31, 1917.

Charter hire and freight collections	$4,266,277.10
Operating expenditures	2,473,708.54
Balance	1,792,568.56

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TABLE No. 4.

Statement required by section 2, sundry civil act of June 12, 1917. Appropriation, "Increase of compensation, United States Shipping Board, 1918, office of United States Shipping Board, organization as of Oct. 31, 1917."

Number of persons	Grade or character of position	Original rate of compensation	Increased rate of compensation
1	Cost accountant	$1,800.00	$1,890.00
2	Clerks	1,800.00	1,890.00
1	Clerk	1,620.00	1,701.00
1	Clerk	1,600.00	1,680.00
1	Attorney examiner	1,500.00	1,575.00
3	Assistant examiners	1,500.00	1,575.00
4	Clerks	1,500.00	1,575.00
3	Clerks	1,400.00	1,470.00
2	Clerks	1,320.00	1,386.00
1	Accountant	1,320.00	1,386.00
10	Stenographers and typists	1,200.00	1,260.00
3	Clerks	1,260.00	1,260.00
1	Stenographer and typist	1,080.00	1,188.00
1	Typist	1,020.00	1,122.00
1	Clerk	1,000.00	1,100.00
2	Stenographers and typists	1,000.00	1,100.00
1	Clerk	900.00	990.00
2	Telephone operators	840.00	924.00
1	Messenger boy	600.00	660.00
5	Messenger boys	540.00	594.00
4	Messenger boys	480.00	528.00
1	Messenger boy	420.00	462.00

Amount of increase of compensation for four months ending October 31, 1917, additional to salaries, $924.21.

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TABLE No. 5.

Statement of travel performed by officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, in pursuance of the provisions of section 4 of an act approved May 22, 1908 (35 Stats., 244).

Date	Name of traveler	Designation	Destination	Nature of business	Expense account
1917.					
Mar. 13-15	William Denman	Chairman	New York, N. Y.	On official business of the board.	$30.65
Mar. 22-24	J. A. Donald	Commissioner	Newport News, Va.	Inspection of steamships McClellan and Meade.	24.45
Apr. 6-10	do	do	New York, N. Y.	Organizing board of survey, New York, N. Y.	27.55
Do	R. H. Morrill	Clerk to commissioner.	do	do	24.05
Apr. 11-13	J. A. Donald	Commissioner	do	do	22.15
Apr. 6-7	F. A. Eustis	Special agent	Philadelphia, Pa.	Inspection of new vessel.	9.65
Apr. 16-19	F. M. Bynum	Clerk to commissioner.	Chicago, Ill.	Official business with Commissioner Brent.	52.05
Mar. 21-Apr. 19.	T. Brent	Commissioner	San Francisco and Seattle.	Inspection of shipyards.	476.05
Do	J. Y. Underwood	Naval architect	do	do	437.28
May 3-4	W. L. Soleau	Disbursing officer	New York, N. Y.	Organizing disbursing office.	18.25
May 12-13	do	do	do	do	20.10
May 19-20	do	do	do	do	18.95
May 26-27	do	do	do	do	18.80
Apr. 4-7	William Denman	Chairman	do	On official business of the board.	31.70
May 19-20	T. Brent	Commissioner	do	Inspection of terminal facilities.	27.05
Do	F. M. Bynum	Clerk to commissioner.	do	do	26.70
May 12-June 4.	J. Y. Underwood	Naval architect	New York and Duluth.	Inspection of Hoboken terminal facilities and inspection of steamship Robert S. Barnes.	177.11
June 9-11	William Denman	Chairman	New York, N. Y.	Official business of the board.	39.90
Do	J. P. James	Assistant to chairman.	do	do	31.30
June 16-17	W. L. Soleau	Disbursing officer	do	Organizing disbursing office at New York, N. Y.	22.60
May 25-27	J. A. Donald	Commissioner	do	In re operation of vessels.	22.10
June 22-23	T. Brent	do	do	do	33.10
Do	F. M. Bynum	Clerk to commissioner.	do	do	17.60

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TABLE No. 6.

Balance sheet of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation (exclusive of the Division of Operations).

As of October 31, 1917.

ASSETS.

Cash (commandeering)	$1,568,741.45
Cash (construction)	3,436,173.66
Working funds	850.00
Controlled cash deposits	7,940,696.50
Inventory of materials	2,075,780.17
Commandeered ships	19,869,873.63
Wood and composite ships under construction	14,948,277.60
Steel ships under construction	12,991,066.46
Completed machinery	38,699.72
Engines and machinery under construction	642,154.74
Plant and property	4,401,386.34
Furniture, fixtures, and apparatus	70,879.02
Deferred charges:	
District office expense	33,077.78
General administrative expense	276,515.60
Lumber inspection expense	40,778.01
Consulting engineer shipyards	2,182.82
Ship protection committee expense	4,495.11
Consulting naval architect expense	40,499.23
Organization expense	54,845.36
United States Shipping Board, current account	713.84
Total deferred charges	453,107.75
Total assets	68,437,687.04

LIABILITIES.

Audited construction vouchers	5,833,536.43
Audited expense vouchers	22,519.84
Audited commandeered ships vouchers	61,999.98
Deferred credits:	
Reserve for depreciation, furniture and apparatus	3,541.51
Interest on bank deposits	16,089.28
Capital stock	40,000,000.00
Cash received from appropriation, June 15, 1917:	
Commandeering	21,500,000.00
Construction	1,000,000.00
Total cash received	62,500,000.00
Total liabilities	68,437,687.04

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | DOCUMENT No. 468

ADDRESS

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

DECEMBER 4, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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ADDRESS.

DECEMBER 4, 1917.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honour of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to retail or even summarize those events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the Executive Departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties, and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action, and our action must move straight towards definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war; and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, When shall we consider the war won?

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent,—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamour of the noisily thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire

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peace by any sort of compromise,—deeply and indignantly impatient,—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honour or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace,—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world,—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace, and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice,—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula "No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities." Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson, and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can Right be set up as arbiter and peace-maker among the nations. But when that has been done,—as, God willing, it assuredly will be,—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of materials, is being devoted and will continue

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to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own,—over the great Empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey, and within Asia,—which must be relinquished.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired, rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science, and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans, and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien dominion of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties.

And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their Empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candour as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own,—from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbours or rivals or schemers after world empire.

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No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself, by processes which would assuredly set in.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life. German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I can not help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away, and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided. The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It can not be uttered too plainly or too often.

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From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude towards the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

What shall we do, then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is in fact the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress but simply the vassal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every wilful violation of the presidential proclamations relating to alien

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enemies promulgated under section 4067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishments; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the Government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Recent experience has convinced me that the Congress must go further in authorizing the Government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the federal government should be immediately resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of cooperation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

And I beg that the members of the House of Representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the House will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present Congress again adjourns in order to effect the most efficient coordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country; but to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of the Congress upon another occasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the Congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous, rapid, and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all

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the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purposes of the Central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honour; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the Union of the States. Our safety would be at an end, our honour forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardour of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honour among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favour, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 489.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

SUBMITTING

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

DECEMBER 4, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: On behalf of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of the system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

The remarkable growth of the system during the year reflects in no uncertain way the need for the removal of hindering restrictions on deposits that existed prior to the passage of the act of May 18, 1916. This act amended the original postal savings law by removing altogether the monthly limit on deposits of $100, and by increasing the amount that a depositor may have to his credit from $500 to $1,000.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 7,161 postal savings depositories in operation, including 738 branch post offices and stations. Deposits increased during the year from $86,019,885 to $131,954,696, a gain of $45,934,811, or 53.4 per cent. The number of depositors increased from 602,937 to 674,728, a gain of 71,791, or 11.91 per cent. No deposits were regarded as unclaimed. Postal savings funds were held by 5,583 banks under National and State supervision.

The board of trustees invested $743,180 during the year in postal savings bonds authorized by the postal savings act, purchasing them from the holders at par. At the close of the year $2,301,680 of postal savings funds were invested in these bonds.

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The system continues to be self-supporting, the profit in 1917 being $955,630.20, compared with $481,816.50 in 1916, a gain of $473,813.70, or just short of 100 per cent.

The balance sheet of the system and various tables giving detailed information with respect to its operations accompany this report.

Respectfully,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General, Chairman of the Board.

Attest:

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Secretary of the Board.

BALANCE SHEET AND TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

TABLE 1.—*Balance sheet showing comparatively the resources and liabilities of the Postal Savings System on June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917, the increase or decrease in each item during the period reported, and related data.*

Items.	Balance June 30, 1916	Increase during year	Decrease during year.	Balance June 30, 1917.
RESOURCES.				
Cash working balances—Interest-earning:				
Depository banks—				
Funds on deposit to the credit of the board of trustees	$80,721,982.61	$46,049,986.96	.....	$126,771,969.57
Investments—Interest-earning:				
Treasurer of the United States—				
Postal savings bonds purchased by the board of trustees and lodged with the Treasurer	1,558,500.00	743,180.00	.....	2,301,680.00
Cash working balances—Noninterest earning:				
Postmasters—				
Undeposited funds, including balances due from and to late postmasters	419,618.89	133,471.13	.....	553,090.02
Treasurer of the United States—				
Funds deposited with the Treasurer, returnable to depository offices and banks	164,259.63	.....	[illegible]	61,603.50
Funds withdrawn for the payment of late postmasters' balances	1.20	.....	1.20	.....
Funds withdrawn for the purchase of postal savings bonds for depositors	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	.....
Secretary of the Treasury—				
Interest on investments in postal savings bonds accrued to June 30 and payable July 1	19,481.25	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]
Depository banks—				
Interest on deposits accrued to June 30 and payable July 1	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	.....
Cash reserve balances—Noninterest earning:				
Treasurer of the United States—				
Funds withdrawn for a cash reserve	3,712,596.41	1,826,923.11	.....	5,539,519.52
Funds counted as part of the reserve of States and Territories in which banks are now or may be willing to receive postal savings deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]
TOTAL RESOURCES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] In the fiscal year [illegible] interest due by banks was not [illegible] to be taken up by them until the month of July. New [illegible] were issued during the fiscal year 1917 requiring them to take up interest in their [illegible] accounts.

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TABLE 1.—*Balance sheet showing comparatively the resources and liabilities of the Postal Savings System on June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917, the increase or decrease in each item during the period reported, and related data*—Continued.

Items.	Balance June 30, 1916.	Increase during year.	Decrease during year.	Balance June 30, 1917.
LIABILITIES.				
Demand liabilities—Interest bearing:				
Depositors—				
Outstanding postal savings certificates	$86,019,885.00	$45,934,811.00	.....	$131,954,696.00
Demand liabilities—noninterest bearing:				
Depositors—				
Outstanding savings cards and stamps	68,545.60	2,782.10	.....	71,327.70
Matured interest due on outstanding postal savings certificates	890,681.30	429,093.35	.....	1,319,774.65
Postal Service—				
Balance due for net interest and profits	4,176.89	43,552.10	.....	47,728.99
Earnings held subject to monthly charges for matured interest and losses and pending periodical settlements with Postal Service for net interest and profits	607,497.48	1,377,687.62	.....	1,985,185.10
Total liabilities	87,590,786.27	47,787,926.17	.....	135,378,712.44
Excess of interest-bearing liabilities over interest-earning resources	[1] 2,832,702.30	.....	$670,455.96	[1] 2,162,246.43
Manner in which funds to meet liabilities to depositors are held:				
Cash working balances.....per cent	93.87	0.17	.....	94.04
Cash reserve balances.....do	4.34	.....	0.11	4.23
Investments in bonds.....do	1.79	.....	.06	1.73

[1] The values of certificates surrendered for bonds to be issued July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917, $906,700 and $718,800, respectively, have been deducted, the interest liability on these certificates having terminated on June 30.

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TABLE 2.—*Growth of the Postal Savings System and a summary of transactions since the time it went into operation, by months.*

Month	In operation.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Balance to credit of depositors.[1]	Increase.		Number of depositors.	Average principal per depositor.	Savings cards and stamps.			Balance on deposit in banks.[2]
	Offices.	Branches and stations.	Total depositories.				Amount.	Per cent.			Sold.	Cashed or converted into deposits.	Outstanding at close of month.	
June 1917	6,423	738	7,161	$10,619,265.00	$10,024,117.00	$131,954,696.00	$595,148	0.5	674,728	$195.57	$11,146.00	$13,235.00	$71,337.90	$126,840,819.83
May	6,804	738	7,542	11,518,661.00	8,101,860.00	131,359,548.00	3,416,801	2.7	.....	.....	12,906.90	13,414.00	73,426.90	125,210,612.53
April	6,864	735	7,599	11,570,285.00	9,052,224.00	127,942,747.00	2,518,061	2.0	.....	.....	13,584.70	14,830.00	73,934.00	121,861,728.06
March	7,015	724	7,739	12,437,904.00	8,002,166.00	125,424,686.00	4,435,738	3.7	.....	.....	16,810.90	15,764.00	75,179.30	119,865,300.86
February	7,716	724	8,440	12,650,213.00	7,507,701.00	120,988,948.00	5,142,512	4.4	.....	.....	14,016.20	12,462.00	74,132.40	115,421,761.18
January, 1917	7,688	717	8,405	11,312,838.00	7,625,593.00	115,846,436.00	3,687,245	3.3	.....	.....	18,200.10	14,237.00	72,178.20	111,268,820.02
December	7,684	718	8,402	10,179,133.00	6,584,334.00	112,159,191.00	3,594,799	3.3	661,911	169.45	13,303.40	18,039.00	68,325.10	106,683,487.30
November	7,684	719	8,403	10,030,579.00	5,750,582.00	108,564,392.00	4,279,997	4.1	.....	.....	14,783.30	13,649.00	73,200.70	103,588,372.07
October	7,683	718	8,401	10,602,765.00	5,861,399.00	104,284,395.00	4,741,366	4.8	.....	.....	15,444.40	13,458.00	72,126.40	99,495,446.76
September	7,683	717	8,400	10,756,029.00	5,867,721.00	99,543,029.00	4,888,308	5.2	.....	.....	14,702.00	13,178.00	70,140.00	94,313,244.95
August	7,682	716	8,398	10,302,693.00	5,460,271.00	94,654,721.00	4,842,422	5.4	.....	.....	14,490.70	13,344.00	68,616.00	89,858,595.66
July	7,686	721	8,407	10,131,852.00	6,339,438.00	89,812,299.00	3,792,414	4.4	.....	.....	11,913.70	12,990.00	67,469.30	85,132,185.65
June	7,701	720	8,421	9,317,311.00	5,485,809.00	86,019,885.00	3,831,502	4.7	602,937	142.67	13,657.30	14,470.00	68,545.60	80,775,586.36
May	7,702	720	8,422	7,123,665.00	5,085,534.00	82,188,383.00	2,038,131	2.5	.....	.....	15,018.60	14,877.00	69,358.30	78,023,376.61
April	7,706	721	8,427	6,066,497.00	4,909,028.00	80,150,252.00	1,157,469	1.5	.....	.....	15,152.70	16,882.00	69,216.70	76,421,585.99
March	7,697	721	8,418	6,533,183.00	4,684,351.00	78,992,783.00	1,848,832	2.4	.....	.....	20,333.00	16,645.00	70,946.00	75,242,576.96
February	7,701	723	8,424	6,131,474.00	4,072,443.00	77,143,951.00	2,059,031	2.7	.....	.....	17,152.40	13,583.00	67,258.00	73,344,672.93
January, 1916	7,702	723	8,425	6,097,937.00	5,362,431.00	75,084,920.00	735,506	1.0	.....	.....	17,862.30	13,172.00	63,668.60	71,572,593.62
December	8,809	722	9,531	5,509,141.00	4,545,808.00	74,349,414.00	963,333	1.3	564,887	131.62	14,347.20	16,148.00	58,998.30	69,034,284.44
November	8,811	722	9,533	6,123,843.00	4,120,793.00	73,386,081.00	2,003,050	2.8	.....	.....	14,654.00	13,315.00	60,799.10	69,545,306.48
October	8,811	721	9,532	6,335,963.00	4,256,434.00	71,383,031.00	2,079,529	3.0	.....	.....	14,511.80	12,463.00	59,460.10	67,667,694.92
September	8,812	720	9,532	5,964,495.00	4,309,492.00	69,303,502.00	1,655,003	2.4	.....	.....	12,181.20	11,415.00	57,411.30	65,617,457.70
August	8,815	719	9,534	5,863,870.00	4,243,019.00	67,648,499.00	1,620,851	2.5	.....	.....	13,336.10	12,926.00	56,645.10	64,088,666.67
July	8,829	718	9,547	5,708,489.00	5,365,549.00	66,027,648.00	342,940	.5	.....	.....	12,965.90	12,937.00	56,235.00	62,622,277.12
June	8,832	714	9,546	5,305,158.00	4,336,396.00	65,684,708.00	968,762	1.5	525,414	125.02	12,791.80	13,336.00	56,206.30	60,086,318.94
May	8,836	714	9,550	5,219,535.00	4,132,346.00	64,715,946.00	1,087,189	1.7	.....	.....	13,547.00	13,275.00	56,750.30	61,144,838.52
April	8,841	714	9,555	5,250,425.00	4,355,031.00	63,628,757.00	895,394	1.4	.....	.....	13,766.20	13,924.00	56,478.30	60,188,019.89
March	9,612	716	10,328	5,605,362.00	4,430,006.00	62,733,363.00	1,175,356	1.9	.....	.....	16,467.70	15,377.00	56,636.10	60,374,318.44
February	9,620	717	10,337	5,265,173.00	3,675,298.00	61,558,007.00	1,589,875	2.7	.....	.....	17,049.70	11,942.00	55,545.40	59,100,089.05
January, 1915	9,625	716	10,341	5,862,572.00	5,039,729.00	59,968,132.00	822,843	1.4	.....	.....	13,849.60	12,132.00	50,437.70	57,697,001.85
December	9,631	715	10,346	6,166,928.00	4,302,523.00	59,145,289.00	1,864,405	3.3	496,008	119.24	11,813.00	14,118.00	48,720.10	55,922,059.73
November	9,636	710	10,346	6,267,599.00	3,678,828.00	57,280,884.00	2,588,771	4.7	.....	.....	11,763.70	11,031.00	51,025.10	54,871,728.24
October	9,639	710	10,349	7,139,575.00	3,591,819.00	54,692,113.00	3,547,756	6.9	.....	.....	12,714.30	11,440.00	50,292.40	52,528,308.66
September	9,643	708	10,351	6,808,632.00	3,245,974.00	51,144,357.00	3,562,658	7.5	.....	.....	10,975.50	10,553.00	49,018.10	48,918,985.46
August	9,647	708	10,355	7,084,468.00	3,067,585.00	47,581,699.00	4,016,883	9.2	.....	.....	11,466.20	10,990.00	48,595.60	45,888,661.45
July	9,650	707	10,357	4,339,431.00	4,218,886.00	43,564,816.00	120,545	.3	.....	.....	11,219.60	12,114.00	48,119.40	42,267,298.34
June	9,639	708	10,347	4,128,214.00	3,435,577.00	43,444,271.00	692,637	1.6	388,511	111.82	11,708.50	12,667.00	49,013.80	40,919,673.31
May	9,639	707	10,346	3,584,279.00	3,273,788.00	42,751,634.00	310,491	.7	.....	.....	12,447.70	11,561.00	49,072.30	41,245,611.82
April	10,210	707	10,917	3,662,770.00	3,420,357.00	42,441,143.00	242,413	.6	.....	.....	13,876.60	13,707.00	49,088.60	40,943,142.49

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March	10,213	704	10,917	4,044,592.00	3,294,770.00	42,198,730.00	749,822	1.8			16,573.60	13,906.00	48,919.00	41,329,502.01
February	10,214	700	10,914	3,971,431.00	2,560,407.00	41,448,908.00	1,411,024	3.5			14,015.40	11,575.00	46,251.40	40,479,964.64
January, 1914	10,212	694	10,906	4,418,652.00	4,130,298.00	40,037,884.00	288,354	.7			15,670.80	12,449.00	43,811.00	39,186,325.99
December	10,188	683	10,871	4,034,066.00	3,222,739.00	39,749,530.00	811,327	2.1	364,286	109.12	11,539.30	13,127.00	40,589.20	37,480,639.46
November	12,365	676	13,041	3,963,751.00	2,719,534.00	38,938,203.00	1,244,217	3.3			11,466.10	10,303.00	42,176.90	37,825,707.24
October	12,326	674	13,000	3,944,161.00	2,755,079.00	37,693,986.00	1,189,082	3.3			10,883.70	10,643.00	41,013.80	36,679,469.44
September	12,327	673	13,000	3,943,281.00	2,830,999.00	36,504,904.00	1,112,282	3.1			11,388.40	10,509.00	40,773.10	35,460,559.90
August	12,151	667	12,818	4,161,942.00	2,669,799.00	35,392,622.00	1,492,143	4.4			10,676.20	10,895.00	39,893.70	34,357,723.71
July	12,155	664	12,819	3,958,110.00	3,876,501.00	33,900,479.00	81,609	.2			10,143.80	10,559.00	40,112.50	32,989,944.94
June	12,158	662	12,820	3,388,147.00	2,626,339.00	33,818,870.00	761,808	2.0	331,036	102.00	10,498.60	10,848.00	40,527.70	31,512,337.46
May	12,158	662	12,820	3,503,286.00	2,709,578.00	33,057,062.00	883,708	2.7			11,966.90	12,643.00	40,877.10	31,871,892.76
April	12,158	663	12,821	3,458,651.00	2,561,712.00	32,173,354.00	896,939	4.0			13,175.60	12,983.00	41,553.20	31,016,514.45
March	12,160	663	12,823	3,714,762.00	2,464,672.00	31,276,415.00	1,250,090	4.2			14,596.80	14,407.00	41,360.60	30,812,839.46
February	12,167	658	12,825	3,460,541.00	1,966,359.00	30,026,325.00	1,494,182	5.2			13,828.60	12,517.00	41,170.80	29,607,322.78
January, 1913	12,174	649	12,823	3,637,451.00	3,162,367.00	28,532,143.00	475,084	1.7			16,055.80	13,702.00	39,859.20	28,149,391.57
December	12,177	646	12,823	3,250,096.00	2,315,114.00	28,057,059.00	934,982	3.4	302,157	92.86	11,405.50	13,505.00	37,505.40	26,341,644.33
November	12,166	646	12,812	3,616,985.00	2,089,565.00	27,122,077.00	1,527,420	6.0			13,427.90	12,850.00	39,604.90	26,428,361.07
October	12,130	645	12,775	3,449,375.00	2,011,519.00	25,594,657.00	1,437,856	6.0			13,798.30	12,738.00	39,027.00	24,946,302.40
September	12,132	628	12,760	3,323,733.00	1,912,360.00	24,156,801.00	1,411,373	6.2			12,787.80	11,999.00	37,966.70	23,482,125.77
August	12,110	595	12,705	3,536,960.00	2,563,517.00	22,745,428.00	973,443	4.5			16,855.40	13,836.00	37,177.90	21,979,129.43
July	11,037	393	11,430	3,271,396.00	1,736,495.00	21,771,985.00	1,534,901	7.6			12,893.80	12,756.00	34,158.50	20,297,069.84
June	9,907	263	10,170	2,961,646.00	1,604,871.00	20,237,084.00	1,356,775	7.2	243,831	83.01	12,666.70	12,057.00	34,020.70	18,586,042.32
May	8,870	141	9,011	2,972,903.00	1,559,023.00	18,880,309.00	1,413,880	8.1			13,494.30	12,887.00	34,011.00	18,111,085.92
April	7,865	115	7,980	2,980,563.00	1,532,912.00	17,466,429.00	1,447,651	9.0			15,093.80	13,968.00	33,403.70	16,686,291.88
March	7,164	112	7,276	3,065,452.00	1,358,040.00	16,018,778.00	1,707,412	11.9			17,386.00	15,356.00	32,277.90	15,851,145.64
February	6,660	105	6,765	3,082,951.00	1,460,357.00	14,311,366.00	1,572,594	12.3			16,587.00	14,213.00	30,247.90	14,090,391.01
January, 1912	6,164	66	6,230	3,109,703.00	985,607.00	12,738,772.00	2,124,096	20.0			17,973.20	13,859.00	27,873.90	11,970,140.27
December	5,070	62	5,132	2,919,872.00	985,170.00	10,614,676.00	1,934,702	22.3	162,697	65.21	14,429.20	14,725.00	23,759.70	9,668,301.52
November	4,176	58	4,234	2,911,476.00	671,763.00	8,679,974.00	2,239,713	34.8			18,139.40	12,844.00	24,055.50	8,026,847.08
October	3,139	56	3,195	2,837,918.00	473,304.00	6,440,261.00	2,364,614	58.0			17,216.50	11,330.00	18,760.10	5,439,713.24
September	1,970		1,970	2,185,438.00	282,645.00	4,075,647.00	1,902,793	87.6			12,891.70	6,720.00	12,873.60	2,993,018.77
August	1,277		1,277	1,175,618.00	184,819.00	2,172,854.00	990,799	83.8			7,689.30	3,936.00	6,701.90	1,535,137.50
July	998		998	578,817.00	73,907.00	1,182,055.00	504,910	74.6			2,911.90	1,851.00	2,948.60	973,390.73
June	400		400	316,714.00	34,500.00	677,145.00	282,214	71.5	11,918	56.82	1,236.60	690.00	1,887.70	571,670.90
May	93		93	154,505.00	28,016.00	394,931.00	126,489	47.1			735.10	581.00	1,341.10	381,777.90
April	48		48	82,646.00	16,165.00	268,442.00	66,481	32.9			398.30	338.00	1,187.00	264,508.32
March	48		48	80,701.00	12,609.00	201,961.00	68,092	50.9			652.80	498.00	1,126.70	191,878.97
February	48		48	81,758.00	7,990.00	133,869.00	73,768	122.7			822.50	402.00	971.90	110,844.38
January, 1911	48		48	61,805.00	1,704.00	60,101.00					980.40	429.00	551.40	

[1] In several instances the marked variations in withdrawals and balances on deposit are due to the semiannual conversion of deposits into postal-savings bonds.
[2] Balances are as shown by banks' books.

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[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount at interest [illegible]	Interest received from banks.	Interest paid depositors.	Amount of deposits surrendered for bonds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$125,940,419.52	$2,650,695.20	$845,272.25	$1,695,760
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	230,656.24	7,100.51	2,102.88	10,260
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	230,020.74	2,517.24	11.94	6,420
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	240,447.12	20,275.36	4,656.88	6,180
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	252,271.82	6,681.96	2,897.94	5,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,617,327.72	104,899.21	46,569.12	80,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,190,621.85	49,894.55	19,414.68	53,140
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,567,181.06	71,426.10	14,161.66	12,360
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	312,918.66	6,105.98	1,075.34	2,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	379,132.21	8,731.02	4,200.40	35,540
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	621,772.02	12,599.82	3,599.28	14,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	174,747.08	3,886.42	1,532.88	3,220
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,265.54	1,187.78	219.02	.....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	149,404.01	11,793.31	4,267.96	3,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,849,912.72	187,608.93	72,126.73	62,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,272,541.37	43,806.07	14,748.60	86,280
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	626,019.13	14,581.27	6,091.84	9,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	879,604.47	20,567.57	10,336.82	34,440
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	501,769.47	11,718.95	5,444.30	17,920
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	353,601.26	7,969.03	3,102.52	18,420
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	412,482.08	9,145.42	2,858.32	1,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	242,028.20	5,056.68	1,902.49	2,920
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,521,225.56	120,967.88	38,293.20	17,940
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,739,613.20	110,340.44	28,731.50	34,280
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,494,862.54	56,721.37	23,221.60	32,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	143,729.10	3,610.84	1,821.86	5,180
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,694,880.32	59,712.05	25,641.70	58,720
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,820,068.81	39,168.85	12,833.16	38,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	527,696.13	12,098.58	5,430.88	9,660
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	573,032.60	13,280.60	4,530.20	12,920
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	567,633.75	12,878.20	4,737.80	6,440
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,658,374.17	93,543.41	26,254.72	36,540
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	103,454.26	3,549.26	1,105.46	1,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37,040,283.17	790,175.15	232,121.36	215,700
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56,286.31	1,231.94	578.50	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,236.40	1,183.58	496.00	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,709,938.17	175,259.92	59,890.08	283,900
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	305,267.63	9,483.12	4,208.06	10,820

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Oregon	1,557,863	2,114,688	1,517,770	2,154,781	596,918	38.3	516.70	496	2,116,185.40	47,245.25	18,839.28	27,000
Pennsylvania	7,107,796	13,833,677	7,247,522	12,693,951	6,586,155	92.7	12,199.10	11,544	13,451,099.98	262,772.03	59,406.06	180,980
Porto Rico	75,976	243,523	198,711	120,788	44,812	59.0	23,410.30	22,389	9,852.58	247.25	298.94	.....
Rhode Island	795,910	1,174,083	842,862	1,127,131	331,221	41.6	5,764.00	5,798	1,109,472.61	25,004.97	6,850.74	9,140
South Carolina	20,445	53,043	37,315	42,173	15,728	59.5	44.60	41	42,511.04	821.80	177.94	500
South Dakota	75,156	65,981	61,200	79,937	4,781	6.4	102.60	59	81,456.57	2,005.35	878.12	840
Tennessee	261,394	279,908	231,004	310,958	48,904	18.7	319.90	278	307,839.42	7,103.53	3,203.38	17,240
Texas	769,931	1,155,218	903,124	1,022,025	252,094	32.7	863.80	759	1,017,993.51	22,809.15	7,992.49	28,080
Utah	297,015	631,631	379,811	548,835	251,820	84.8	177.90	187	554,658.97	10,249.15	2,533.04	14,680
Vermont	97,695	83,255	77,077	103,873	6,178	6.3	144.90	109	105,437.32	2,678.60	980.48	660
Virginia	362,858	819,090	567,063	614,885	252,027	69.5	823.20	806	617,335.95	12,398.14	3,207.88	11,920
Washington	2,119,145	4,421,992	2,440,473	4,100,664	1,981,519	93.5	389.20	379	4,056,877.29	75,815.90	25,451.50	47,800
West Virginia	252,279	436,404	268,780	419,903	167,624	66.4	150.60	110	418,883.95	8,443.47	1,986.70	8,960
Wisconsin	1,811,573	2,216,740	1,438,425	2,589,888	778,315	43.0	1,772.50	1,863	2,542,841.27	56,786.16	20,591.30	21,920
Wyoming	168,225	290,604	183,073	275,756	107,531	39.9	80.40	93	276,457.79	5,630.04	1,556.22	4,760

[1] Balances are as shown by banks' books. The actual balances to credit of board of trustees amounted to $126,771,969.57. The difference is accounted for by outstanding checks and drafts amounting to $68,850.26.

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TABLE 4.—*Summary of transactions incident to the conduct of postal-savings business for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by States.*

States.	Number of accounts remaining open June 30, 1916.	Number of accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Number of accounts remaining open June 30, 1917.	Increase in number of accounts.[1]		Number of deposits.	Number of withdrawals.
					Number.	Per cent.		
United States	602,987	563,949	492,158	674,728	71,791	11.9	3,089,036	1,727,904
Alabama	2,051	3,579	3,209	2,421	370	18.0	16,173	12,196
Alaska	224	1,071	477	818	594	265.2	2,924	1,222
Arizona	2,861	4,064	3,902	3,023	162	5.7	20,034	11,771
Arkansas	1,484	1,258	1,247	1,495	11	0.7	5,607	3,807
California	24,224	17,643	18,112	23,755	−469	− 1.9	98,009	67,733
Colorado	9,917	6,615	6,514	10,018	101	1.0	34,641	21,327
Connecticut	15,057	22,890	18,774	19,173	4,116	27.3	112,755	53,343
Delaware	1,510	2,642	2,248	1,904	394	26.1	12,048	7,089
District of Columbia	2,723	1,685	1,688	2,720	− 3	− 0.1	10,094	6,322
Florida	3,277	6,074	5,354	3,997	720	22.0	25,588	15,872
Georgia	1,051	1,088	1,076	1,063	12	1.1	5,237	3,316
Hawaii	409	817	732	494	85	20.8	3,138	2,259
Idaho	2,215	1,688	1,878	2,025	−190	− 8.6	7,689	4,825
Illinois	35,979	28,044	23,819	40,204	4,225	11.7	152,817	84,630
Indiana	9,251	7,573	6,802	10,022	771	8.3	37,929	21,102
Iowa	3,155	1,707	2,108	2,754	−401	−12.7	8,440	5,360
Kansas	5,451	2,699	3,097	5,053	−398	− 7.3	14,520	9,266
Kentucky	3,509	2,385	2,482	3,412	− 97	− 2.8	15,420	9,397
Louisiana	2,139	1,714	1,821	2,032	−107	− 5.0	8,531	5,942
Maine	2,300	1,979	1,967	2,312	12	0.5	8,936	4,333
Maryland	1,286	1,534	1,298	1,522	236	18.4	6,638	3,294
Massachusetts	31,558	28,125	26,671	33,012	1,454	4.6	156,868	88,544
Michigan	19,455	25,073	20,919	23,609	4,154	21.4	120,411	80,845
Minnesota	11,852	7,085	7,884	11,053	−799	− 6.7	36,861	24,017
Mississippi	1,141	1,147	1,249	1,039	−102	− 8.9	3,934	4,300
Missouri	14,177	9,620	9,722	14,075	−102	− 0.7	61,247	39,839
Montana	6,389	5,959	6,158	6,190	−199	− 3.1	32,182	21,742
Nebraska	3,556	2,039	2,414	3,181	−375	−10.5	11,301	7,969
Nevada	2,290	2,001	2,079	2,212	− 78	− 3.4	9,233	6,432
New Hampshire	3,578	2,603	2,584	3,597	19	0.5	13,652	6,694
New Jersey	22,762	26,072	21,206	27,628	4,866	21.4	129,061	65,994
New Mexico	733	856	813	776	43	5.9	3,139	2,356
New York	211,007	185,564	157,096	239,475	28,468	13.5	1,127,984	632,062
North Carolina	425	330	384	371	− 54	−12.7	1,345	833
North Dakota	424	318	391	351	− 73	−17.2	846	669
Ohio	34,834	32,891	28,378	39,347	4,513	13.0	170,170	86,169
Oklahoma	2,556	2,016	2,246	2,326	−230	− 9.0	10,339	7,284
Oregon	10,472	8,020	7,523	10,969	497	4.7	41,558	32,595
Pennsylvania	45,579	52,785	39,482	58,882	13,303	29.2	242,725	114,111
Porto Rico	1,770	3,867	3,608	2,029	259	14.6	15,855	12,291
Rhode Island	7,370	7,640	7,011	7,969	639	8.5	41,853	22,541
South Carolina	273	625	591	307	34	12.5	1,335	1,141
South Dakota	556	294	401	449	−107	−19.2	1,158	737
Tennessee	1,927	1,481	1,558	1,850	− 77	− 4.0	8,387	5,495
Texas	6,908	7,053	6,897	7,064	156	2.3	37,711	25,271
Utah	1,570	1,855	1,574	1,851	281	17.9	6,981	4,213
Vermont	678	507	558	627	− 51	− 7.5	2,339	1,191
Virginia	2,985	4,460	4,017	3,378	443	15.1	21,676	11,998
Washington	12,963	15,373	11,078	17,258	4,295	33.1	65,319	43,108
West Virginia	1,404	1,519	1,335	1,588	184	13.1	6,120	2,774
Wisconsin	10,843	7,089	6,837	11,095	222	2.0	36,304	19,426
Wyoming	879	953	889	953	74	8.4	3,974	1,998

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

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TABLE 5.—*Number and class of post offices designated as postal-savings depositories in operation on June 30, 1917, by States.*

State.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Total post offices.	Branches.	Stations.	Total depositories.
Alabama	4	21	37	5	67	3	3	73
Alaska	.....	2	9	1	12	.....	.....	12
Arizona	2	17	18	.....	37	.....	1	38
Arkansas	5	28	50	7	90	1	1	92
California	22	96	144	12	274	7	28	309
Colorado	5	28	67	14	114	1	6	121
Connecticut	15	33	60	1	109	5	9	123
Delaware	1	6	9	.....	16	.....	.....	16
District of Columbia	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	10
Florida	6	28	38	6	78	1	2	81
Georgia	8	28	29	1	66	.....	.....	66
Hawaii	1	2	5	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Idaho	3	22	41	6	72	.....	.....	72
Illinois	33	122	178	23	356	1	49	406
Indiana	25	73	114	30	242	2	5	249
Iowa	21	63	68	10	162	.....	5	167
Kansas	14	63	139	23	239	1	4	244
Kentucky	7	28	49	24	108	1	6	115
Louisiana	6	19	33	6	64	.....	3	67
Maine	7	28	69	.....	104	1	3	108
Maryland	5	9	15	3	32	8	9	49
Massachusetts	30	73	87	1	191	60	43	294
Michigan	23	75	142	29	269	4	15	288
Minnesota	9	57	101	9	176	.....	24	200
Mississippi	4	21	46	4	75	.....	.....	75
Missouri	11	49	111	26	197	6	46	249
Montana	7	14	42	1	64	.....	.....	64
Nebraska	6	32	97	8	143	1	6	150
Nevada	1	7	16	4	28	.....	.....	28
New Hampshire	5	20	41	.....	66	.....	3	69
New Jersey	25	58	84	3	170	19	8	197
New Mexico	1	12	28	1	42	.....	.....	42
New York	55	156	241	7	459	11	104	574
North Carolina	8	21	19	2	50	.....	1	51
North Dakota	4	15	36	4	59	.....	.....	59
Ohio	39	97	172	34	342	7	55	404
Oklahoma	7	48	88	8	151	.....	3	154
Oregon	3	25	79	11	118	.....	11	129
Pennsylvania	45	168	228	28	469	20	56	545
Porto Rico	1	3	13	32	49	.....	.....	49
Rhode Island	4	5	16	1	26	7	8	41
South Carolina	3	15	4	.....	22	.....	.....	22
South Dakota	4	18	38	6	66	.....	.....	66
Tennessee	7	20	32	2	61	1	7	69
Texas	18	93	132	16	259	2	2	263
Utah	2	5	23	.....	30	1	1	32
Vermont	4	24	17	1	46	1	.....	47
Virginia	10	30	42	8	90	.....	5	95
Washington	8	29	90	17	144	1	11	156
West Virginia	7	23	37	4	71	2	.....	73
Wisconsin	20	65	118	7	210	1	10	221
Wyoming	2	8	18	1	29	.....	.....	29
Total	564	2,002	3,410	447	6,423	177	561	7,161

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit.*

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Alabama (67 offices).			
Abbeville	Jan. 17, 1912	1	$30
Alabama City	Oct. 18, 1911	7	357
Albertville	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Alexander City	Nov. 6, 1911	2	105
Aliceville	June 1, 1912	1	100
Andalusia	Aug. 15, 1912	3	652
Anniston	May 1, 1911	21	1,927
Athens	Oct. 26, 1911	2	600
Atmore	Jan. 11, 1912	23	2,986
Attalla	Oct. 26, 1911	4	525
Bay Minette	do	15	711
Bessemer	Jan. 3, 1911	256	32,193
Birmingham	Sept. 30, 1911	531	84,671
Blocton	Oct. 18, 1911	28	4,871
Brewton	Nov. 8, 1911	8	542
Calera	Jan. 18, 1912	7	811
Camden	Jan. 8, 1912	2	2
Carbon Hill	Oct. 26, 1911	10	1,394
Cherokee	May 1, 1912	5	479
Clanton	Feb. 23, 1912	1	200
Clayton	Jan. 19, 1912	10	1,185
Cullman	Aug. 15, 1912	29	4,741
Dadeville	Jan. 12, 1912	5	177
Decatur	Nov. 1, 1912	2	108
Dothan	July 1, 1911	9	2,556
Ensley	June 1, 1911	792	95,309
Eufaula	July 13, 1911	103	13,603
Evergreen	Nov. 7, 1911	3	201
Fairfield	July 1, 1912	36	1,833
Fairhope	Feb. 24, 1912	44	5,762
Florala	Nov. 9, 1911	1	450
Florence	June 27, 1911	9	2,032
Foley	July 1, 1912	2	30
Fort Deposit	Nov. 8, 1911	2	68
Fort Payne	July 1, 1912	1	1
Gadsden	June 19, 1911	29	6,515
Georgiana	Jan. 6, 1912	6	862
Good Water	Nov. 9, 1911	1	200
Greensboro	Jan. 6, 1912	2	18
Greenville	Aug. 26, 1911	5	225
Huntsville	July 5, 1911	1	1
Jackson	Oct. 18, 1911	4	331
Lafayette	Dec. 7, 1911	4	133
Leighton	May 1, 1912	1	200
Marion	Nov. 7, 1911	5	542
Mobile	Oct. 7, 1911	120	20,938
Montgomery	Sept. 28, 1911	79	14,531
Moulton	May 1, 1912	1	200
Newbern	June 1, 1912	2	26
New Decatur	Sept. 2, 1913	11	1,483
Oakman	Dec. 8, 1911	1	175
Opelika	June 27, 1911	21	1,497
Pell City	July 1, 1912	4	58
Phoenix	Sept. 2, 1913	2	95
Ragland	Nov. 1, 1912	14	3,568
Roanoke	Nov. 8, 1911	2	7
Selma	Sept. 23, 1911	58	10,323
Sheffield	Oct. 18, 1911	1	400
Summerdale	Sept. 2, 1913	3	201
Talladega	July 24, 1911	20	641
Tallassee	Feb. 20, 1912	2	195
Thomasville	Jan. 10, 1912	1	200
Thorsby	June 1, 1912	14	894
Tuscaloosa	June 12, 1911	3	307
Tuscumbia	Oct. 26, 1911	10	1,826
Tuskegee Institute	Nov. 6, 1911	14	1,529
West Blocton	Jan. 11, 1912	4	247
Alaska (12 offices).			
Cordova	Jan. 2, 1917	111	43,795
Douglas	Apr. 1, 1916	114	62,751
Fairbanks	do	264	106,118
Juneau	do	93	37,073
Ketchikan	do	72	25,073
Alaska (12 offices)—Continued.			
Petersburg	Apr. 1, 1916	2	$500
Seward	Jan. 2, 1917	34	7,695
Skagway	Apr. 1, 1916	27	7,982
Thane	Feb. 1, 1917	14	2,836
Treadwell	Apr. 1, 1916	38	19,748
Valdez	Jan. 2, 1917	34	15,495
Wrangell	Apr. 1, 1916	15	3,881
Arizona (37 offices)			
Ajo	Feb. 1, 1917	11	2,280
Ashfork	Feb. 21, 1912	3	1,060
Benson	Feb. 24, 1912	11	1,389
Bisbee	May 1, 1911	851	309,565
Chloride	Apr. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Clifton	June 12, 1911	63	15,819
Douglas	June 1, 1911	168	35,584
Duncan	May 1, 1912	3	697
Flagstaff	Aug. 21, 1911	17	3,257
Florence	Oct. 14, 1911	1	5
Glendale	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Globe	Jan. 3, 1911	374	160,630
Grand Canyon	Oct. 13, 1911	10	3,993
Hayden	Sept. 2, 1913	45	13,864
Humboldt	Apr. 8, 1912	59	18,858
Jerome	Oct. 13, 1911	122	49,858
Kingman	do	18	2,339
Mesa	Oct. 18, 1911	15	2,141
Miami	Oct. 14, 1911	370	146,346
Morenci	Oct. 13, 1911	41	13,752
Nogales	Apr. 8, 1912	31	6,910
Oatman	Feb. 1, 1917	16	2,858
Phoenix	Aug. 25, 1911	301	61,692
Prescott	June 12, 1911	44	7,438
Ray	Oct. 14, 1911	54	23,434
Safford	Oct. 13, 1911	11	547
Sonora	Nov. 1, 1913	136	20,392
Tempe	Oct. 14, 1911	11	1,773
Tombstone	Oct. 13, 1911	43	7,223
Tucson	Aug. 28, 1911	55	11,160
Warren	Sept. 2, 1913	14	2,067
Wickenburg	Apr. 8, 1912	24	7,888
Willcox	Feb. 19, 1912	7	276
Williams	Oct. 13, 1911	22	5,429
Winkelman	Oct. 14, 1911	3	361
Winslow	Oct. 13, 1911	41	6,552
Yuma	June 19, 1911	28	4,790
Arkansas (90 offices)			
Alma	Jan. 16, 1912	3	227
Arkadelphia	June 26, 1911	3	884
Batesville	Sept. 8, 1911	3	135
Bearden	Oct. 17, 1911	1	148
Beebe	Jan. 19, 1912	14	1,243
Benton	Oct. 7, 1911	10	964
Bentonville	Oct. 14, 1911	4	964
Berryville	Jan. 6, 1912	3	380
Bigelow	Oct. 17, 1911	4	355
Black Rock	Oct. 16, 1911	6	1,761
Blytheville	Oct. 14, 1911	5	347
Booneville	Oct. 16, 1911	4	841
Brinkley	Oct. 13, 1911	9	554
Camden	July 22, 1911	9	790
Carlisle	Oct. 14, 1911	4	1,762
Clarksville	Oct. 7, 1911	11	631
Conway	June 12, 1911	10	1,774
Corning	Oct. 17, 1911	1	55
Cotter	Apr. 8, 1912	12	2,057
Cotton Plant	Feb. 20, 1912	2	6
Dardanelle	Oct. 16, 1911	2	850
De Queen	Oct. 17, 1911	7	788
Dermott	Apr. 8, 1912	1	500
Des Arc	Jan. 6, 1912	4	1,965
Devall Bluff	Oct. 14, 1911	10	1,530

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Arkansas (90 offices)—Contd.			
De Witt	Oct. 17, 1911	7	$397
Dumas	May 1, 1912	9	640
England	Oct. 17, 1911	6	1,735
Eudora	Apr. 8, 1912	5	34
Eureka Springs	July 5, 1911	63	13,126
Fayetteville	July 1, 1911	5	328
Fordyce	July 14, 1911	3	850
Forrest City	July 24, 1911	7	1,727
Fort Smith	Oct. 7, 1911	53	7,397
Gentry	Jan. 4, 1912	10	2,592
Greenwood	Oct. 7, 1911	14	3,867
Gurdon	....do	4	522
Harrisburg	Jan. 15, 1912	.....	.....
Harrison	Oct. 17, 1911	15	3,452
Hartford	Oct. 7, 1911	23	5,931
Hazen	Oct. 16, 1911	6	2,475
Helena	May 1, 1911	44	12,135
Hope	July 29, 1911	4	652
Hot Springs	Sept. 23, 1911	212	42,643
Huntington	Oct. 7, 1911	46	13,265
Jonesboro	July 3, 1911	8	1,660
Judsonia	Oct. 17, 1911	6	971
Kingsland	May 1, 1912	1	38
Lake Village	Oct. 7, 1911	10	741
Leslie	Oct. 14, 1911	11	1,927
Lewisville	Dec. 18, 1911	1	300
Little Rock	Sept. 30, 1911	335	72,678
Lonoke	Oct. 14, 1911	4	55
McGehee	Apr. 8, 1912	23	5,962
Magazine	Feb. 23, 1912	6	1,168
Malvern	Dec. 19, 1911	3	555
Mammoth Spring	Oct. 16, 1911	10	1,172
Mansfield	Oct. 17, 1911	4	450
Marked Tree	Dec. 20, 1911	3	1,112
Marvell	Oct. 14, 1911	2	125
Mena	June 19, 1911	10	855
Monticello	Dec. 22, 1911	1	745
Morrilton	Oct. 7, 1911	7	1,394
Nashville	Oct. 17, 1911	6	726
Newport	July 13, 1911	9	843
Ola	Apr. 8, 1912	2	137
Ozark	Aug. 1, 1912	2	215
Paragould	July 27, 1911	10	1,073
Paris	Oct. 16, 1911	2	50
Perryville	June 1, 1915	6	1,910
Pine Bluff	Sept. 15, 1911	101	15,205
Pleasant Plains	July 16, 1915	18	2,373
Pocahontas	Oct. 16, 1911	2	20
Prescott	Jan. 5, 1912	11	1,510
Rogers	Aug. 26, 1911	38	6,049
Russellville	Oct. 13, 1911	21	1,733
Searcy	June 27, 1911	9	687
Siloam Springs	Jan. 3, 1912	24	6,861
Springdale	Oct. 14, 1911	7	692
Stuttgart	Jan. 3, 1911	32	3,448
Sulphur Springs	Oct. 17, 1911	8	598
Texarkana	Sept. 28, 1911	30	6,871
Van Buren	Sept. 5, 1911	6	847
Waldron	Oct. 17, 1911	8	1,431
Warren	June 27, 1911	6	21
Washington	May 1, 1912	3	72
Wheatley	....do	1	330
Widener	June 1, 1917	4	15
Womble	Feb. 1, 1917	1	20
Wynne	Feb. 21, 1912	5	1,412
California (274 offices)			
Alameda	Sept. 28, 1911	92	12,927
Alturas	Oct. 17, 1911	5	535
Amador City	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Anaheim	July 3, 1911	21	4,055
Anderson	Mar. 4, 1912	10	2,732
California (274 offices)—Contd.			
Angel Island	Apr. 8, 1912	48	$4,063
Angels Camp	Oct. 13, 1911	88	20,812
Antioch	....do	10	4,405
Arcata	Nov. 23, 1911	13	3,141
Armona	Apr. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Arroyo Grande	Oct. 17, 1911	16	2,762
Artesia	May 1, 1912	4	60
Auburn	Oct. 16, 1911	14	2,114
Avalon	Apr. 1, 1912	20	3,421
Azusa	Oct. 16, 1911	3	49
Bakersfield	Sept. 23, 1911	242	47,798
Barstow	Oct. 17, 1911	59	12,283
Baypoint	July 1, 1912	44	10,451
Benicia	Oct. 14, 1911	78	12,743
Berkeley	....do	341	48,193
Biggs	Nov. 6, 1911	3	17
Bishop	Oct. 17, 1911	10	848
Boulder Creek	....do	9	967
Brawley	Jan. 6, 1912	17	1,405
Burlingame	Feb. 23, 1912	30	3,660
Calexico	Oct. 17, 1911	36	8,126
Calistoga	Nov. 6, 1911	1	20
Campbell	Oct. 16, 1911	2	31
Carmel	Sept. 2, 1913	6	421
Centerville	May 1, 1912	7	971
Chico	July 13, 1911	40	7,859
Chino	Nov. 22, 1911	6	595
Chula Vista	Apr. 8, 1912	14	2,567
Claremont	Oct. 16, 1911	5	80
Cloverdale	Oct. 13, 1911	8	267
Clovis	Feb. 19, 1912	4	1,010
Coalinga	Sept. 1, 1911	35	7,946
Colfax	Dec. 20, 1911	13	3,504
Colton	July 27, 1911	37	5,886
Colusa	Apr. 1, 1912	8	233
Concord	Nov. 21, 1911	10	2,658
Corcoran	Nov. 6, 1911	9	678
Corning	Nov. 8, 1911	24	5,890
Corona	June 27, 1911	23	7,963
Covina	Apr. 1, 1912	7	1,282
Crescent City	Apr. 8, 1912	27	10,799
Crockett	Oct. 13, 1911	61	15,728
Crows Landing	May 1, 1912	1	100
Cucamonga	July 1, 1912	7	455
Davis	Nov. 24, 1911	2	510
Delano	Feb. 20, 1912	1	24
Del Monte	June 10, 1912	12	1,504
Dinuba	Oct. 16, 1911	4	750
Dixon	Jan. 4, 1912	4	200
Dos Palos	Apr. 8, 1912	7	2,620
Downey	Jan. 19, 1912	6	918
Dunsmuir	Oct. 14, 1911	86	23,641
Dutch Flat	July 1, 1912	3	265
East Auburn	Oct. 17, 1911	18	4,818
East San Diego	Nov. 1, 1913	6	381
El Centro	Apr. 1, 1912	35	5,008
Elk Grove	Feb. 20, 1912	1	10
El Monte	June 10, 1912	1	100
Elsinore	Oct. 17, 1911	16	2,013
Escondido	June 10, 1912	15	1,186
Etna Mills	Nov. 10, 1911	6	124
Eureka	June 1, 1911	179	49,226
Exeter	Feb. 24, 1912	7	706
Fairoaks	Jan. 4, 1912	5	1,203
Fellows	Mar. 4, 1912	66	11,448
Fillmore	Nov. 7, 1911	9	673
Folsom City	Oct. 16, 1911	12	1,178
Fort Bragg	Oct. 13, 1911	94	23,171
Fortuna	Dec. 19, 1911	11	442
Fresno	Oct. 21, 1911	172	27,410
Fullerton	Sept. 5, 1911	9	1,820
Galt	Oct. 16, 1911	8	429
Garden Grove	July 1, 1912	4	35
Gilroy	July 5, 1911	8	2,134

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
California (274 offices)—Contd.			
Glendora	Dec. 20, 1911	4	$282
Grass Valley	June 27, 1911	79	15,340
Gridley	Sept. 3, 1912	5	618
Guerneville	May 1, 1912	1	380
Hanford	July 15, 1911	19	2,777
Hayward	July 31, 1911	26	5,363
Healdsburg	July 27, 1911	3	345
Hemet	Jan. 15, 1912	4	161
Hermosa Beach	Nov. 1, 1913	11	146
Highgrove	May 1, 1912	2	221
Highland	Jan. 17, 1912	1	500
Hollister	June 27, 1911	3	1,031
Holtville	Jan. 3, 1912	5	161
Hopland	June 1, 1912	1	10
Hueneme	May 1, 1912	2	101
Huntington Beach	Oct. 13, 1911	8	211
Imperial	July 31, 1911	14	3,274
Independence	May 1, 1912	4	236
Inglewood	June 10, 1912	4	610
Ione	Feb. 23, 1912	3	360
Irvington	May 1, 1912	.....	.....
Jackson	Oct. 13, 1911	111	40,755
Jamestown	Feb. 23, 1912	16	3,048
Kennett	Oct. 13, 1911	282	100,426
King City	Feb. 21, 1912	3	28
Kingsburg	Dec. 21, 1911	3	80
Korbel	Mar. 1, 1917	2	11
La Jolla	Jan. 16, 1912	11	2,465
Lakeport	June 10, 1912	7	740
La Mesa	Sept. 2, 1913	13	1,527
Lankershim	May 1, 1912	2	2
Laton	Feb. 24, 1912	2	202
Lemoore	Oct. 17, 1911	10	821
Lincoln	Dec. 5, 1911	10	2,615
Lindsay	Apr. 1, 1912	4	441
Livermore	Oct. 16, 1911	6	844
Lodi	July 5, 1911	36	2,731
Loleta	June 1, 1912	8	669
Lompoc	Dec. 18, 1911	4	981
Lone Pine	Sept. 2, 1913	8	294
Long Beach	Oct. 7, 1911	116	23,886
Loomis	Oct. 14, 1911	4	116
Lordsburg	Oct. 17, 1911	3	796
Los Angeles	Sept. 15, 1911	4,087	941,076
Los Gatos	July 24, 1911	23	2,870
Loyalton	Dec. 4, 1911	21	4,419
McCloud	Nov. 20, 1911	52	13,776
McKittrick	Jan. 2, 1912	24	2,989
Madera	Aug. 14, 1911	12	1,878
Mammoth	June 15, 1917	6	556
Maricopa	Nov. 1, 1912	32	7,147
Martinez	June 19, 1911	50	6,864
Marysville	July 1, 1911	60	9,612
Maxwell	May 1, 1912	5	96
Mayfield	....do.....	8	1,132
Mendocino	Oct. 16, 1911	23	5,894
Menlo Park	Dec. 4, 1911	37	4,360
Merced	July 1, 1911	13	1,706
Mill Valley	Oct. 16, 1911	15	2,513
Modesto	July 1, 1911	73	9,055
Mojave	Dec. 21, 1911	58	14,239
Monrovia	Sept. 5, 1911	27	4,207
Montague	July 1, 1912	4	645
Monterey	June 12, 1911	43	5,817
Morgan Hill	Nov. 7, 1911	4	354
Mountain View	July 24, 1911	32	2,150
Napa	July 14, 1911	57	9,009
National City	Nov. 8, 1911	52	8,456
Needles	June 12, 1911	57	11,680
Nevada City	June 19, 1911	37	8,232
Newcastle	Dec. 6, 1911	5	1,461
Newman	Nov. 24, 1911	9	529
Niles	Oct. 14, 1911	10	750
Norwalk	Feb. 1, 1917	1	1
Oakdale	Jan. 5, 1912	14	1,518
California (274 offices)—Contd.			
Oakland	Sept. 20, 1911	1,764	$340,432
Oceanside	Jan. 18, 1912	22	2,440
Oilcenter	Apr. 1, 1912	17	4,416
Oilfields	Feb. 20, 1912	19	5,499
Ontario	July 24, 1911	18	2,649
Orange	Sept. 11, 1911	7	1,933
Orcutt	Nov. 9, 1911	2	361
Orland	Oct. 17, 1911	17	4,478
Orosi	May 1, 1912	5	540
Oroville	Jan. 3, 1911	125	20,418
Oxnard	July 24, 1911	13	1,147
Pacific Grove	July 3, 1911	30	4,355
Palo Alto	June 26, 1911	126	14,033
Pasadena	Oct. 14, 1911	179	25,298
Paso Robles	Dec. 22, 1911	23	6,342
Patterson	Sept. 2, 1913	1	2
Perris	Jan. 5, 1912	4	114
Petaluma	June 12, 1911	35	5,698
Pinole	May 1, 1912	18	3,823
Pittsburg	Nov. 10, 1911	40	6,277
Placerville	Feb. 21, 1912	28	3,411
Pleasanton	Dec. 7, 1911	3	416
Plymouth	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Point Arena	June 1, 1912	10	2,442
Point Loma	Jan. 16, 1912	1	200
Pomona	Aug. 14, 1911	32	3,532
Porterville	Sept. 5, 1911	33	8,865
Portola	Nov. 1, 1912	27	4,699
Puente	May 1, 1912	3	60
Quincy	Mar. 4, 1912	9	1,313
Ramona	May 1, 1912	6	343
Randsburg	Apr. 8, 1912	23	3,618
Red Bluff	July 27, 1911	50	4,941
Redding	June 26, 1911	175	51,282
Redlands	July 29, 1911	56	9,272
Redondo Beach	July 31, 1911	42	6,755
Redwood City	July 22, 1911	25	2,217
Reedley	Nov. 22, 1911	5	618
Rialto	Dec. 22, 1911	3	800
Richmond	Dec. 5, 1911	178	43,969
Rio Vista	Nov. 23, 1911	3	576
Rivera	May 1, 1912	1	29
Riverbank	Mar. 1, 1917	1	100
Riverside	Sept. 28, 1911	93	25,312
Roseville	Oct. 13, 1911	89	27,538
Sacramento	Oct. 7, 1911	589	121,419
St. Helena	Oct. 16, 1911	56	3,861
Salinas	July 13, 1911	18	3,172
San Andreas	Jan. 19, 1912	7	1,111
San Bernardino	Aug. 14, 1911	49	7,540
San Diego	Nov. 4, 1911	1,123	248,921
San Dimas	Oct. 14, 1911	11	2,509
San Fernando	Oct. 16, 1911	15	3,067
San Francisco	Sept. 11, 1911	6,877	1,310,977
Sanger	Oct. 14, 1911	11	1,836
San Jacinto	Nov. 9, 1911	6	880
San Jose	Oct. 28, 1911	262	48,678
San Luis Obispo	June 27, 1911	74	14,764
San Mateo	July 15, 1911	115	19,181
San Miguel	May 1, 1912	6	1,331
San Pedro	July 5, 1911	145	25,025
San Rafael	July 14, 1911	31	5,462
Santa Ana	July 15, 1911	58	7,853
Santa Barbara	Sept. 23, 1911	141	24,181
Santa Clara	July 22, 1911	15	1,544
Santa Cruz	May 1, 1912	230	46,950
Santa Maria	July 22, 1911	19	3,631
Santa Monica	Sept. 1, 1911	122	21,611
Santa Paula	July 29, 1911	7	1,317
Santa Rosa	June 26, 1911	101	11,007
Sausalito	July 3, 1911	29	2,636
Sawtelle	Oct. 17, 1911	266	38,302
Scotia	Oct. 13, 1911	9	4,033
Sebastopol	Apr. 1, 1912	9	1,078

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
California (874 offices)—Contd.			
Selma	Aug. 26, 1911	6	$582
Sherman	Jan. 15, 1912	1	66
Sisson	Feb. 23, 1912	55	11,105
Soledad	Sept. 2, 1913	1	50
Sonoma	Oct. 16, 1911	14	1,325
Sonora	June 27, 1911	55	10,878
South San Francisco	Oct. 14, 1911	63	13,171
Spreckels	Mar. 1, 1917	7	485
Stirling City	Dec. 7, 1911	12	2,832
Stockton	Oct. 7, 1911	276	39,505
Suisun City	Oct. 14, 1911	12	3,380
Sunnyvale	Oct. 16, 1911	13	1,527
Susanville	Jan. 18, 1912	8	1,027
Sutter Creek	Oct. 13, 1911	90	19,443
Taft	Apr. 1, 1912	105	30,751
Tehachapi	Aug. 1, 1912	23	7,810
Tracy	Dec. 8, 1911	8	1,882
Truckee	Nov. 20, 1911	30	7,494
Tulare	June 27, 1911	13	1,644
Tuolumne	Oct. 17, 1911	105	24,920
Turlock	July 10, 1911	17	2,246
Ukiah	July 29, 1911	32	6,551
Upland	July 15, 1911	9	1,250
Vacaville	Apr. 1, 1912	3	1,010
Vallejo	July 14, 1911	267	33,770
Venice	Apr. 1, 1912	17	1,334
Ventura	Aug. 14, 1911	10	1,573
Visalia	Sept. 8, 1911	21	3,759
Walnut Creek	Sept. 2, 1913	1	125
Walnut Grove	Apr. 8, 1912	1	50
Waseo	Sept. 2, 1913	9	594
Watsonville	July 3, 1911	62	12,529
Watts	May 1, 1912	9	825
Weaverville	Jan. 17, 1912	25	1,702
Weed	Oct. 13, 1911	86	23,616
Westwood	Sept. 1, 1915	231	55,940
Whittier	Sept. 5, 1911	16	3,177
Williams	Feb. 24, 1912	11	664
Willits	Feb. 21, 1912	28	5,686
Willows	Apr. 1, 1912	13	1,151
Wilmington	May 1, 1912	4	255
Winters	Jan. 2, 1912	2	6
Woodland	July 27, 1911	15	2,163
Yosemite	Feb. 1, 1917	10	515
Yreka	Dec. 6, 1911	12	1,043
Yuba City	Oct. 14, 1911	9	844
Colorado (114 offices).			
Akron	Sept. 2, 1913	9	134
Alamosa	July 1, 1911	79	10,642
Antonito	Apr. 8, 1912	1	1
Arvada	Jan. 16, 1912	9	1,625
Aspen	Oct. 13, 1911	159	36,743
Ault	Oct. 16, 1911	5	21
Basalt	May 4, 1914	23	6,379
Bayfield	June 1, 1912	2	300
Blanca	Apr. 8, 1912	2	7
Boulder	Aug. 28, 1911	47	7,790
Breckenridge	Oct. 14, 1911	42	4,648
Brighton	Apr. 8, 1912	3	254
Brush	Oct. 14, 1911	5	94
Buena Vista	....do.....	49	6,146
Burlington	Oct. 17, 1911	2	81
Byers	July 1, 1912	5	285
Canon City	May 1, 1911	136	29,089
Carbondale	Mar. 4, 1912	3	600
Cedaredge	Apr. 12, 1912	9	231
Central City	Apr. 8, 1912	10	468
Cheyenne Wells	Oct. 16, 1911	21	255
Clifton	June 1, 1912	10	1,625
Calhoun	....do.....	32	3,562
Colorado City	June 27, 1911	120	33,221
Colorado (114 offices)—Contd.			
Colorado Springs	Aug. 28, 1911	505	$75,107
Cortez	May 1, 1912	2	12
Craig	Oct. 17, 1911	7	379
Creede	Oct. 13, 1911	41	11,485
Crested Butte	Feb. 21, 1912	14	3,995
Cripple Creek	June 19, 1911	131	27,332
De Beque	June 1, 1912	14	1,080
Del Norte	Oct. 14, 1911	42	2,297
Delta	July 3, 1911	23	4,885
Denver	Sept. 9, 1911	2,851	560,049
Durango	June 12, 1911	75	19,563
Eagl	July 1, 1912	1	700
Eaton	Dec. 22, 1911	5	122
Edgewater	Feb. 24, 1912	22	2,801
Evans	July 1, 1912	1	495
Florence	July 15, 1911	128	42,420
Fort Collins	June 27, 1911	23	3,717
Fort Morgan	July 14, 1911	13	1,965
Fountain	May 1, 1912	4	7
Fowler	Oct. 14, 1911	7	44
Fruita	Oct. 13, 1911	25	5,542
Georgetown	Dec. 19, 1911	16	2,156
Glenwood Springs	Aug. 14, 1911	97	14,994
Golden	June 27, 1911	32	2,791
Goldfield	Oct. 13, 1911	29	3,953
Granada	May 1, 1912	2	255
Grand Junction	June 12, 1911	425	73,326
Grand Valley	Oct. 4, 1911	4	737
Greeley	June 27, 1911	32	5,187
Grover	July 1, 1912	2	27
Gunnison	Dec. 18, 1911	11	1,382
Holly	Jan. 2, 1912	9	2,044
Hotchkiss	Apr. 8, 1912	7	980
Hugo	....do.....	2	829
Idaho Springs	July 13, 1911	24	2,404
Julesburg	Feb. 23, 1912	2	950
Kiowa	May 1, 1912	3	26
Lafayette	Aug. 1, 1912	49	16,588
La Junta	June 26, 1911	34	8,089
Lamar	Sept. 19, 1911	15	2,211
Las Animas	June 27, 1911	11	557
La Veta	Jan. 4, 1912	2	52
Leadville	Jan. 3, 1911	1,328	365,759
Limon	Apr. 8, 1912	3	63
Littleton	Dec. 21, 1911	17	2,049
Longmont	June 27, 1911	26	2,071
Louisville	July 1, 1912	38	8,422
Loveland	June 27, 1911	7	1,075
Lyons	Oct. 16, 1911	4	1,100
Mack	Feb. 2, 1914	22	9,412
Mancos	Apr. 8, 1912	5	628
Manitou	July 22, 1911	14	1,579
Manzanola	Oct. 17, 1911	4	11
Marble	Oct. 13, 1911	54	15,540
Meeker	Apr. 8, 1912	6	209
Monte Vista	June 26, 1911	35	5,398
Montrose	July 5, 1911	24	1,956
Nederland	Feb. 1, 1917	3	405
New Castle	June 1, 1912	9	1,825
Oak Creek	Apr. 8, 1912	102	29,480
Olathe	....do.....	7	301
Ordway	Oct. 14, 1911	1	1
Ouray	Apr. 8, 1912	71	14,611
Pagosa Springs	Feb. 20, 1912	12	2,939
Palisades	Oct. 13, 1911	79	18,376
Paonia	....do.....	51	16,218
Pine	Feb. 2, 1914	10	1,616
Pitkin	June 1, 1912	1	8
Platteville	Oct. 14, 1911	9	1,217
Pueblo	Aug. 25, 1911	1,676	427,059
Red Cliff	Mar. 1, 1917	4	755
Ridgway	June 1, 1912	10	111
Rifle	Dec. 20, 1911	21	2,987
Rocky Ford	July 15, 1911	49	11,053

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Colorado (114 offices)—Contd.			
Rye	July 1, 1912	4	$23
Salida	June 26, 1911	149	35,185
Seibert	Mar. 4, 1912	6	28
Silverton	June 19, 1911	102	28,220
Steamboat Springs	Oct. 17, 1911	8	1,652
Sterling	July 13, 1911	2	205
Stratton	Jan. 17, 1912	1	2
Sugar City	Apr. 8, 1912	2	202
Telluride	June 19, 1911	150	41,288
Towner	May 1, 1912	1	3
Trinidad	June 1, 1911	185	63,084
Victor	Aug. 14, 1911	140	43,167
Walsenburg	Apr. 1, 1912	25	7,694
Westcliffe	June 1, 1912	7	703
Wiggins	July 1, 1912	6	62
Windsor	Oct. 13, 1911	3	1,001
Connecticut (109 offices).			
Ansonia	Jan. 3, 1911	956	195,132
Baltic	Oct. 14, 1911	131	12,719
Bantam	Feb. 23, 1912	19	2,560
Beacon Falls	Jan. 2, 1912	4	122
Bethel	Oct. 7, 1911	19	1,616
Branford	July 5, 1911	52	4,280
Bridgeport	July 1, 1912	4,614	867,671
Bristol	May 1, 1911	171	35,345
Brooklyn	do	4	751
Central Village	Nov. 1, 1912	35	2,006
Chester	Dec. 22, 1911	3	13
Clinton	Sept. 11, 1911	30	890
Colchester	Feb. 23, 1912	59	6,962
Collinsville	Dec. 4, 1911	45	10,690
Cromwell	Dec. 21, 1911	1	160
Danbury	Oct. 14, 1911	91	13,781
Danielson	Sept. 15, 1911	173	37,899
Deep River	Jan. 5, 1912	8	391
Derby	July 29, 1911	178	33,391
Eagleville	Apr. 8, 1912	3	251
East Hampton	Oct. 13, 1911	20	840
Essex	Apr. 8, 1912	3	168
Fairfield	Oct. 13, 1911	26	5,387
Falls Village	May 1, 1912	2	14
Forrestville	Jan. 6, 1912	15	2,143
Georgetown	Dec. 7, 1911	21	2,123
Glastonbury	June 19, 1911	100	16,986
Greenwich	Oct. 7, 1911	50	6,992
Guilford	do	11	667
Hartford	Oct. 21, 1911	1,763	324,230
Hazardville	Feb. 21, 1912	2	49
Ivoryton	Oct. 7, 1911	18	5,634
Jewett City	Jan. 4, 1912	17	2,323
Kensington	Dec. 6, 1911	2	13
Killingly	Oct. 16, 1911	55	5,363
Lakeville	Oct. 7, 1911	6	700
Litchfield	Aug. 14, 1911	23	1,229
Madison	Jan. 18, 1912	15	759
Manchester	Jan. 19, 1912	50	1,435
Meriden	Sept. 23, 1911	362	58,081
Middletown	Oct. 7, 1911	101	15,510
Milford	Sept. 12, 1911	24	1,005
Moodus	Feb. 19, 1912	4	1,455
Moosup	Oct. 7, 1911	219	35,554
Mystic	July 27, 1911	183	21,196
Naugatuck	July 14, 1911	108	21,008
New Britain	Oct. 28, 1911	695	140,446
New Canaan	July 1, 1911	19	1,606
New Hartford	Oct. 13, 1911	8	738
New Haven	Oct. 14, 1911	2,368	451,491
New London	Sept. 28, 1911	407	62,038
New Milford	Sept. 1, 1911	13	1,497
New Preston	Apr. 1, 1917	3	320
Newton	Dec. 22, 1911	6	57
Connecticut (109 offices)—Contd.			
Niantic	Jan. 17, 1912	1	$400
Noank	Jan. 3, 1912	45	3,118
Norfolk	Dec. 8, 1911	10	1,386
Noroton Heights	Oct. 7, 1911	40	4,313
North Grosvenor Dale	Sept. 2, 1913	151	42,747
North Haven	Dec. 5, 1911	18	3,258
Norwalk	Aug. 14, 1911	37	2,425
Norwich	Sept. 28, 1911	544	116,987
Oakville	Oct. 14, 1911	16	1,141
Plainfield	Nov. 1, 1912	14	1,260
Plainville	Sept. 5, 1911	24	1,092
Plantsville	Jan. 16, 1912	1	1
Pomfret Center	Jan. 5, 1912	18	1,878
Portland	Dec. 20, 1911	3	155
Putnam	Sept. 5, 1911	543	98,054
Ridgefield	Aug. 14, 1911	12	1,065
Rockville	July 31, 1911	39	7,553
Salisbury	Feb. 20, 1912	3	100
Saybrook	Dec. 19, 1911	11	1,281
Seymour	July 24, 1911	141	33,969
Sharon	Jan. 3, 1912	36	1,904
Shelton	Aug. 26, 1911	61	6,746
Simsbury	Oct. 7, 1911	97	16,481
Sound Beach	Jan. 18, 1912	7	227
South Glastonbury	Mar 4, 1912	15	1,148
Southington	Apr. 1, 1912	20	1,147
South Manchester	June 27, 1911	104	21,617
South Norwalk	Sept. 23, 1911	78	9,435
Southport	Apr. 8, 1912	1	80
Springdale	Feb. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Stafford Springs	July 3, 1911	66	16,387
Stamford	Sept. 15, 1911	652	131,490
Stonington	Dec. 21, 1911	198	24,199
Stony Creek	Mar. 1, 1917	7	305
Suffield	Jan. 15, 1912	5	361
Taftville	Jan. 15, 1912	85	9,235
Terryville	July 5, 1911	38	6,940
Thomaston	Dec. 19, 1911	16	2,353
Thompsonville	July 15, 1911	114	19,573
Torrington	July 13, 1911	309	73,520
Unionville	Jan. 4, 1912	13	480
Wallingford	July 22, 1911	184	31,668
Warehouse Point	Feb. 21, 1912	6	587
Washington Depot	Oct. 14, 1911	6	46
Waterbury	do	1,230	310,766
Watertown	Jan. 19, 1912	4	446
West Cheshire	Feb. 1, 1917	17	634
Westport	Sept. 8, 1911	19	1,627
Wethersfield	Feb. 19, 1912	12	64
Williamantic	June 12, 1911	416	96,644
Windsor	Oct. 16, 1911	3	795
Windsor Locks	July 24, 1911	197	43,690
Winsted	June 27, 1911	156	30,387
Woodbury	Feb. 20, 1912	1	100
Woodmont	Feb. 1, 1917	8	146
Delaware (16 offices).			
Clayton	Jan. 11, 1912	3	31
Delaware City	Oct. 7, 1911	18	2,533
Dover	Jan. 3, 1911	20	401
Edgemoor	Jan. 16, 1912	3	1,285
Greenwood	May 1, 1912	2	84
Harrington	Jan. 19, 1912	3	1,001
Laurel	Oct 7, 1911	2	2
Marshallton	Jan. 3, 1912	16	2,153
Middletown	Jan. 9, 1912	5	222
Milford	Aug. 25, 1911	4	31
Newark	Oct. 1, 1911	3	53
New Castle	Oct. 7, 1911	200	34,329
Seaford	Jan. 5, 1912	1	2
Smyrna	Jan. 2, 1912	5	26
Wilmington	Sept. 1, 1911	1,618	275,199
Wyoming	Jan. 6, 1912	1	1

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
District of Columbia (1 office).			
Washington	Sept. 30, 1911	2,720	$417,414
Florida (78 offices).			
Apalachicola	June 19, 1911	25	7,519
Arcadia	Jan. 3, 1912	6	1,134
Bartow	Sept. 23, 1911	18	679
Bocagrande	May 1, 1912	27	3,411
Bradentown	Oct. 13, 1911	10	851
Brooksville	Jan. 4, 1912	4	1,179
Carrabelle	Jan. 2, 1912	24	2,958
Century	Sept. 2, 1913	56	6,072
Clearwater	Oct. 7, 1911	42	1,653
Cocoa	Jan. 9, 1912	3	901
Coleman	May 1, 1912	10	642
Crescent City	Apr. 8, 1912	12	1,485
Crystal River	July 1, 1912	3	405
Dade City	Oct. 7, 1911	29	1,407
Daytona	June 27, 1911	30	3,168
De Funiak Springs	Jan. 10, 1912	4	944
De Land	Apr. 1, 1912	23	4,192
Dunnellon	Oct. 7, 1911	5	190
Eau Gallie	Sept. 2, 1913	14	382
Eldred	June 10, 1914	4	294
Eustis	Oct. 7, 1911	26	715
Fernandina	June 27, 1911	62	8,344
Fort Lauderdale	Oct. 13, 1911	9	154
Fort Meade	Oct. 7, 1911	11	778
Fort Myers	Apr. 1, 1912	32	1,790
Fort Pierce	Oct. 7, 1911	22	3,190
Frostproof	May 1, 1912	1	5
Gainesville	July 13, 1911	13	3,547
Glen St. Mary	Nov. 1, 1913	6	861
Graceville	Jan. 6, 1912	1	1
Green Cove Springs	July 1, 1912	8	527
Greenville	June 1, 1912	6	188
Havana	do	1	1
Hawthorn	July 1, 1912	3	210
Jacksonville	Aug. 28, 1911	547	101,708
Key West	Jan. 3, 1911	219	48,999
Kissimmee	Apr. 1, 1912	15	854
Lake City	Aug. 14, 1911	2	33
Lakeland	July 10, 1911	20	4,104
Laurelhill	July 1, 1912	3	425
Leesburg	Jan. 9, 1912	1	150
Live Oak	July 14, 1911	10	542
Lynn Haven	Sept. 2, 1913	68	14,259
Manatee	July 1, 1912	7	553
Marianna	Oct. 14, 1911	5	206
Miami	June 1, 1911	567	63,167
Milton	Jan. 10, 1912	5	761
Monticello	Jan. 11, 1912	1	100
Mulberry	Oct. 7, 1911	19	1,367
New Smyrna	Jan. 8, 1912	14	1,598
Ocala	July 1, 1911	24	2,860
Orlando	June 12, 1911	50	6,381
Palatka	Nov. 1, 1912	23	3,260
Palmetto	Oct. 14, 1911	6	135
Panama City	Feb. 21, 1912	42	7,051
Pensacola	Sept. 15, 1911	564	142,143
Plant City	July 5, 1911	22	689
Punta Gorda	Oct. 7, 1911	5	676
Quincy	Aug. 21, 1911	2	194
St. Andrew	June 1, 1912	4	430
St. Augustine	May 1, 1911	80	20,804
St. Cloud	Oct. 16, 1911	19	1,916
St. Petersburg	Aug. 25, 1911	112	8,745
Sanford	July 3, 1911	69	6,639
Santa Rosa	May 1, 1917	27	2,136
Sarasota	Aug. 1, 1912	8	376
Sopchoppy	June 1, 1912	3	21
Starke	Oct. 13, 1911	1	60
Stuart	Sept. 2, 1913	11	448
Tallahassee	Aug. 19, 1911	13	1,995
Florida (78 offices)—Continued.			
Tampa	Aug. 28, 1911	613	$91,327
Titusville	Apr. 8, 1912	5	580
Vero	Apr. 1, 1917	4	52
Wauchula	Jan. 12, 1912	6	170
West Palm Beach	June 26, 1911	221	17,943
White Springs	Oct. 16, 1911	2	135
Zephyrhills	Sept. 2, 1913	4	530
Zolfo	May 1, 1912	4	162
Georgia (68 offices).			
Acworth	Jan. 16, 1912	1	1
Albany	July 13, 1911	17	2,642
Americus	June 26, 1911	106	16,376
Ashburn	Oct. 26, 1911	3	65
Athens	Sept. 28, 1911	14	2,469
Atlanta	Mar. 1, 1912	227	38,504
Augusta	Oct. 7, 1911	138	25,513
Bainbridge	Sept. 11, 1911	10	869
Blakely	Jan. 5, 1912	2	110
Boston	Jan. 3, 1912	6	458
Brunswick	Jan. 3, 1911	48	4,561
Buford	Jan. 4, 1912	3	103
Cartersville	Sept. 8, 1911	2	35
Cedartown	June 19, 1911	1	200
Claxton	Apr. 8, 1912	4	362
Columbus	Sept. 23, 1911	27	5,219
Cordele	Aug. 14, 1911	2	76
Crawfordville	Jan. 19, 1912	6	2,155
Cuthbert	Oct. 26, 1911	23	3,551
Dalton	Sept. 15, 1911	5	149
Dawson	Sept. 18, 1911	3	141
Demorest	Dec. 6, 1911	7	214
Douglas	Apr. 1, 1912	12	923
Dublin	Aug. 26, 1911	4	192
Elberton	Aug. 25, 1911	18	4,108
Fitzgerald	Sept. 18, 1911	12	678
Fort Valley	Apr. 1, 1912	4	629
Gainesville	June 12, 1911	20	2,326
Greensboro	Jan. 17, 1912	4	272
Griffin	July 14, 1911	8	973
Hawkinsville	June 27, 1911	5	36
Hazlehurst	Oct. 26, 1911	2	509
Jackson	Nov. 20, 1911	2	3
Jesup	Oct. 26, 1911	3	28
Lagrange	July 22, 1911	3	92
Lithonia	Nov. 20, 1911	4	800
Lumber City	Oct. 18, 1911	8	406
McRae	Oct. 26, 1911	1	150
Macon	Sept. 15, 1911	101	21,346
Manchester	Sept. 2, 1913	1	2
Marietta	July 15, 1911	11	2,368
Monticello	Nov. 21, 1911	1	400
Moultrie	Aug. 19, 1911	2	24
Newnan	Apr. 1, 1912	3	17
Pavo	July 1, 1912	1	1
Quitman	Sept. 12, 1911	6	660
Reynolds	Feb. 24, 1912	2	300
Richland	Nov. 22, 1911	6	1,776
Rome	May 1, 1911	2	160
Rossville	Oct. 26, 1911	5	65
St. George	May 1, 1912	1	1
Savannah	Sept. 30, 1911	55	10,763
Stillmore	Feb. 24, 1912	1	1
Stone Mountain	Oct. 18, 1911	7	1,445
Summerville	Dec. 6, 1911	2	60
Swainsboro	Jan. 6, 1912	2	36
Tallapoosa	Oct. 18, 1911	13	1,809
Thomasville	June 27, 1911	5	301
Tifton	July 27, 1911	9	4,109
Toccoa	Oct. 18, 1911	6	1,004
Valdosta	Sept. 1, 1911	5	389
Vienna	Oct. 18, 1911	8	1,086
Warrenton	Oct. 26, 1911	.....	.....

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Georgia (66 offices)—Continued.			
Washington	Sept. 5, 1911	9	$4,837
Waycross	do	31	5,792
Waynesboro	Nov. 9, 1911	3	30
Hawaii (8 offices).			
Hilo	Jan. 2, 1914	17	1,674
Honolulu	do	245	37,289
Lahaina	do	2	2
Paia	do	4	167
Schofield Barracks	do	180	16,751
Waialua	do	38	3,484
Wailuku	do	1	1
Waipahu	do	7	179
Idaho (72 offices).			
Albion	Oct. 17, 1911	7	45
American Falls	Oct. 14, 1911	6	30
Arco	May 1, 1912	4	1,304
Ashton	Jan. 19, 1912	2	295
Bellevue	Oct. 14, 1911	1	300
Blackfoot	July 14, 1911	9	1,425
Boise	Aug. 28, 1911	304	57,547
Bonners Ferry	Dec. 19, 1911	17	5,011
Bovill	Apr. 8, 1912	27	7,435
Buhl	Oct. 14, 1911	4	1,611
Burke	Oct. 13, 1911	200	50,343
Burley	Oct. 14, 1911	5	14
Caldwell	July 3, 1911	21	4,631
Challis	July 1, 1912	1	43
Coeur d'Alene	Jan. 3, 1911	134	20,146
Elk River	Sept. 2, 1913	8	3,515
Emmett	Jan. 4, 1912	14	1,219
Genesee	Apr. 8, 1912	11	1,715
Gilmore	July 1, 1912	3	520
Glenns Ferry	Aug. 1, 1912	27	5,420
Gooding	June 26, 1911	10	308
Grangeville	Aug. 14, 1911	3	344
Hailey	Oct. 13, 1911	30	5,582
Harrison	do	64	13,911
Idaho Falls	July 1, 1911	29	3,758
Jerome	Dec. 22, 1911	3	1,525
Juliaetta	Mar. 4, 1912	2	255
Kamiah	July 1, 1912	1	100
Kellogg	Oct. 13, 1911	124	52,187
Kendrick	Mar. 4, 1912	4	568
Kimberly	Sept. 2, 1913	2	5
Kooskia	July 1, 1912	2	260
Lewiston	July 22, 1911	28	6,363
Mackay	Jan. 6, 1912	12	4,855
Meridian	Oct. 17, 1911	6	194
Milner	Jan. 17, 1912	.....	.....
Montpelier	Oct. 13, 1911	2	603
Moscow	June 27, 1911	14	3,303
Mountain Home	Oct. 13, 1911	15	1,833
Mullan	do	131	44,390
Murray	July 1, 1912	8	1,245
Nampa	June 27, 1911	65	15,756
Nezperce	Oct. 16, 1911	2	201
Orofino	Feb. 21, 1912	4	358
Parma	Oct. 16, 1911	2	10
Payette	July 15, 1911	16	1,275
Plummer	Sept. 2, 1913	11	2,473
Pocatello	June 12, 1911	92	39,586
Post Falls	Oct. 16, 1911	6	487
Potlatch	Apr. 8, 1912	28	6,917
Preston	Feb. 24, 1912	5	455
Rexburg	Oct. 13, 1911	5	93
Richfield	Jan. 15, 1912	2	36
Rigby	Jan. 3, 1912	2	202
Rupert	Dec. 20, 1911	2	12
St. Anthony	July 24, 1911	4	77
Idaho (72 offices)—Continued.			
St. Joe	July 1, 1912	4	$5,103
St. Maries	Feb. 19, 1912	44	8,973
Salmon	Dec, 21, 1911	18	3,877
Sandpoint	July 13, 1911	32	5,881
Shelley	Sept. 3, 1912	2	120
Shoshone	Oct. 13, 1911	11	1,826
Soda Springs	Oct. 14, 1911	12	661
Spirit Lake	Oct. 13, 1911	17	2,182
Star	June 1, 1912	3	41
Troy	Jan. 2, 1912	4	136
Twin Falls	June 1, 1911	28	4,252
Wallace	June 19, 1911	211	72,126
Wardner	Feb. 24, 1912	61	17,198
Weiser	July 27, 1911	14	2,620
Wendell	Oct. 17, 1911	9	2,570
Winchester	July 1, 1912	14	5,846
Illinois (550 offices).			
Albion	Mar. 4, 1912	5	84
Algonquin	June 10, 1912	10	2,049
Altamont	Dec. 6, 1911	7	480
Alton	Oct. 28, 1911	88	19,636
Alvin	May 1, 1912	4	156
Amboy	Feb. 24, 1912	4	327
Anna	Sept. 15, 1911	3	407
Antioch	Dec. 5, 1911	5	887
Arcola	Dec. 22, 1911	12	485
Argo	Feb. 1, 1917	23	4,353
Arlington Heights	Nov. 21, 1911	2	501
Ashton	Mar. 4, 1912	5	79
Assumption	Nov. 24, 1911	5	48
Astoria	Mar. 5, 1912	9	331
Athens	Mar. 4, 1912	8	1,937
Atlanta	do	1	1
Auburn	Feb. 21, 2	10	2,722
Aurora	Oct. 21, 1911	126	29,578
Avon	Dec. 6, 1911	1	2
Baldwin	July 1, 1912	5	864
Barrington	Feb. 24, 1912	6	279
Batavia	July 1, 1911	19	2,611
Beardstown	July 3, 1911	6	433
Beckemeyer	July 1, 1912	37	13,028
Beecher	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Beecher City	June 1, 1912	1	1
Belleville	June 1, 1911	105	25,347
Belvidere	Aug. 25, 1911	26	5,138
Benld	Nov. 21, 1911	129	39,439
Benton	July 22, 1911	54	20,027
Berwyn	Apr. 1, 1912	11	743
Bloomington	Oct. 14, 1911	37	5,136
Blue Island	June 27, 1911	48	11,036
Blue Mound	Mar. 4, 1912	1	15
Bluffs	Aug. 1, 1912	4	23
Braidwood	Apr. 8, 1912	13	2,438
Breese	do	1	400
Buda	Mar. 4, 1912	1	1
Bunker Hill	do	7	342
Byron	do	3	225
Cairo	Sept. 23, 1911	21	4,966
Camp Point	Jan. 4, 1912	6	740
Canton	June 12, 1911	145	46,499
Carbondale	Sept. 11, 1911	10	961
Carlinville	Sept. 5, 1911	14	2,127
Carlyle	Mar. 4, 1912	2	560
Carmi	Sept. 15, 1911	2	2
Carpentersville	July 1, 1912	3	1,240
Carrollton	Sept. 8, 1911	9	47
Carterville	Mar. 4, 1912	7	622
Carthage	Sept. 12, 1911	2	11
Casey	Sept. 8, 1911	2	5
Catlin	May 1, 1912	3	267
Centralia	July 15, 1911	57	17,818

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Illinois (356 offices)—Continued.			
Chadwick	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Champaign	Sept. 23, 1911	12	$1,257
Charleston	Sept. 18, 1911	8	465
Chenoa	Dec. 20, 1911	13	2,287
Cherry	July 1, 1912	45	11,981
Chester	Jan. 2, 1912	12	689
Chesterfield	Aug. 1, 1912	1	200
Chicago	Aug. 1, 1911	27,535	6,154,252
Chicago Heights	July 13, 1911	207	58,327
Chillicothe	Dec. 8, 1911	13	320
Christopher	Nov. 21, 1911	236	103,313
Cicero	Sept. 2, 1913	125	27,287
Cisna Park	Mar. 4, 1912	5	95
Clay City	.....do.....	1	13
Clinton	Aug. 26, 1911	3	176
Coal City	Nov. 22, 1911	62	16,457
Coffeen	Nov. 24, 1911	10	3,971
Colfax	Feb. 23, 1912	1	75
Collinsville	June 27, 1911	153	27,083
Columbia	Nov. 23, 1911	12	2,438
Coulterville	Dec. 6, 1911	75	9,235
Cuba	Nov. 22, 1911	43	8,899
Danville	Oct. 14, 1911	388	72,830
Decatur	.....do.....	59	11,367
De Kalb	June 19, 1911	90	23,405
Depue	Mar. 4, 1912	19	4,922
Des Plaines	Nov. 23, 1911	20	5,680
Divernon	Dec. 5, 1911	9	1,614
Dixon	Aug. 14, 1911	25	7,005
Downers Grove	Apr. 1, 1912	6	578
Dundee	July 29, 1911	7	552
Duquoin	July 3, 1911	132	32,540
Dwight	July 10, 1911	10	743
East Alton	Jan. 16, 1912	7	931
East Dubuque	Mar. 5, 1912	3	54
East Lynn	May 1, 1912	3	11
East Moline	Feb. 19, 1912	32	9,216
Easton	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
East Saint Louis	Oct. 14, 1911	363	116,113
Edwardsville	Aug. 21, 1911	23	3,727
Effingham	Aug. 25, 1911	8	1,203
Elburn	Dec. 4, 1911	3	75
Eldorado	Feb. 20, 1912	8	711
Elgin	Oct. 28, 1911	413	78,129
Elmhurst	Feb. 20, 1912	15	1,796
Elmwood	Dec. 8, 1911	2	28
El Paso	Mar. 5, 1912	1	20
Evanston	Oct. 21, 1911	109	18,336
Fairbury	July 29, 1911	6	553
Fairfield	Sept. 15, 1911	36	2,263
Fairmount	July 1, 1912	27	8,875
Farmer City	Jan. 15, 1912	.....	.....
Farmersville	July 1, 1912	1	220
Farmington	Nov. 20, 1911	136	38,329
Flanagan	Mar. 4, 1912	4	104
Flora	Mar. 5, 1912	6	301
Forest City	Aug. 1, 1912	2	140
Fort Sheridan	Mar. 4, 1912	51	3,926
Franklin Grove	Mar. 5, 1912	4	72
Franklin Park	Apr. 8, 1912	3	535
Freeburg	Dec. 5, 1911	4	605
Freeport	Oct. 7, 1911	94	28,591
Fulton	July 3, 1911	6	1,485
Galena	Aug. 14, 1911	23	5,161
Galesburg	Nov. 4, 1911	38	6,560
Gardner	Dec. 18, 1911	18	8,012
Geneseo	Sept. 1, 1911	2	21
Geneva	July 22, 1911	25	2,449
Genoa	Feb. 21, 1912	1	1
Georgetown	Feb. 23, 1912	1	95
Gibson City	Sept. 18, 1911	6	117
Gillespie	Nov. 20, 1911	76	21,050
Gilman	Feb. 24, 1912	1	225
Illinois (356 offices)—Continued.			
Glencoe	Apr. 1, 1912	37	$7,496
Glenellyn	Apr. 8, 1912	12	161
Glenview	Sept. 15, 1914	1	50
Grafton	Dec. 21, 1911	44	10,616
Granite City	July 13, 1911	273	80,335
Granville	Feb. 19, 1912	132	44,048
Grayslake	Dec. 6, 1911	1	10
Grayville	Mar. 5, 1912	4	32
Greenup	.....do.....	2	420
Greenview	Dec. 6, 1911	6	557
Greenville	Sept. 15, 1911	11	2,600
Hampshire	Dec. 7, 1911	1	350
Hanover	Mar. 4, 1912	15	1,574
Harrisburg	Aug. 14, 1911	55	15,925
Harvard	July 22, 1911	6	807
Harvel	July 1, 1912	6	440
Harvey	June 27, 1911	107	25,431
Havana	July 10, 1911	17	1,265
Hebron	Mar. 4, 1912	2	107
Henry	.....do.....	8	326
Herrin	July 1, 1911	130	38,814
Highland Park	Aug. 19, 1911	132	29,898
Highwood	Nov. 21, 1911	73	9,982
Hillsboro	July 1, 1911	64	21,764
Hinsdale	Aug. 14, 1911	27	5,643
Hoopeston	July 10, 1911	5	168
Illiopolis	Mar. 5, 1912	4	212
Iuka	Dec. 22, 1911	6	732
Jacksonville	Sept. 23, 1911	31	6,911
Jerseyville	Sept. 8, 1911	9	1,728
Johnston City	Nov. 20, 1911	94	26,358
Joliet	Sept. 15, 1911	565	189,107
Jonesboro	Mar. 5, 1912	1	100
Kankakee	July 15, 1911	28	8,873
Keensburg	July 1, 1912	6	166
Kenilworth	Dec. 6, 1911	2	131
Kewanee	June 26, 1911	77	24,550
Keyesport	July 1, 1912	1	100
Kilbourne	Aug. 1, 1912	11	2,813
Kincaid	Mar. 1, 1917	6	951
Kinmundy	Mar. 5, 1912	2	2
Lacon	Mar. 4, 1912	5	45
Ladd	Nov. 20, 1911	186	58,785
La Grange	Aug. 14, 1911	24	3,722
La Harpe	Mar. 4, 1912	3	192
Lake Forest	July 14, 1911	52	13,736
Lamoille	Mar. 4, 1912	2	25
La Salle	May 1, 1911	100	29,484
Lawrenceville	Sept. 19, 1911	5	584
Lebanon	Apr. 8, 1912	16	2,339
Lemont	July 29, 1911	69	21,101
Lena	Dec. 7, 1911	6	1,932
Lewistown	Sept. 11, 1911	7	249
Libertyville	Aug. 26, 1911	9	2,266
Lincoln	July 5, 1911	41	10,353
Litchfield	Aug. 26, 1911	16	2,294
Livingston	July 1, 1912	43	12,630
Lockport	Nov. 23, 1911	110	24,587
Loda	Dec. 20, 1911	8	99
Lovington	Dec. 7, 1911	7	1,063
McHenry	Apr. 8, 1912	.....	.....
McLeansboro	Jan. 17, 1912	2	260
Macomb	Sept. 5, 1911	2	41
Macon	Jan. 18, 1912	3	131
Madison	July 13, 1911	263	82,113
Manito	Mar. 5, 1912	4	64
Marengo	Dec. 5, 1911	7	851
Marion	July 15, 1911	11	3,736
Marissa	Dec. 4, 1911	6	1,824
Marseilles	Aug. 19, 1911	29	5,431
Marshall	Sept. 12, 1911	17	3,419
Martinsville	Jan. 17, 1912	4	222
Mascoutah	Mar. 4, 1912	10	4,427

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Illinois (356 offices)—Continued.			
Mason City	Mar. 4, 1912	4	$40
Mattoon	Aug. 26, 1911	11	1,548
Maywood	July 5, 1911	96	16,943
Melrose Park	Feb. 19, 1912	32	6,905
Mendota	Aug. 26, 1911	7	394
Meredosia	Mar. 5, 1912	1	200
Metropolis	Sept. 11, 1911	7	1,678
Middletown	Aug. 1, 1912	.....	.....
Milan	Jan. 15, 1912	4	120
Milford	Mar. 4, 1912	3	551
Millstadt	July 1, 1912	.....	.....
Minooka	Apr. 8, 1912	1	220
Moline	Oct. 7, 1911	83	20,190
Momence	Dec. 5, 1911	7	1,355
Monmouth	Aug. 21, 1911	2	45
Monticello	Sept. 5, 1911	4	135
Morris	July 27, 1911	69	10,623
Morrison	Aug. 25, 1911	8	2,762
Morrisonville	Mar. 4, 1912	2	11
Morton	Dec. 19, 1911	11	906
Mound City	....do.....	2	3
Mounds	Mar. 5, 1912	7	607
Mount Carmel	Sept. 19, 1911	4	139
Mount Olive	Feb. 21, 1912	54	16,259
Mount Sterling	Mar. 4, 1912	2	101
Mount Vernon	Sept. 8, 1911	7	324
Moweaqua	Dec. 21, 1911	4	242
Murphysboro	July 3, 1911	39	17,587
Naperville	Aug. 19, 1911	9	315
National Stock Yards	Sept. 28, 1911	22	975
Nauvoo	Mar. 4, 1912	1	225
Neponset	Jan. 3, 1912	6	64
New Athens	Dec. 19, 1911	4	612
New Baden	July 1, 1912	12	3,456
New Canton	Aug. 1, 1912	3	49
Newman	Mar. 5, 1912	2	12
Nokomis	Dec. 5, 1911	81	20,151
Normal	Sept. 12, 1911	5	756
North Chicago	Sept. 2, 1913	11	1,604
North Crystal Lake	Nov. 22, 1911	14	1,355
Oak Park	Sept. 28, 1911	82	7,420
Oblong	Jan. 3, 1912	3	502
Odell	Mar. 4, 1912	3	506
O'Fallon	Nov. 23, 1911	14	2,166
Oglesby	Feb. 19, 1912	86	26,171
Ohio	Jan. 3, 1912	9	125
Olney	Sept. 1, 1911	15	2,051
Onarga	Dec. 8, 1911	1	1
Oregon	July 29, 1911	4	652
Orion	Mar. 4, 1912	1	30
Ottawa	June 27, 1911	52	15,114
Palestine	Mar. 5, 1912	3	30
Palmyra	....do.....	2	2
Pana	July 27, 1911	45	9,841
Paris	Sept. 5, 1911	9	428
Patoka	Jan. 6, 1912	2	635
Pawnee	Feb. 20, 1912	11	3,345
Pawpaw	Mar. 5, 1912	8	89
Paxton	July 10, 1911	17	619
Pekin	Jan. 3, 1911	150	32,938
Peoria	Nov. 4, 1911	366	71,173
Peru	July 24, 1911	7	882
Petersburg	Nov. 24, 1911	21	1,485
Pinckneyville	....do.....	3	400
Plainfield	Dec. 7, 1911	9	745
Plainville	Aug. 1, 1912	1	8
Plano	July 24, 1911	13	2,316
Plymouth	Jan. 19, 1912	2	150
Polo	Sept. 12, 1911	6	222
Pontiac	Sept. 5, 1911	7	2,096
Princeton	Sept. 1, 1911	3	77
Princeville	Mar. 4, 1912	1	2
Prophetstown	....do.....	2	303
Illinois (356 offices)—Continued.			
Quincy	Sept. 28, 1911	33	$6,504
Rankin	Jan. 6, 1912	8	167
Rantoul	Mar. 5, 1912	2	17
Riverton	Aug. 1, 1912	22	7,128
Roanoke	Nov. 22, 1911	65	17,380
Robinson	Sept. 5, 1911	11	1,106
Rochelle	July 10, 1911	6	995
Rock Falls	Nov. 23, 1911	4	710
Rockford	Oct. 7, 1911	584	157,992
Rock Island	Nov. 4, 1911	67	15,660
Roodhouse	Apr. 8, 1912	15	485
Rossville	Jan. 4, 1912	1	1
Rushville	Sept. 18, 1911	12	177
Rutland	Sept. 2, 1913	5	407
Sadorus	Aug. 1, 1912	1	7
St. Charles	June 26, 1911	107	20,514
St. Elmo	Mar. 4, 1912	3	1,500
Salem	Sept. 5, 1911	8	1,791
Sandoval	Dec. 21, 1911	8	1,823
Sandwich	Aug. 26, 1911	39	3,860
San Jose	Aug. 1, 1912	2	73
Savanna	June 27, 1911	7	330
Saybrook	Mar. 5, 1912	4	104
Seneca	Dec. 4, 1911	8	81
Sesser	June 1, 1912	71	22,876
Sheffield	Mar. 4, 1912	17	579
Shelbyville	Sept. 12, 1911	2	285
Sidell	Mar. 5, 1912	3	20
Silvis	Dec. 4, 1911	69	22,132
Sorento	Apr. 8, 1912	16	3,597
Sparta	Sept. 5, 1911	1	56
Springfield	Oct. 21, 1911	306	84,732
Springvalley	Feb. 19, 1912	154	48,775
Staunton	June 27, 1911	279	95,343
Steger	Feb. 20, 1912	25	5,660
Starling	Aug. 25, 1911	9	1,246
Stockton	Nov. 24, 1911	7	1,273
Stonington	Nov. 22, 1911	21	7,595
Streator	July 14, 1911	63	18,052
Stronghurst	Mar. 4, 1912	1	17
Sullivan	Sept. 15, 1911	2	52
Sycamore	July 24, 1911	20	4,266
Tampico	Sept. 3, 1912	5	281
Taylorville	July 5, 1911	63	21,103
Techny	Dec. 4, 1911	18	3,835
Thawville	May 1, 1912	3	13
Tilden	July 1, 1912	16	1,512
Toluca	Nov. 20, 1911	237	68,481
Tonica	Mar. 5, 1912	10	2,532
Toulon	Mar. 4, 1912	1	2
Tower Hill	Jan. 4, 1912	22	2,403
Tremont	Dec. 18, 1911	2	23
Troy	Feb. 21, 1912	5	880
Tuscola	Sept. 19, 1911	5	126
Urbana	Sept. 1, 1911	6	681
Vandalia	Sept. 11, 1911	1	100
Vermont	Mar. 5, 1912	60	4,[illegible]7
Versailles	Aug. 1, 1912	4	25[illegible]
Vienna	Mar. 5, 1912	4	37
Virden	Nov. 21, 1911	59	18,290
Walnut	Apr. 8, 1912	4	145
Washburn	July 1, 1912	1	1
Waterloo	Dec. 22, 1911	1	2
Watseka	Sept. 15, 1911	2	2
Waukegan	Oct. 21, 1911	287	86,824
Waynesville	Aug. 1, 1912	4	11
Wenona	Mar. 4, 1912	20	3,476
West Chicago	Nov. 24, 1911	5	880
Western Springs	Dec. 4, 1911	6	1,044
Westfield	Mar. 5, 1912	1	100
West Frankfort	Nov. 23, 1911	154	50,665
Westville	Nov. 20, 1911	12	2,832
Wheaton	Aug. 26, 1911	16	1,018
White Hall	Sept. 18, 1911	3	15

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Illinois (386 offices)—Continued.			
Wilmette	Aug. 21, 1911	40	$5,336
Winchester	Jan. 18, 1912	7	56
Winnetka	July 14, 1911	76	10,873
Witt	Nov. 21, 1911	107	23,337
Woodstock	Aug. 21, 1911	8	136
Worden	July 1, 1912	10	1,650
Xenia	Jan. 2, 1912	3	315
Yorkville	Dec. 8, 1911	5	77
Zion City	Aug. 25, 1911	119	16,258
Indiana (248 offices).			
Action	July 1, 1912	1	410
Akron	Jan. 6, 1912	11	197
Albany	Apr. 8, 1912	7	643
Albion	Nov. 22, 1911	1	1
Alexandria	June 27, 1911	41	4,957
Anderson	Nov. 4, 1911	72	16,761
Andrews	Jan. 3, 1912	2	101
Angola	Aug. 14, 1911	28	3,144
Arcadia	Jan. 17, 1912	1	50
Argos	Nov. 7, 1911	1	1
Attica	July 5, 1911	7	373
Auburn	Aug. 14, 1911	60	11,208
Aurora	July 22, 1911	13	2,208
Bedford	June 27, 1911	50	11,690
Bicknell	Apr. 8, 1912	40	7,735
Bloomfield	Jan. 15, 1912	17	695
Bloomington	July 1, 1911	152	29,767
Bluffton	Aug. 19, 1911	1	1
Bourbon	Dec. 7, 1911	3	117
Brazil	July 3, 1911	16	3,273
Bremen	Oct. 18, 1911	21	1,703
Bristol	Sept. 3, 1912	2	600
Brookville	Sept. 11, 1911	13	1,536
Brownstown	Jan. 4, 1912	28	623
Bryant	Aug. 1, 1912	1	31
Butler	Dec. 5, 1911	16	3,543
Cambridge City	Apr. 8, 1912	9	879
Campbellsburg	May 1, 1912	8	1,708
Cannelton	Nov. 6, 1911	17	2,177
Carlisle	Dec. 5, 1911	1	500
Carthage	Nov. 9, 1911	22	1,102
Centerville	Apr. 8, 1912	1	100
Chalmers	Aug. 1, 1912	1	6
Charlestown	Dec. 6, 1911	4	419
Chesterton	Nov. 21, 1911	31	1,944
Chrisney	June 1, 1912	2	15
Cicero	Dec. 5, 1911	5	765
Clarkshill	Aug. 1, 1912	2	62
Clay City	Jan. 2, 1912	8	111
Claypool	Aug. 1, 1912	3	82
Clinton	July 10, 1911	253	78,730
Cloverdale	Nov. 9, 1911	5	78
Columbia City	Sept. 12, 1911	3	41
Columbus	Aug. 21, 1911	25	2,963
Connersville	do	27	4,692
Converse	Oct. 18, 1911	13	697
Corydon	Apr. 8, 1912	8	1,633
Covington	Nov. 24, 1911	5	771
Crawfordsville	July 15, 1911	22	861
Cross Plains	May 1, 1912	2	26
Crown Point	July 14, 1911	10	508
Culver	Sept. 5, 1911	16	784
Dale	June 1, 1912	4	501
Danville	July 27, 1911	10	724
Darlington	Dec. 6, 1911	8	1,063
Decatur	July 10, 1911	19	2,380
Delphi	Apr. 1, 1912	3	856
Dugger	Sept. 2, 1913	11	1,476
Dunkirk	Apr. 8, 1912	10	1,345
Earl Park	Nov. 22, 1911	4	142
East Chicago	July 1, 1911	291	93,848
Eaton	Jan. 4, 1912	1	250
Indiana (248 offices)—Contd.			
Elizabeth	May 1, 1912	4	$900
Elkhart	Oct. 7, 1911	298	63,009
Ellettsville	May 1, 1912	2	11
Elnora	Feb. 23, 1912	3	507
Elwood	July 1, 1911	137	33,169
Evansville	Oct. 14, 1911	89	15,747
Fairmount	Apr. 8, 1912	4	306
Farmland	Jan. 10, 1912	13	2,351
Flora	Jan. 15, 1912	4	654
Fort Branch	Dec. 8, 1911	2	21
Fortville	Nov. 6, 1911	12	680
Fort Wayne	Oct. 7, 1911	158	44,047
Fowler	Nov. 22, 1911	12	878
Frankfort	Aug. 26, 1911	20	2,168
Franklin	Sept. 5, 1911	3	305
Frankton	Jan. 9, 1912	2	320
Fremont	Dec. 8, 1911	10	2,435
French Lick	Aug. 26, 1911	14	2,936
Garrett	Oct. 18, 1911	26	3,231
Gary	May 1, 1911	1,541	581,263
Gas City	Oct. 18, 1911	22	2,920
Goodland	Dec. 7, 1911	19	4,133
Goshen	July 31, 1911	52	5,340
Gosport	Oct. 26, 1911	11	1,288
Greencastle	Apr. 1, 1912	11	3,148
Greenfield	Aug. 19, 1911	19	1,606
Greensburg	Sept. 12, 1911	14	1,149
Greenwood	Jan. 17, 1912	5	452
Hagerstown	Feb. 21, 1912	1	20
Hammond	Oct. 21, 1911	523	140,630
Hanover	May 1, 1912	6	763
Hartford City	July 27, 1911	35	11,397
Henryville	May 1, 1912	4	317
Hobart	Oct. 18, 1911	7	782
Holland	June 1, 1912	2	6
Howe	Jan. 12, 1912	3	253
Huntingburg	Apr. 8, 1912	32	6,102
Huntington	Aug. 21, 1911	27	3,797
Hymera	Nov. 20, 1911	8	1,288
Indiana Harbor	June 1, 1911	463	159,024
Indianapolis	Sept. 9, 1911	1,329	233,009
Jasonville	Oct. 18, 1911	36	5,028
Jasper	Nov. 22, 1911	3	203
Jeffersonville	Aug. 21, 1911	64	12,486
Jonesboro	Dec. 6, 1911	7	1,263
Kendallville	July 5, 1911	40	5,909
Knox	Feb. 24, 1912	10	181
Kokomo	Oct. 7, 1911	153	29,663
Kramer	July 1, 1912	2	190
Ladoga	Jan. 6, 1912	6	1,035
La Fayette	Sept. 28, 1911	70	12,125
La Fontaine	Apr. 8, 1912	6	142
Lagrange	Dec. 8, 1911	8	355
Laporte	July 13, 1911	54	11,366
Laurel	May 1, 1912	11	1,119
Lawrenceburg	July 15, 1911	58	8,746
Lebanon	Aug 25, 1911	4	424
Leesburg	Aug. 1, 1912	3	11
Lewisville	July 1, 1912	2	76
Lexington	May 1, 1912	7	489
Liberty	Apr. 8, 1912	39	2,685
Ligonier	July 15, 1911	1	1
Linton	June 27, 1911	91	19,643
Logansport	Oct. 21, 1911	139	29,426
Loogootee	Dec. 5, 1911	3	61
Lowell	Dec. 4, 1911	2	131
Madison	Aug. 26, 1911	20	5,177
Marion	Sept. 23, 1911	81	13,256
Markle	Apr. 9, 1912	3	1,022
Martinsville	Sept. 12, 1911	5	344
Michigan City	June 19, 1911	31	6,630
Middletown	Apr. 9, 1912	2	550
Milford	Jan. 8, 1912	2	450
Milton	July 1, 1912	6	92

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Indiana (242 offices)—Contd.			
Mishawaka	Oct. 28, 1911	161	$41,720
Mitchell	Jan. 12, 1912	19	2,044
Monon	Jan. 4, 1912	4	690
Montezuma	Dec. 7, 1911	11	2,504
Monticello	Aug. 19, 1911	27	2,781
Montpelier	July 27, 1911	36	5,240
Moores Hill	Apr. 8, 1912	5	1,516
Mooresville	Oct. 26, 1911	7	589
Mount Ayr	Aug. 1, 1912	2	61
Mount Vernon	Sept. 1, 1911	4	156
Muncie	Sept. 28, 1911	124	18,978
Napoleon	May 1, 1912	1	100
Nappanee	Sept. 5, 1911	9	1,051
Nashville	May 1, 1912	1	250
National Military Home	Feb. 20, 1912	87	9,995
New Albany	July 14, 1911	199	37,817
Newburg	Jan. 11, 1912	4	268
Newcastle	July 29, 1911	29	4,222
New Haven	Nov. 7, 1911	3	235
New Market	Aug. 1, 1912	8	1,297
New Ross	do	8	795
New Washington	May 1, 1912	3	112
Noblesville	Aug. 25, 1911	3	920
North Judson	Nov. 21, 1911	2	65
North Liberty	Apr. 9, 1912	3	14
North Manchester	Sept. 11, 1911	33	4,272
North Vernon	Sept. 1, 1911	18	2,966
Oakland City	Apr. 8, 1912	2	25
Odon	Feb. 24, 1912	7	39
Orleans	Jan. 5, 1912	4	450
Ossian	Nov. 23, 1911	1	100
Owensville	do	1	300
Palmyra	May 1, 1912	12	1,311
Paoli	Oct. 26, 1911	5	33
Patoka	June 1, 1912	7	53
Patricksburg	July 1, 1912	1	85
Pekin	May 1, 1912	3	700
Pendleton	Nov. 20, 1911	1	30
Peru	Apr. 1, 1912	7	857
Pierceton	Nov. 8, 1911	39	5,329
Plainfield	Jan. 10, 1912	6	721
Plymouth	July 22, 1911	26	4,782
Portland	July 31, 1911	11	2,496
Princeton	Jan. 3, 1911	47	2,854
Remington	Nov. 23, 1911	16	4,549
Rensselaer	Sept. 19, 1911	30	5,775
Reynolds	Aug. 1, 1912	1	500
Richmond	Oct. 14, 1911	80	11,400
Rising Sun	Jan. 8, 1912	2	501
Roachdale	Nov. 9, 1911	3	19
Roanoke	Jan. 2, 1912	1	100
Rochester	Sept. 8, 1911	15	2,700
Rockport	Nov. 6, 1911	3	415
Rockville	Nov. 24, 1911	29	986
Rosedale	Apr. 8, 1912	2	105
Royal Center	Nov. 10, 1911	1	125
Rushville	Aug. 26, 1911	11	535
St. Paul	May 1, 1912	8	111
Salem	Apr. 1, 1912	24	3,050
Scottsburg	July 1, 1912	4	391
Sellersburg	May 1, 1912	30	4,592
Seymour	Aug. 25, 1911	47	7,850
Shelburn	Oct. 18, 1911	1	187
Shelbyville	Aug. 14, 1911	7	96
Shirley	Nov. 21, 1911	3	1,200
Shoals	Dec. 4, 1911	8	452
South Bend	Aug. 25, 1911	469	104,096
South Whitley	Sept. 23, 1911	14	1,791
Spencer	Apr. 1, 1912	24	3,738
Spiceland	July 1, 1912	6	795
Sullivan	June 12, 1911	10	1,988
Summitville	Jan. 6, 1912	7	960
Sunman	May 1, 1912	2	20
Indiana (242 offices)—Contd.			
Syracuse	Oct. 26, 1911	21	$2,950
Tell City	Nov. 7, 1911	16	4,248
Terre Haute	Oct. 14, 1911	287	57,301
Tipton	Sept. 15, 1911	11	2,857
Union City	July 29, 1911	32	5,084
Upland	Oct. 18, 1911	10	853
Valparaiso	July 31, 1911	30	3,953
Vernon	May 1, 1912	1	1
Versailles	Jan. 12, 1912	5	1,400
Vevay	Apr. 8, 1912	4	299
Vincennes	July 3, 1911	23	3,229
Wabash	Aug. 25, 1911	18	2,063
Wakarusa	Jan. 11, 1912	15	305
Walkerton	Oct. 18, 1911	22	2,970
Wanatah	Oct. 26, 1911	4	220
Warsaw	July 5, 1911	39	4,263
Washington	July 29, 1911	19	1,816
Waterloo	July 1, 1912	38	9,201
Waveland	Aug. 1, 1912	19	1,922
West Baden	Oct. 18, 1911	27	2,731
Westfield	Dec. 7, 1911	16	1,989
West Terre Haute	Nov. 20, 1911	18	3,763
Wheatfield	Aug. 1, 1912	7	484
Whiting	July 13, 1911	47	14,913
Winamac	Dec. 4, 1911	5	1,125
Winchester	Sept. 11, 1911	10	1,680
Windfall	Jan. 5, 1912	2	101
Winona Lake	Oct. 26, 1911	11	264
Winslow	Nov. 8, 1911	12	753
Wolcott	Feb. 20, 1912	6	311
Wolcottville	Nov. 8, 1911	3	49
Worthington	Jan. 10, 1912	7	344
Zionsville	Apr. 8, 1912	3	53
Iowa (162 offices).			
Ackley	Nov. 21, 1911	2	137
Afton	Apr. 9, 1912	6	371
Albia	June 1, 1911	160	42,943
Alden	Dec. 6, 1911	3	4
Alta	Nov. 21, 1911	3	641
Ames	Aug. 19, 1911	21	5,129
Arlington	Jan. 16, 1912	2	38
Atlantic	July 27, 1911	2	60
Batavia	Feb. 20, 1912	3	92
Bedford	Apr. 1, 1912	6	1,377
Belle Plaine	do	2	355
Belmont	Oct. 18, 1911	4	417
Blockton	Dec. 22, 1911	3	247
Bloomfield	Jan. 15, 1912	2	9
Bonaparte	Nov. 10, 1911	7	545
Boone	July 21, 1911	6	640
Brooklyn	Dec. 4, 1911	4	352
Buffalo	July 1, 1912	3	600
Burlington	Oct. 7, 1911	33	5,370
Burt	July 1, 1912	2	81
Buxton	Nov. 20, 1911	41	14,565
Carroll	July 1, 1911	23	3,449
Casey	Dec. 7, 1911	1	1
Castana	Apr. 9, 1912	2	105
Cedar Falls	Sept. 2, 1913	2	800
Cedar Rapids	Oct. 21, 1911	31	5,923
Center Point	Jan. 5, 1912	1	1
Centerville	May 1, 1911	153	37,201
Chariton	Sept. 1, 1911	59	14,517
Charles City	July 1, 1912	2	67
Cherokee	July 29, 1911	6	61
Clarinda	Sept. 19, 1911	3	340
Clear Lake	July 1, 1912	2	141
Clinton	Oct. 14, 1911	37	6,789
Clio	June 1, 1912	1	100
Colfax	June 19, 1911	76	18,403
Corning	Sept. 2, 1913	14	261

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Iowa (162 offices)—Continued.			
Correctionville	Apr. 9, 1912	4	$271
Corydon	Jan. 18, 1912	4	13
Council Bluffs	Oct. 7, 1911	148	28,274
Cresco	July 27, 1911	1	500
Creston	Aug. 19, 1911	7	494
Davenport	Oct. 21, 1911	63	9,333
Decorah	Jan. 3, 1911	13	1,486
Delmar	Oct. 26, 1911	9	2,350
Denison	July 15, 1911	10	220
Des Moines	Sept. 15, 1911	526	138,292
Dewitt	Dec. 8, 1911	1	50
Dows	do	1	3
Dubuque	Oct. 28, 1911	113	27,700
Eagle Grove	Apr. 1, 1912	3	622
Early	Jan. 18, 1912	1	250
Eddyville	Nov. 6, 1911	7	2,911
Eldora	July 31, 1911	5	144
Elkader	Mar. 5, 1912	3	780
Emmetsburg	July 3, 1911	4	5
Epworth	Aug. 1, 1912	6	165
Estherville	Aug. 25, 1911	1	1
Fairfield	Aug. 19, 1911	1	100
Farmington	Mar. 5, 1912	3	4
Fonda	Nov. 8, 1911	3	37
Fontanelle	Dec. 6, 1911	1	45
Forest City	Apr. 1, 1912	1	275
Fort Dodge	Nov. 4, 1911	25	4,957
Fort Madison	July 14, 1911	28	4,359
Fremont	Aug. 1, 1912	1	2
Garden Grove	Feb. 21, 1912	11	1,069
Greene	Nov. 9, 1911	2	302
Grinnell	Aug. 14, 1911	10	708
Guttenberg	Dec. 5, 1911	4	286
Hamburg	Apr. 9, 1912	5	853
Harlan	June 26, 1911	2	600
Hawarden	Apr. 1, 1912	4	1,030
Hiteman	Oct. 18, 1911	53	13,835
Idagrove	July 29, 1911	1	500
Independence	Aug. 26, 1911	7	562
Iowa City	Sept. 23, 1911	10	262
Iowa Falls	July 22, 1911	4	51
Kanawha	Dec. 6, 1911	3	453
Kellerton	Mar. 5, 1912	2	200
Keokuk	Sept. 28, 1911	22	7,166
Knoxville	Aug. 21, 1911	7	374
Lamoni	July 31, 1911	3	203
Lehigh	Oct. 18, 1911	12	3,150
Le Mars	July 13, 1911	6	1,692
Lenox	Nov. 10, 1911	9	40
Lime Spring	Jan. 17, 1912	1	200
Little Sioux	Mar. 1, 1917	1	45
Logan	Nov. 22, 1911	4	730
Lohrville	Nov. 24, 1911	5	761
Lovilia	June 1, 1912	1	14
Lucas	do	4	389
McGregor	Jan. 3, 1912	1	1
Madrid	Oct. 18, 1911	93	32,062
Manson	Dec. 18, 1911	2	492
Maquoketa	Sept. 5, 1911	2	59
Marble Rock	Aug. 1, 1912	4	5
Marion	Aug. 25, 1911	5	910
Marshalltown	Oct. 28, 1911	20	2,133
Mason City	Oct. 21, 1911	114	39,263
Missouri Valley	July 15, 1911	15	4,021
Mitchell	Aug. 1, 1912	1	150
Mitchellville	Feb. 24, 1912	3	5
Monona	Nov. 8, 1911	5	169
Moulton	Dec. 6, 1911	3	161
Mount Ayr	Jan. 15, 1912	6	358
Mount Pleasant	July 3, 1911	4	5
Mount Vernon	Sept. 11, 1911	2	21
Murray	Mar. 5, 1912	1	2
Muscatine	Oct. 14, 1911	16	2,822
Myrtle	Oct. 18, 1911	11	2,246
Iowa (162 offices)—Continued.			
Neola	Nov. 6, 1911	1	$100
New Hampton	Aug. 26, 1911	5	214
Newton	Aug. 25, 1911	7	1,600
Numa	June 1, 1912	10	3,005
Oelwein	June 27, 1911	38	9,757
Ogden	Oct. 18, 1911	1	150
Onawa	July 10, 1911	5	262
Osceola	Aug. 26, 1911	1	1
Oskaloosa	June 27, 1911	12	1,662
Ottumwa	Oct. 14, 1911	82	22,432
Pella	Sept. 12, 1911	7	629
Perry	Aug. 14, 1911	4	436
Postville	Oct. 26, 1911	3	152
Preston	Dec. 5, 1911	2	302
Rathbun	May 15, 1915	38	3,537
Redding	June 1, 1912	1	50
Red Oak	June 12, 1911	3	1,304
Riceville	Dec. 22, 1911	4	2,051
Riverton	June 1, 1912	1	55
Rock Rapids	July 5, 1911	3	304
Rockwell City	Sept. 5, 1911	3	179
Sabula	Oct. 26, 1911	5	94
Sac City	Aug. 21, 1911	2	560
Sanborn	Dec. 8, 1911	4	544
Seymour	Oct. 18, 1911	11	1,971
Shenandoah	Apr. 1, 1912	5	649
Sibley	Dec. 5, 1911	1	1
Sidney	Mar. 5, 1912	2	7
Sioux Center	Oct. 18, 1911	1	1
Sioux City	Oct. 7, 1911	179	49,939
Spencer	June 27, 1911	5	392
Spirit Lake	Dec. 7, 1911	1	55
Stockport	May 1, 1912	1	1
Stuart	Nov. 24, 1911	6	439
Tabor	Jan. 17, 1912	4	16
Tama	Nov. 20, 1911	5	1,420
Toledo	Jan. 4, 1912	4	705
Valley Junction	Nov. 20, 1911	15	3,651
Van Horn	Aug. 1, 1912	1	200
Villisca	Oct. 26, 1911	6	474
Volga	Aug. 1, 1912	1	45
Waterloo	Nov. 4, 1911	25	4,602
Waukon	July 31, 1911	2	15
Waverly	July 13, 1911	3	70
Webster City	Aug. 14, 1911	7	1,810
Wesley	Jan. 15, 1912	3	290
West Union	Oct. 26, 1911	1	125
Woodward	Dec. 6, 1911	1	100
Kansas (239 offices).			
Abilene	July 1, 1911	33	5,806
Almena	Dec. 18, 1911	3	236
Altamont	Dec. 22, 1911	1	53
Altoona	Oct. 18, 1911	3	1,051
Anthony	Sept. 15, 1911	13	337
Arcadia	Nov. 9, 1911	5	1,030
Argonia	Oct. 26, 1911	7	859
Arkansas City	Aug. 26, 1911	51	8,341
Atchison	Oct. 28, 1911	31	2,231
Attica	Jan. 5, 1912	8	177
Atwood	Oct. 26, 1911	7	281
Augusta	Nov. 7, 1911	9	1,906
Baldwin City	Sept. 1, 1911	3	39
Baxter Springs	Jan. 6, 1912	9	452
Belle Plaine	Nov. 9, 1911	3	237
Belleville	Aug. 26, 1911	16	2,271
Beloit	Sept. 11, 1911	7	634
Belpre	Feb. 24, 1912	1	15
Blue Mound	Jan. 5, 1912	6	856
Bonner Springs	Nov. 10, 1911	10	561
Bucklin	Dec. 7, 1911	10	415
Buffalo	Jan. 5, 1912	16	1,847
Burlington	Sept. 5, 1911	6	781

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Kansas (259 offices)—Contd.			
Burr Oak	Nov. 10, 1911	4	$1,192
Burrton	Nov. 8, 1911	8	870
Caldwell	Aug. 14, 1911	9	2,835
Caney	July 15, 1911	44	11,168
Canton	Dec. 8, 1911	8	18
Carbondale	July 1, 1912	9	2,436
Cawker City	Nov. 21, 1911	5	355
Cedar Vale	May 15, 1912	8	433
Chanute	June 27, 1911	114	10,640
Chapman	Nov. 6, 1911	3	331
Cheney	Jan. 4, 1912	4	28
Cherokee	Oct. 26, 1911	12	1,939
Cherryvale	Sept. 12, 1911	24	2,989
Cimarron	Apr. 9, 1912	2	140
Claflin	Dec. 5, 1911	4	315
Clay Center	Aug. 25, 1911	19	3,645
Clifton	Nov. 23, 1911	14	5,434
Clyde	Oct. 26, 1911	11	479
Coffeyville	June 27, 1911	48	10,732
Colby	Nov. 9, 1911	2	60
Colony	Dec. 20, 1911	2	7
Columbus	Aug 21, 1911	13	2,432
Concordia	July 15, 1911	38	4,794
Conway Springs	Nov. 8, 1911	4	227
Cottonwood Falls	Nov. 10, 1911	10	521
Council Grove	Aug. 25, 1911	1	1,000
Courtland	Nov. 6, 1911	6	490
Coyville	May 1, 1912	4	304
Cuba	Apr. 9, 1912	3	12
Dodge City	Aug 19, 1911	25	1,797
Douglass	Jan. 2, 1912	3	1,086
Downs	Dec. 4, 1911	15	1,181
Dwight	Aug. 1, 1912	3	590
Eldorado	Sept. 18, 1911	3	330
Elk City	Nov. 10, 1911	5	1,100
Ellinwood	Nov. 22, 1911	28	5,623
Ellis	Oct. 18, 1911	4	22
Ellsworth	July 14, 1911	10	1,832
Emporia	June 27, 1911	64	8,729
Enterprise	Nov. 6, 1911	3	33
Erie	Apr. 9, 1912	1	250
Eskridge	Nov. 7, 1911	2	405
Eudora	Nov. 21, 1911	4	693
Eureka	Sept. 18, 1911	3	60
Fall River	Jan. 19, 1912	1	25
Florence	Nov. 10, 1911	6	356
Fort Leavenworth	June 27, 1911	23	4,364
Fort Scott	July 22, 1911	132	33,079
Fowler	Mar. 5, 1912	1	1
Frankfort	Nov. 20, 1911	3	65
Fredonia	July 1, 1911	28	2,854
Frontenac	Oct. 18, 1911	15	3,908
Galena	Sept. 12, 1911	28	6,279
Garden City	Sept. 11, 1911	18	1,343
Garland	May 1, 1912	1	150
Garnett	July 13, 1911	12	1,198
Gas	Nov. 8, 1911	6	453
Geuda Springs	June 1, 1912	5	358
Girard	Sept. 23, 1911	53	11,506
Glasco	Nov. 9, 1911	3	537
Glen Elder	Nov. 8, 1911	2	81
Goodland	Nov. 7, 1911	26	5,323
Great Bend	July 5, 1911	9	787
Greenleaf	Oct. 26, 1911	6	2,346
Grenola	Jan. 16, 1912	6	213
Hanover	Nov. 7, 1911	11	2,215
Harper	Mar. 6, 1912	6	561
Hays	Apr. 1, 1912	7	1,605
Helper	May 1, 1912	4	698
Herington	July 5, 1911	27	1,413
Hiattville	May 1, 1912	2	1,000
Hiawatha	July 10, 1911	3	52
Hill City	Nov. 9, 1911	7	2,272
Hillsboro	Nov. 21, 1911	10	1,879
Kansas (23 offices)—Contd.			
Hoisington	July 1, 1912	4	$169
Holton	July 24, 1911	5	639
Horton	July 10, 1911	22	1,755
Howard	Nov. 10, 1911	36	4,752
Hoxie	Dec. 6, 1911	2	210
Humboldt	Apr. 1, 1912	14	1,539
Hutchinson	Oct. 14, 1911	50	4,902
Independence	June 1, 1911	26	4,061
Inman	Feb. 24, 1912	3	1,500
Iola	July 3, 1911	77	17,541
Jamestown	Nov. 22, 1911	7	1,209
Jetmore	Nov. 7, 1911	14	233
Junction City	June 26, 1911	21	2,376
Kansas City	Sept. 15, 1911	1,117	258,986
Kincaid	June 1, 1912	2	25
Kingman	Sept. 8, 1911	6	189
Kinsley	Jan. 6, 1912	19	1,814
Kiowa	Nov. 8, 1911	41	2,242
La Cygne	Dec. 21, 1911	2	500
La Harpe	Dec. 8, 1911	5	442
Lansing	Jan. 18, 1912	8	886
Larned	Aug. 21, 1911	15	1,877
Latham	June 1, 1912	4	83
Lawrence	Sept. 28, 1911	29	4,102
Leavenworth	Oct. 7, 1911	82	15,775
Lebanon	July 1, 1912	3	55
Lenexa	June 1, 1912	3	77
Lenora	Feb. 20, 1912	1	300
Leon	June 1, 1912	5	34
Leonardville	Aug. 1, 1912	1	100
Leoti	Nov. 9, 1911	2	109
Le Roy	do	3	452
Lewis	Dec. 18, 1911	7	32
Liberal	Sept. 1, 1911	24	945
Lincoln	June 10, 1912	3	9
Lindsborg	June 19, 1911	16	3,055
Little River	Nov. 6, 1911	2	136
Longton	Feb. 19, 1912	5	1,356
Louisburg	Jan. 6, 1912	3	370
Lucas	Dec. 5, 1911	2	31
Lyndon	Dec. 6, 1911	15	1,053
Lyons	July 10, 1911	9	541
McCune	July 1, 1912	4	83
McPherson	Aug. 19, 1911	18	958
Madison	Apr. 9, 1912	13	2,703
Maize	June 1, 1912	2	50
Manhattan	May 1, 1911	133	14,046
Mankato	Apr. 9, 1912	5	279
Marion	Oct. 18, 1911	7	1,169
Marysville	July 22, 1911	4	908
Meade	Jan. 2, 1912	5	667
Medicine Lodge	Dec. 6, 1911	11	754
Milford	Aug. 1, 1912	2	40
Miltonvale	Dec. 8, 1911	4	45
Minneapolis	July 24, 1911	21	506
Minneola	Dec. 19, 1911	3	15
Moline	Nov. 20, 1911	4	685
Moran	Nov. 10, 1911	3	565
Mound City	Jan. 3, 1912	3	352
Mound Valley	Nov. 10, 1911	4	31
Mount Hope	Jan. 19, 1912	5	1,834
Mulberry	Oct. 18, 1911	91	27,246
National Military Home	Nov. 8, 1911	3	1,050
Natoma	Jan. 18, 1912	5	545
Neodesha	Aug. 19, 1911	16	1,499
Neosho Falls	May 1, 1912	2	54
Ness City	Dec. 8, 1911	4	725
Newton	July 3, 1911	55	5,954
Nickerson	Nov. 10, 1911	2	401
Norcatur	Jan. 15, 1912	2	250
Norton	Sept. 12, 1911	22	2,316
Oakhill	Aug. 1, 1912	1	400
Oberlin	Nov. 24, 1911	5	403

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Kansas (239 offices)—Contd.			
Olathe	Sept. 5, 1911	5	$1,476
Osage City	June 27, 1911	36	6,584
Osawatomie	Sept. 1, 1911	12	2,113
Osborne	Apr. 9, 1912	7	16
Oswego	Sept. 15, 1911	18	1,551
Ottawa	Aug. 26, 1911	11	1,628
Overland Park	June 1, 1912	1	50
Paola	Sept. 19, 1911	2	31
Parker	May 1, 1912	2	109
Parsons	June 12, 1911	128	15,408
Peabody	Dec. 4, 1911	7	1,164
Peru	Jan. 17, 1912	1	812
Phillipsburg	Mar. 6, 1912	9	224
Pittsburg	Jan. 3, 1911	312	83,069
Pleasanton	Nov. 8, 1911	18	2,841
Pratt	Sept. 5, 1911	12	1,244
Quenemo	Nov. 22, 1911	1	110
Randolph	Nov. 6, 1911	16	1,963
Reserve	Aug. 1, 1912	9	74
Richland	....do	2	2
Robinson	Jan. 2, 1912	11	286
Russell	Oct. 26, 1911	8	252
Sabetha	Apr. 1, 1912	4	53
Saint Francis	Dec. 7, 1911	3	7
Saint John	Dec. 6, 1911	4	75
Saint Marys	July 1, 1912	11	171
Salina	Oct. 7, 1911	36	5,196
Scammon	Oct. 18, 1911	26	4,965
Scandia	Nov. 22, 1911	2	16
Sedan	Nov. 7, 1911	3	56
Sedgwick	Nov. 9, 1911	2	2
Seneca	July 1, 1912	.....	.....
Severy	Apr. 9, 1912	1	120
Sharon Springs	Dec. 7, 1911	5	1,040
Shawnee	June 1, 1912	5	450
Smith Center	Nov. 8, 1911	16	2,693
Solomon	Dec. 6, 1911	4	128
Spearville	Dec. 4, 1911	7	388
Spring Hill	Feb. 23, 1912	9	37
Stanley	June 1, 1912	1	1
Sterling	Sept. 11, 1911	9	553
Stockton	Apr. 9, 1912	2	30
Strong	Oct. 18, 1911	12	474
Syracuse	Oct. 26, 1911	8	26
Thayer	....do	6	181
Tonganoxie	Nov. 20, 1911	6	2,231
Topeka	Sept. 20, 1911	213	43,000
Troy	Dec. 4, 1911	2	501
Turon	Nov. 7, 1911	1	750
Valley Center	Mar. 6, 1912	4	130
Valley Falls	Nov. 6, 1911	13	2,263
Vining	Aug. 1, 1912	3	859
Wakarusa	....do	3	169
Wakeeney	Dec. 5, 1911	1	2
Walnut	Nov. 9, 1911	1	212
Washington	Dec. 18, 1911	1	100
Wathena	Dec. 5, 1911	2	9
Weir	Oct. 18, 1911	29	6,239
Wellington	Aug. 26, 1911	46	6,645
West Mineral	Oct. 18, 1911	22	6,715
Wetmore	Dec. 21, 1911	1	15
Wheaton	Aug. 1, 1912	1	50
White Cloud	....do	1	15
Wichita	Oct. 7, 1911	361	60,198
Winchester	Aug. 1, 1912	2	81
Winfield	Aug. 21, 1911	20	1,814
Yates Center	Nov. 24, 1911	17	1,841
Kentucky (108 offices).			
Adairville	Oct. 26, 1911	8	175
Ashland	July 22, 1911	35	4,558
Augusta	Oct. 18, 1911	14	1,049
Kentucky (108 offices)—Contd.			
Bardstown	Oct. 18, 1911	12	$522
Beaver Dam	Feb. 23, 1912	3	600
Benham	June 1, 1915	54	7,423
Berea	July 1, 1912	9	428
Bowling Green	June 27, 1911	56	6,470
Brandenberg	July 1, 1912	2	662
Burnside	Oct. 26, 1911	14	2,319
Butler	June 1, 1912	3	19
Cadiz	Nov. 7, 1911	2	1,052
Calhoun	Nov. 9, 1911	3	251
Campbellsville	Jan. 4, 1912	7	1,353
Catlettsburg	June 19, 1911	14	2,874
Central City	Oct. 18, 1911	22	7,166
Cloverport	Nov. 6, 1911	1	300
Columbia	Nov. 8, 1911	2	151
Corydon	Jan. 6, 1912	3	58
Covington	Oct. 7, 1911	89	16,940
Crofton	July 1, 1912	1	100
Cynthiana	July 24, 1911	16	1,815
Danville	Aug. 14, 1911	35	2,798
Dawsonsprings	Oct. 26, 1911	7	1,032
Earlington	Nov. 8, 1911	20	4,404
Eddyville	Oct. 26, 1911	3	58
Elizabethtown	Jan. 12, 1912	6	224
Falmouth	Oct. 26, 1911	4	217
Flemingsburg	Jan. 12, 1912	18	2,993
Foster	May 1, 1912	2	170
Frankfort	June 12, 1911	15	4,016
Fredonia	July 1, 1912	2	55
Fulton	July 29, 1911	10	1,676
Gamaliel	May 1, 1912	1	200
Georgetown	June 27, 1911	2	36
Glasgow	Aug. 26, 1911	5	33
Glendale	June 1, 1912	1	1
Golden Pond	July 1, 1912	2	551
Graham	Mar. 1, 1917	14	236
Grayson	Jan. 5, 1912	5	261
Greensburg	May 1, 1912	5	272
Greenup	Jan. 9, 1912	7	703
Hardin Springs	July 1, 1912	3	19
Harlan	Feb. 24, 1912	4	461
Harrodsburg	Aug. 19, 1911	2	212
Hawesville	Jan. 6, 1912	5	284
Honderson	June 26, 1911	15	2,508
Hedgenville	Oct. 26, 1911	4	10
Hopkinsville	June 1, 1911	7	1,041
Jackson	Apr. 9, 1912	1	1,000
Jenkins	Sept. 2, 1913	46	8,326
Kuttawa	July 1, 1912	3	103
Lancaster	Oct. 18, 1911	5	39
Lawrenceburg	Jan 2, 1912	14	945
Lebanon	Aug. 25, 1911	13	907
Lebanon Junction	June 1, 1912	1	1
Lewisport	July 1, 1912	3	185
Lexington	Oct. 14, 1911	49	8,703
London	Oct. 26, 1911	30	3,716
Louisa	Jan. 15, 1912	1	286
Louisville	Sept. 1, 1911	2,012	315,348
McHenry	July 1, 1912	4	679
McVeigh	Nov. 1, 1915	32	5,658
Madisonville	May 1, 1911	27	1,794
Marion	Aug. 21, 1911	5	1,501
Mayfield	July 27, 1911	12	381
Maysville	July 5, 1911	22	4,090
Middlesboro	Jan. 3, 1911	47	8,425
Milton	June 1, 1912	3	22
Monticello	Feb. 20, 1912	2	11
Mount Sterling	July 10, 1911	6	1,236
Newport	Sept. 15, 1911	179	26,284
Olive Hill	Nov 9, 1911	1	320
Owensboro	Sept. 23, 1911	40	4,138
Paducah	Sept. 28, 1911	29	6,936
Paint Lick	May 1, 1912	8	491
Paintsville	Oct. 18, 1911	1	30

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Kentucky (108 offices)—Contd.			
Paris	July 15, 1911	9	$1,487
Perryville	May 1, 1912	1	100
Petersburg	June 1, 1912	4	255
Pikeville	Jan. 19, 1912	2	51
Pineville	Sept. 2, 1913	2	7
Princeton	Oct. 18, 1911	3	255
Providence	Feb. 21, 1912	2	202
Richmond	July 10, 1911	25	3,029
Russellville	Jan. 3, 1912	21	1,533
Salt Lick	Mar. 6, 1912	5	1,301
Salyersville	May 1, 1912	1	300
Science Hill	do	2	450
Sebree	Nov. 10, 1911	1	150
Shelbyville	July 1, 1911	33	3,216
Shepherdsville	Nov. 10, 1911	3	34
Somerset	July 14, 1911	21	2,391
Sparta	June 1, 1912	5	126
Stone	Nov. 1, 1915	3	165
Sulphur	June 1, 1912	6	166
Taylorsville	Nov. 6, 1911	5	1,547
Uniontown	Jan. 2, 1912	3	5
Vanceburg	Jan. 18, 1912	21	3,317
Van Lear	July 1, 1912	14	2,685
Versailles	Oct 18, 1911	19	3,650
Waddy	June 1, 1912	2	507
Warsaw	Nov. 6, 1911	16	347
Williamsburg	Apr. 9, 1912	2	10
Williamstown	Jan. 15, 1912	4	296
Wilmore	Nov. 9, 1911	4	22
Winchester	July 13, 1911	2	21
Woodburn	June 1, 1912	1	39
Louisiana (64 offices).			
Alexandria	May 1, 1911	19	2,413
Amite	Oct. 18, 1911	13	1,203
Baton Rouge	Sept. 23, 1911	13	3,275
Berwick	Apr. 9, 1912	2	695
Bogalusa	June 27, 1911	162	28,126
Bonami	Sept. 2, 1913	3	108
Breaux Bridge	May 1, 1912	5	12
Carencro	do	3	7
Clarks	Sept. 2, 1913	57	4,011
Clinton	Jan. 3, 1912	.....	.....
Columbia	Nov. 1, 1913	4	26
Cottonport	Oct. 28, 1911	2	185
Covington	Apr. 1, 1912	16	3,666
Crowley	July 1, 1911	5	1,515
De Ridder	Oct. 18, 1911	6	684
Donaldsonville	July 14, 1911	76	12,662
Franklinton	Oct. 28, 1911	15	1,168
Fullerton	Mar. 6, 1912	35	4,431
Garyville	Oct. 28, 1911	64	7,375
Greensburg	May 1, 1912	1	20
Gretna	Apr. 9, 1912	5	817
Hackley	May 1, 1912	14	1,582
Hammond	June 19, 1911	25	4,211
Houma	July 10, 1911	2	28
Jackson	May 1, 1912	2	200
Jeanerette	Oct. 18, 1911	12	1,316
Jennings	June 12, 1911	18	2,438
Jonesville	June 1, 1912	1	100
Kentwood	Oct. 18, 1911	33	4,141
La Fayette	July 3, 1911	4	542
Lake Charles	June 26, 1911	12	927
Lake Providence	Jan. 2, 1912	2	33
Leesville	Dec. 18, 1911	11	3,179
Logansport	Mar. 6, 1912	2	359
Lutcher	Oct 18, 1911	14	675
Mansfield	Apr. 1, 1912	2	31
Minden	Oct. 28, 1911	10	1,001
Monroe	Aug. 15, 1912	21	3,623
Morgan City	Dec. 18, 1911	15	1,954
Louisiana (64 offices)—Contd.			
Napoleonville	Oct. 28, 1911	7	$2,302
Natalbany	Feb. 24, 1912	21	2,956
Natchitoches	July 22, 1911	2	201
New Iberia	Jan. 3, 1911	32	1,584
New Orleans	Dec. 15, 1911	1,037	217,767
New Roads	Jan. 4, 1912	2	40
Norwood	May 1, 1912	1	200
Oil City	Mar. 6, 1912	10	2,121
Opelousas	June 27, 1911	3	83
Plaquemine	July 10, 1911	32	8,158
Pollock	Jan. 15, 1912	3	700
Rayne	Dec. 19, 1911	5	35
Ruston	July 29, 1911	6	1,274
St. Joseph	Dec. 22, 1911	3	23
Shreveport	Sept. 28, 1911	38	7,141
Slidell	Apr. 9. 1912	29	1,040
Sulphur	Jan. 3, 1912	2	171
Thibodaux	July 15, 1911	32	8,484
Vidalia	Oct. 28, 1911	2	202
Vivian	Feb. 24, 1912	3	202
Washington	Oct. 28, 1911	1	50
Water Proof	Aug. 1, 1912	6	914
White Castle	Dec. 19, 1911	41	6,326
Winnfield	Apr. 1, 1912	5	603
Zwolle	Apr. 9, 1912	3	215
Maine (104 offices).			
Alfred	Jan. 4, 1912	1	35
Ashland	Oct. 16, 1911	3	172
Auburn	June 27, 1911	30	4,612
Augusta	Sept. 28, 1911	24	2,368
Bangor	Oct. 28, 1911	89	12,197
Bar Harbor	July 27, 1911	9	537
Bath	Aug. 14, 1911	82	9,484
Belfast	Aug. 21, 1911	5	650
Berwick	Apr. 12, 1912	3	204
Bethel	Dec. 8, 1911	2	108
Biddeford	June 12, 1911	230	73,154
Bingham	Oct. 16, 1911	4	23
Bowdoinham	Feb. 21, 1912	11	301
Bridgton	Jan. 4, 1912	4	649
Brooks	Sept. 3, 1912	2	12
Brownville	Oct. 7, 1911	30	1,235
Brunswick	July 15, 1911	9	1,867
Bucksport	Jan. 16, 1912	5	293
Calais	July 1, 1911	24	3,182
Camden	Sept. 23, 1911	22	3,165
Castine	Dec. 18, 1911	6	49
Cherryfield	Jan. 17, 1912	22	4,002
Clinton	Feb. 23, 1912	4	12
Corinna	Oct. 14, 1911	8	1,432
Damariscotta	Jan. 6, 1912	2	110
Danforth	Oct. 7, 1911	44	8,693
Dexter	Jan. 16, 1912	32	4,972
Dover	Oct. 14, 1911	6	1,385
East Millinocket	Apr. 9, 1912	62	20,014
Eastport	Aug. 25, 1911	42	2,145
Ellsworth	Aug. 26, 1911	11	1,424
Fairfield	Oct. 7, 1911	36	5,082
Farmington	Sept. 5, 1911	7	547
Foxcroft	Oct. 14, 1911	28	2,720
Freeport	Jan. 17, 1912	2	112
Gardiner	July 31, 1911	12	278
Gorham	Nov. 22, 1911	1	1
Greenville	Dec. 22, 1911	6	1,561
Guilford	Nov. 22, 1911	2	900
Hallowell	July 29, 1911	7	1,137
Hartland	Jan. 19, 1912	38	2,165
Hebron	Jan. 15, 1912	2	35
Houlton	July 31, 1911	8	923
Island Falls	Oct. 13, 1911	14	687
Kennebunk	Oct. 7, 1911	25	3,415
Kennebunk Port	Dec. 6, 1911	12	137

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Maine (104 offices)—Continued.			
Kezar Falls	May 1, 1912	4	$483
Kittery	Nov. 24, 1911	6	348
Kittery Point	Jan. 3, 1912	4	13
Lewiston	Nov. 4, 1911	74	18,440
Lincoln	Feb. 24, 1912	5	725
Lisbon Falls	Dec. 21, 1911	2	241
Livermore Falls	Nov. 23, 1911	12	1,564
Lubec	Mar. 6, 1912	18	2,644
Machias	Oct. 13, 1911	5	322
Madison	Nov. 21, 1911	24	7,798
Mechanic Falls	Feb. 19, 1912	2	2
Millbridge	Feb. 23, 1912	45	4,801
Millinocket	Apr. 9, 1912	63	17,975
Milo	Nov. 20, 1911	4	566
Monmouth	Nov. 1, 1912	2	560
Monson	Dec. 7, 1911	49	10,998
National Soldiers' Home	Jan. 11, 1912	39	4,376
Newport	Dec. 20, 1911	8	989
Norridgewock	Oct. 7, 1911	6	266
North Berwick	Feb. 19, 1912	4	131
Norway	July 24, 1911	17	1,214
Oakland	Dec. 22, 1911	1	35
Old Orchard	Sept. 1, 1911	5	141
Oldtown	July 3, 1911	11	1,422
Orono	Oct. 7, 1911	32	3,977
Phillips	Jan. 2, 1912	6	63
Pittsfield	July 10, 1911	33	3,609
Portland	Oct. 14, 1911	137	21,932
Presque Isle	July 31, 1911	1	10
Princeton	Feb. 1, 1917	1	16
Richmond	Jan. 3, 1912	13	1,115
Rockland	July 13, 1911	35	4,812
Rumford	Jan. 3, 1911	49	10,444
Saco	June 27, 1911	199	53,689
Sanford	July 14, 1911	10	331
Skowhegan	July 22, 1911	18	1,210
South Berwick	Nov. 24, 1911	2	2
South Brewer	Oct. 13, 1911	7	234
South Paris	Mar. 6, 1912	6	853
South West Harbor	Mar. 1, 1917	4	89
South Windham	Apr. 9, 1912	40	3,246
Springvale	do	4	519
Stonington	July 1, 1912	27	3,453
Thomaston	Oct. 7, 1911	4	307
Vinal Haven	Aug. 1, 1912	86	17,307
Waldoboro	Jan. 6, 1912	5	754
Warren	Feb. 20, 1912	1	118
Waterville	May 1, 1911	51	14,377
Westbrook	June 19, 1911	32	2,758
West Paris	Oct. 16, 1911	24	1,164
Wilton	Jan. 18, 1912	3	720
Winterport	Jan. 5, 1912	10	1,085
Winthrop	Jan. 15, 1912	5	943
Wiscasset	Dec. 19, 1911	1	50
Woodland	July 1, 1912	20	5,623
Yarmouth	do	4	23
York Beach	Mar. 1, 1917	1	1
York Village	Nov. 21, 1911	3	511
Maryland (38 offices).			
Aberdeen	Jan. 3, 1912	7	66
Annapolis	June 12, 1911	13	891
Baltimore	Sept. 30, 1911	1,292	222,400
Barton	July 1, 1912	5	31
Bel Air	June 26, 1911	7	222
Berlin	Apr. 1, 1912	2	706
Brunswick	Jan. 10, 1912	7	299
Centerville	Jan. 4, 1912	1	2
Chesapeake City	Jan. 19, 1912	3	93
Chestertown	July 14, 1911	6	560
Cumberland	Sept. 28, 1911	18	2,963
Maryland (38 offices)—Contd.			
Ellicott City	Aug. 1, 1912	9	$143
Federalsburg	Jan. 4, 1912	1	1
Forest Glen	Oct. 7, 1911	7	494
Frederick	July 13, 1911	9	198
Frostburg	Jan. 3, 1911	18	2,772
Hagerstown	Sept. 23, 1911	6	897
Havre de Grace	May 1, 1911	35	4,563
Hyattsville	Jan. 5, 1912	15	928
Kensington	June 1, 1912	2	3
Kitzmiller	July 1, 1912	1	990
Libertytown	June 1, 1912	2	30
Lonaconing	Jan. 11, 1912	21	3,212
New Windsor	Oct. 13, 1911	1	1
North East	Jan. 5, 1912	6	43
Oakland	Oct. 7, 1911	3	106
Port Deposit	Jan. 9, 1912	8	1,146
Ridgely	Mar. 6, 1912	1	75
Rockville	Feb. 21, 1912	1	28
Salisbury	June 27, 1911	1	1
Sykesville	Oct. 13, 1911	3	57
Western Port	Jan. 2, 1912	11	1,918
Massachusetts (191 offices).			
Adams	July 13, 1911	30	3,647
Amesbury	July 3, 1911	138	12,503
Amherst	July 24, 1911	9	958
Andover	Aug. 25, 1911	9	760
Ashburnham	Jan. 4, 1912	14	453
Ashland	Jan. 19, 1912	23	411
Athol	Aug. 19, 1911	117	20,909
Attleboro	Sept. 23, 1911	119	12,953
Ayer	Oct. 7, 1911	35	6,200
Baldwinsville	do	8	213
Barnstable	Feb. 1, 1917	1	12
Barre	Nov. 24, 1911	19	5,603
Bedford	Dec. 20, 1911	7	46
Belchertown	Feb. 20, 1912	12	92
Beverly	July 13, 1911	182	30,835
Beverly Farms	Nov. 20, 1911	1	50
Billerica	Jan. 19, 1912	12	790
Blackstone	Dec. 21, 1911	21	3,356
Bondsville	Jan. 15, 1912	2	86
Boston	Aug. 1, 1911	17,501	2,823,712
Bridgewater	July 29, 1911	81	17,472
Brockton	Oct. 24, 1911	278	59,992
Brookfield	Jan. 15, 1912	11	272
Buzzards Bay	Mar. 6, 1912	16	1,045
Canton	July 10, 1911	95	24,522
Chatham	July 1, 1912	6	169
Chelmsford	Jan. 16, 1912	1	31
Chester	Oct. 7, 1911	34	6,831
Chicopee	July 15, 1911	193	58,461
Chicopee Falls	July 3, 1911	149	39,798
Clinton	July 1, 1911	102	24,040
Cohasset	Dec. 5, 1911	11	671
Concord	Aug. 25, 1911	20	2,108
Concord Junction	July 10, 1911	44	5,360
Conway	Mar. 6, 1912	14	384
Cotuit	Sept. 2, 1913	10	82
Dalton	Dec. 6, 1911	5	53
Danvers	Sept. 8, 1911	32	3,261
Dedham	Aug. 21, 1911	69	11,283
Duxbury	Jan. 5, 1912	2	8
East Bridgewater	Dec. 18, 1911	6	1,115
East Douglass	Dec. 4, 1911	44	5,543
Easthampton	July 14, 1911	97	29,802
East Northfield	Sept. 18, 1911	20	729
East Pepperell	Oct. 7, 1911	23	3,449
East Taunton	Nov. 1, 1913	13	616
East Walpole	July 5, 1911	54	6,603
Edgartown	Oct. 13, 1911	13	735
Fairhaven	Sept. 22, 1911	36	1,403

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Massachusetts (191 offices)—Contd.			
Fall River	Oct. 7, 1911	738	$102,796
Falmouth	Dec. 6, 1911	30	2,181
Fitchburg	Oct. 14, 1911	289	66,373
Foxboro	Sept. 15, 1911	13	292
Framingham	Oct. 7, 1911	81	14,140
Franklin	Aug. 14, 1911	75	10,496
Gardner	June 1, 1911	95	21,374
Gilbertville	June 1, 1912	50	9,983
Gloucester	Sept. 28, 1911	120	17,400
Grafton	Jan. 17, 1912	1	1
Great Barrington	July 29, 1911	11	2,709
Greenfield	Sept. 28, 1911	112	16,518
Groton	Dec. 7, 1911	16	635
Hanover	Sept. 2, 1913	5	83
Harwich	Jan. 18, 1912	10	457
Haverhill	Nov. 4, 1911	326	56,082
Haydenville	Oct. 7, 1911	7	1,103
Hingham	Apr. 1, 1912	15	931
Hinsdale	Jan. 5, 1912	6	500
Holbrook	Oct. 16, 1911	30	438
Holliston	Dec. 20, 1911	4	204
Holyoke	Oct. 28, 1911	119	27,841
Hopedale	Sept. 12, 1911	33	3,350
Hopkinton	Jan. 5, 1912	10	354
Housatonic	Nov. 23, 1911	6	1,302
Hudson	Sept. 1, 1911	71	15,162
Huntington	Oct. 16, 1911	19	2,207
Hyannis	Dec. 19, 1911	39	2,724
Indian Orchard	Sept. 12, 1911	111	28,239
Ipswich	July 1, 1911	206	55,010
Kingston	Feb. 20, 1912	5	213
Lancaster	Dec. 21, 1911	4	129
Lawrence	Oct. 14, 1911	780	207,083
Lee	June 27, 1911	15	2,386
Lenox	July 31, 1911	1	100
Leominster	June 27, 1911	218	35,729
Lexington	Aug. 26, 1911	25	3,445
Lowell	Oct. 21, 1911	1,511	373,310
Ludlow	Nov. 22, 1911	12	3,006
Lynn	Sept. 15, 1911	655	102,746
Manchester	Aug. 25, 1911	10	359
Mansfield	July 31, 1911	75	5,693
Marblehead	Sept. 1, 1911	25	1,392
Marion	Dec. 19, 1911	12	188
Marlboro	July 31, 1911	74	11,805
Marshfield	July 1, 1912	4	13
Mattapoisett	Dec. 22, 1911	12	221
Maynard	July 27, 1911	281	72,954
Medfield	Dec. 18, 1911	17	5,390
Medway	Dec. 20, 1911	27	2,294
Merrimac	Dec. 21, 1911	7	478
Middleboro	Sept. 5, 1911	46	12,050
Milford	June 27, 1911	154	39,485
Millers Falls	Dec. 7, 1911	67	6,903
Millis	Oct. 14, 1911	95	12,958
Mittineague	Oct. 7, 1911	19	2,484
Monson	Sept. 8, 1911	26	2,821
Montague	July 1, 1912	2	51
Nantasket Beach	Feb. 1, 1917	13	285
Nantucket	Sept. 18, 1911	2	876
Natick	Aug. 21, 1911	43	9,000
New Bedford	Oct. 7, 1911	579	91,962
Newburyport	Sept. 23, 1911	123	26,340
North Abington	Sept. 5, 1911	59	2,771
North Adams	Oct. 21, 1911	202	31,295
Northampton	Nov. 4, 1911	118	21,341
North Attleboro	Aug. 14, 1911	118	12,948
Northboro	Jan. 16, 1912	1	1
Northbridge	Mar. 6, 1912	25	3,666
North Brookfield	Sept. 19, 1911	26	1,340
North Dighton	Jan. 4, 1912	49	6,224
North Easton	Nov. 21, 1911	49	1,027
Northfield	Oct. 14, 1911	5	59
North Grafton	Oct. 13, 1911	11	245
Massachusetts (191 offices)—Contd.			
North Scituate	Jan. 6, 1912	4	$100
Norton	Jan. 3, 1912	14	1,581
Norwood	Jan. 3, 1911	519	85,812
Oak Bluffs	July 24, 1911	42	1,369
Onset	Oct. 7, 1911	39	915
Orange	Aug. 26, 1911	33	2,563
Orleans	Jan. 4, 1912	48	2,157
Osterville	Nov. 1, 1912	48	2,659
Palmer	Sept. 5, 1911	21	3,080
Peabody	June 19, 1911	269	78,885
Pittsfield	Oct. 28, 1911	185	32,899
Plymouth	July 31, 1911	74	10,371
Prides Crossing	Dec. 5, 1911	4	600
Provincetown	Sept. 15, 1911	27	769
Randolph	Nov. 24, 1911	2	363
Reading	Sept. 12, 1911	19	996
Rockland	Sept. 11, 1911	39	4,169
Rockport	May 1, 1911	66	5,860
Rowley	Jan. 19, 1912	28	587
Rutland	Jan. 3, 1912	1	315
Sagamore	Oct. 7, 1911	45	8,635
Salem	Oct. 28, 1911	97	15,476
Sandwich	Nov. 23, 1911	35	2,440
Scituate	Sept. 2, 1913	2	75
Sharon	Feb. 1, 1912	32	2,554
Shelburne Falls	Sept. 11, 1911	32	2,720
Shirley	Dec. 6, 1911	21	6,388
South Ashburnham	Dec. 7, 1911	14	2,116
Southboro	Dec. 8, 1911	5	265
Southbridge	July 1, 1911	118	22,421
South Deerfield	Oct. 7, 1911	30	2,403
South Easton	Oct. 16, 1911	8	124
South Hamilton	Dec. 6, 1911	4	141
Spencer	July 10, 1911	69	16,672
Springfield	Oct. 14, 1911	817	146,187
Stockbridge	Dec. 5, 1911	4	107
Stoughton	July 22, 1911	102	16,387
Taunton	Oct. 21, 1911	421	48,621
Three Rivers	Oct. 7, 1911	10	1,405
Topsfield	Jan. 2, 1912	1	38
Townsend	do	18	766
Turners Falls	July 15, 1911	53	6,774
Uxbridge	Dec. 4, 1911	6	775
Vineyard Haven	Jan. 9, 1912	13	204
Wakefield	July 14, 1911	52	6,396
Walpole	Apr. 1, 1912	109	16,138
Ware	Sept. 5, 1911	78	7,522
Wareham	Nov. 22, 1911	3	222
Warren	Dec. 22, 1911	16	3,215
Webster	June 27, 1911	159	32,074
Wellfleet	Jan. 6, 1912	8	887
West Acton	Sept. 22, 1911	3	17
Westboro	July 10, 1911	35	3,976
West Brookfield	Feb. 23, 1912	1	1
Westfield	Oct. 21, 1911	62	13,312
West Medway	Apr. 1, 1912	5	116
West Upton	Nov. 21, 1911	2	52
West Warren	Oct. 13, 1911	12	846
Whitinsville	July 31, 1911	31	1,827
Whitman	July 10, 1911	22	1,782
Williamstown	Sept. 11, 1911	8	789
Winchendon	July 5, 1911	74	12,799
Winchester	Aug. 19, 1911	34	4,162
Woburn	July 27, 1911	79	17,253
Woods Hole	Dec. 8, 1911	24	3,055
Worcester	Nov. 4, 1911	732	146,861
Wrentham	Jan. 2, 1912	17	2,286
Yarmouth Port	Feb. 19, 1912	17	835
Michigan (269 offices).			
Adrian	Sept. 28, 1911	7	1,652
Akron	Dec. 4, 1911	5	461

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.	Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Michigan (969 offices—Contd.				*Michigan (969 offices*—Contd.			
Albion	July 10, 1911	175	$44,571	Eau Claire	Mar. 6, 1912	1	$108
Alden	Aug. 1, 1912	3	24	Edwardsburg	June 1, 1912	4	296
Allegan	July 29, 1911	10	2,278	Elberta	Aug. 1, 1912	10	1,986
Alma	Aug. 26, 1911	9	1,614	Elk Rapids	Oct. 14, 1911	1	410
Alpena	Aug. 25, 1911	15	3,719	Elkton	Dec. 5, 1911	3	6
Alto	July 1, 1912	3	30	Elsie	Oct. 14, 1911	3	906
Ann Arbor	Nov. 4, 1911	108	33,882	Emmett	June 1, 1912	1	200
Arcadia	Aug. 1, 1912	6	494	Escanaba	July 5, 1911	25	7,912
Armada	Feb. 20, 1912	1	1	Evart	Oct. 16, 1911	3	30
Athens	Mar. 6, 1912	2	180	Fennville	Dec. 21, 1911	4	16
Auburn	July 1, 1912	6	3,104	Fenton	Sept. 1, 1911	20	2,310
Bad Axe	July 24, 1911	9	424	Flint	Mar. 1, 1912	315	90,528
Bancroft	Jan. 16, 1912	2	550	Fowlerville	Nov. 23, 1911	2	18
Bangor	Jan. 6, 1912	13	1,215	Frankfort	Nov. 24, 1911	34	4,991
Baraga	Jan. 5, 1912	1	300	Freeland	Oct. 14, 1911	8	688
Bark River	Aug. 1, 1912	.....	.....	Fulton	June 1, 1912	1	160
Battle Creek	Oct. 28, 1911	102	28,419	Gallen	Mar. 6, 1912	5	202
Bay City	Oct. 14, 1911	83	17,328	Gaylord	Oct. 13, 1911	2	250
Bear Lake	Oct. 17, 1911	12	3,021	Gladstone	June 27, 1911	48	10,870
Beaverton	Apr. 9, 1912	3	19	Gladwin	Jan. 2, 1912	5	44
Belding	Sept. 1, 1911	28	4,203	Gobleville	Oct. 17, 1911	2	200
Benton Harbor	July 15, 1911	76	10,040	Grand Haven	Aug. 19, 1911	18	2,820
Benzonia	Aug. 1, 1912	3	291	Grand Ledge	Aug. 25, 1911	7	1,118
Bessemer	Oct. 13, 1911	344	120,211	Grand Marais	Jan. 18, 1912	5	381
Big Rapids	July 27, 1911	31	6,809	Grand Rapids	Sept. 20, 1911	379	87,955
Birmingham	Dec. 8, 1911	1	3	Grass Lake	Nov. 10, 1911	13	791
Bloomingdale	Oct. 17, 1911	.....	.....	Grayling	Oct. 14, 1911	64	12,236
Boyne City	July 22, 1911	5	1,703	Greenville	July 10, 1911	61	14,133
Bridgman	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....	Gwinn	Aug. 1, 1912	1	300
Brighton	Jan. 2, 1912	4	665	Hadley	June 1, 1912	2	450
Bronson	Dec. 6, 1911	6	124	Hale	Aug. 1, 1912	3	559
Buchanan	Feb. 23, 1912	30	5,637	Hamilton	June 1, 1912	1	150
Buckley	Aug. 1, 1912	6	109	Hancock	July 13, 1911	29	5,592
Burr Oak	Mar. 6, 1912	6	1,208	Harbor Beach	Oct. 16, 1911	2	11
Cadillac	July 1, 1911	28	6,684	Harbor Springs	.....do.....	9	1,368
Calumet	June 19, 1911	41	9,538	Hart	Aug. 26, 1911	15	2,035
Capac	Nov. 23, 1911	3	502	Hartford	Oct. 17, 1911	8	715
Carleton	Oct. 17, 1911	1	300	Hastings	Aug. 26, 1911	16	4,179
Caro	Aug. 21, 1911	11	1,550	Hemlock	July 1, 1912	6	475
Carson City	Oct. 17, 1911	12	891	Hermansville	Oct. 13, 1911	71	15,373
Carsonville	Jan. 19, 1912	1	1	Hersey	Aug. 1, 1912	1	100
Cass City	Dec. 18, 1911	3	300	Hillsdale	Sept. 5, 1911	31	9,809
Cassopolis	Oct. 16, 1911	.....	.....	Holland	July 3, 1911	14	888
Cedar Springs	Feb. 21, 1912	11	500	Holly	Dec. 20, 1911	1	40
Central Lake	Jan. 5, 1912	2	2	Homer	Dec. 6, 1911	3	650
Charlevoix	July 3, 1911	4	278	Honor	Nov. 7, 1911	18	2,440
Charlotte	Sept. 11, 1911	13	731	Houghton	Jan. 3, 1911	38	15,036
Cheboygan	July 22, 1911	17	5,666	Howell	Sept. 5, 1911	11	2,829
Chelsea	Nov. 24, 1911	4	450	Hudson	Sept. 11, 1911	1	120
Chesaning	Dec. 4, 1911	1	750	Ionia	July 5, 1911	45	12,700
Clare	Dec. 7, 1911	1	300	Iron Mountain	June 27, 1911	105	21,885
Climax	June 1, 1912	1	110	Iron River	Oct. 13, 1911	37	8,257
Coldwater	Aug. 21, 1911	64	5,323	Ironwood	May 1, 1911	1,116	349,841
Coleman	Jan. 4, 1912	4	361	Ishpeming	July 13, 1911	117	28,738
Colon	Nov. 8, 1911	1	100	Ithaca	Sept. 12, 1911	2	29
Conklin	June 1, 1912	1	100	Jackson	Oct. 14, 1911	134	24,363
Copemish	Aug. 1, 1912	9	893	Jonesville	Dec. 4, 1911	3	19
Corunna	Oct. 14, 1911	5	208	Kalamazoo	Oct. 7, 1911	272	87,665
Croswell	Nov. 21, 1911	2	120	Kearsarge	Oct. 13, 1911	4	279
Crystal	July 1, 1912	1	14	Kinde	Sept. 3, 1912	3	210
Crystal Falls	Nov. 20, 1911	39	9,281	Lake Odessa	Oct. 17, 1911	4	54
Dansville	June 1, 1912	6	479	Lakeview	Oct. 16, 1911	3	214
Decatur	Dec. 6, 1911	2	101	Lansing	Oct. 7, 1911	246	60,124
Detroit	Sept. 9, 1911	15,615	3,882,673	Lapeer	Sept. 8, 1911	7	177
De Witt	June 1, 1912	6	339	Laurium	July 1, 1911	9	2,055
Dexter	Mar. 6, 1912	2	76	Lawrence	Jan. 17, 1912	25	1,400
Dighton	Aug. 1, 1912	3	190	Lawton	Jan. 4, 1912	8	87
Dowagiac	July 14, 1911	25	4,599	Leonard	May 1, 1912	1	226
Dundee	Dec. 5, 1911	6	629	Linden	Dec. 4, 1911	6	699
Durand	Nov. 21, 1911	11	2,831	Litchfield	Mar. 6, 1912	3	135
East Jordan	Dec. 7, 1911	1	25	Lowell	Dec. 19, 1911	2	180
East Lansing	Dec. 22, 1911	4	158	Ludington	Aug. 14, 1911	10	1,765
East Tawas	Oct. 17, 1911	43	8,104	Mackinaw	Mar. 6, 1912	10	4,196
Eaton Rapids	Sept. 11, 1911	16	1,320	Mancelona	Nov. 24, 1911	5	966

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Michigan (269 offices)—Contd.			
Manchester	Oct. 17, 1911	4	$446
Manistee	July 5, 1911	68	15,957
Manistique	July 1, 1911	63	10,974
Manton	Oct. 14, 1911	8	768
Marcellus	Oct. 17, 1911	2	240
Marine City	Sept. 5, 1911	18	2,352
Marion	Mar. 6, 1912	3	141
Marlette	Oct. 17, 1911	3	448
Marquette	June 12, 1911	13	2,748
Marshall	Sept. 23, 1911	7	158
Mason	Oct. 14, 1911	6	1,759
Mass	Aug. 1, 1912	39	8,768
Mayville	Oct. 17, 1911	1	1
Mears	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Mendon	Oct. 17, 1911	5	327
Menominee	July 14, 1911	10	1,966
Michigamme	Oct. 13, 1911	11	959
Middleville	Feb. 19, 1912	4	228
Midland	Sept. 12, 1911	4	234
Milford	Oct. 16, 1911	11	1,447
Millington	Nov. 8, 1911	1	70
Mohawk	Nov. 20, 1911	1	350
Monroe	July 10, 1911	22	7,837
Montague	Oct. 17, 1911	19	2,603
Morenci	Oct. 14, 1911	2	51
Morrice	June 1, 1912	1	250
Mount Clemens	July 15, 1911	30	6,422
Mount Pleasant	July 27, 1911	10	2,141
Munising	Oct. 13, 1911	6	1,851
Muskegon	Oct. 21, 1911	253	73,488
Negaunee	June 26, 1911	66	19,893
Newaygo	Dec. 22, 1911	3	1,090
Newberry	Oct. 14, 1911	8	1,841
New Boston	May 1, 1912	1	4
Niles	July 10, 1911	296	43,173
Norway	Oct. 13, 1911	163	47,540
Onaway	Oct. 16, 1911	3	506
Onekama	Aug. 1, 1912	2	140
Ontonagon	Oct. 13, 1911	8	2,674
Oscoda	Mar. 6, 1912	5	630
Otsego	Aug. 19, 1911	5	2,475
Owosso	June 1, 1911	69	15,677
Oxford	Jan. 6, 1912	1	50
Palatka	Mar. 6, 1912	104	24,154
Paw Paw	July 31, 1911	7	696
Pellston	Oct. 16, 1911	18	2,130
Pentwater	Jan. 19, 1912	3	778
Petoskey	July 24, 1911	29	7,614
Pittsford	Mar. 6, 1912	.....	.....
Plainwell	Dec. 19, 1911	7	772
Plymouth	Nov. 23, 1911	1	4
Pontiac	Sept. 19, 1911	179	54,965
Port Austin	Jan. 4, 1912	18	2,582
Port Huron	Oct. 7, 1911	123	27,236
Portland	Sept. 12, 1911	2	291
Posen	Aug. 1, 1912	12	7,000
Quincy	Nov. 22, 1911	3	1,001
Reading	Nov. 7, 1911	7	557
Reed City	Apr. 9, 1912	1	1
Remus	Nov. 9, 1911	3	13
Republic	Oct. 6, 1911	8	1,594
Richland	June 1, 1912	2	513
River Rouge	Oct. 14, 1911	75	16,111
Rochester	.....do.....	5	763
Rogers	Aug. 1, 1912	5	362
Roscommon	Feb. 19, 1912	1	140
Saginaw	Oct. 21, 1911	121	14,521
Saginaw, West Side	Oct. 28, 1911	25	4,358
St. Charles	Oct. 13, 1911	9	3,223
St. Clair	July 24, 1911	11	861
St. Ignace	Nov. 22, 1911	2	205
St. Johns	Aug. 26, 1911	9	629
St. Joseph	July 3, 1911	18	2,211
St. Louis	Oct. 16, 1911	7	263
Michigan (269 offices)—Contd.			
Saranac	Nov. 6, 1911	7	$1,239
Sault Ste. Marie	June 27, 1911	95	25,267
Schoolcraft	Mar. 6, 1912	1	2
Sebewaing	Oct. 13, 1911	8	1,840
Shelby	Jan. 19, 1912	7	1,167
Sheridan	Sept. 2, 1913	7	1,637
South Boardman	June 1, 1912	4	655
South Haven	July 10, 1911	18	2,784
South Lyon	May 1, 1912	2	59
South Range	Nov. 20, 1911	14	3,906
Sparta	Jan. 16, 1912	2	3
Springport	Oct. 17, 1911	37	3,749
Stambaugh	Apr. 9, 1912	87	33,348
Standish	Oct. 17, 1911	1	50
Stanton	Dec. 21, 1911	5	459
Stephenson	Jan. 15, 1912	3	117
Stockbridge	Mar. 6, 1912	7	579
Sturgis	July 24, 1911	15	2,136
Sunfield	June 1, 1912	6	107
Tawas City	Jan. 3, 1912	43	8,018
Tecumseh	Sept. 1, 1911	4	33
Tekonsha	Feb. 19, 1912	6	1,051
Thompsonville	Mar. 6, 1912	9	2,760
Three Oaks	Oct. 16, 1911	84	9,697
Three Rivers	Aug. 14, 1911	15	2,960
Traverse City	Aug. 25, 1911	8	587
Trenton	May 1, 1912	2	250
Union City	Nov. 9, 1911	9	807
Unionville	Oct. 16, 1911	.....	.....
Utica	Nov. 21, 1911	2	940
Vicksburg	Nov. 22, 1911	2	285
Vulcan	Oct. 14, 1911	47	10,177
Wakefield	Mar. 6, 1912	165	49,573
Watervliet	Oct. 16, 1911	3	151
Wayne	Dec. 7, 1911	3	449
West Branch	Jan. 16, 1912	1	20
Westphalia	June 1, 1912	2	4
Wheeler	July 1, 1912	3	27
Whitehall	Oct. 17, 1911	30	8,343
White Pigeon	Feb. 20, 1912	7	584
Williamston	Jan. 15, 1912	1	1
Woodland	June 1, 1912	1	320
Wyandotte	June 26, 1911	110	35,403
Yale	July 1, 1912	3	850
Ypsilanti	Aug. 25, 1911	15	1,096
Minnesota (176 offices).			
Adrian	Dec. 21, 1911	7	231
Aitkin	Nov. 23, 1911	4	201
Akely	Dec. 22, 1911	12	2,626
Albert Lea	Aug. 26, 1911	3	13
Alden	Nov. 7, 1911	3	30
Annandale	Nov. 9, 1911	4	711
Anoka	Sept. 5, 1911	5	100
Arlington	Jan. 2, 1912	1	200
Ashby	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Aurora	Oct. 13, 1911	76	23,951
Austin	July 14, 1911	21	5,624
Avon	Aug. 1, 1912	.....	.....
Baudette	Nov. 20, 1911	53	19,164
Becker	Aug. 1, 1912	.....	.....
Bemidji	Jan. 3, 1911	64	8,951
Benson	Apr. 1, 1912	5	9
Biwabik	Oct. 13, 1911	25	5,884
Blackduck	Apr. 9, 1912	6	262
Blue Earth	July 10, 1911	21	1,361
Bovey	Oct. 13, 1911	66	21,073
Braham	Oct. 14, 1911	8	676
Brainerd	Aug. 19, 1911	86	18,316
Breckenridge	Mar. 6, 1912	2	2
Brooten	Oct. 17, 1911	4	32

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Minnesota (176 offices)—Contd.			
Buhl	Oct. 14, 1911	55	$17,075
Butterfield	June 1, 1912	1	100
Canby	Oct. 14, 1911	1	20
Cannon Falls	do	2	101
Carlton	Oct. 13, 1911	12	1,853
Cass Lake	do	28	5,396
Ceylon	June 1, 1912	1	3
Chatfield	Oct. 17, 1911	2	106
Chisago City	Aug. 1, 1912	.....	.....
Chisholm	Sept. 19, 1911	119	34,349
Clarissa	Mar. 1, 1917	1	3
Clear Lake	Aug. 1, 1912	1	100
Cloquet	June 26, 1911	68	11,547
Cokato	Oct. 17, 1911	4	5
Coleraine	Apr. 9, 1912	1	1
Cottonwood	Dec. 22, 1911	6	221
Crookston	June 27, 1911	17	6,663
Crosby	Sept. 2, 1913	23	9,180
Dassel	Oct. 13, 1911	2	10
Deer River	Mar. 6, 1912	21	3,893
Deer Wood	Oct. 16, 1911	10	1,004
Delavan	June 1, 1912	1	500
Detroit	July 3, 1911	6	1,135
Dodge Center	Oct. 16, 1911	3	162
Duluth	Sept. 15, 1911	1,464	387,858
Eagle Bend	Oct. 17, 1911	2	2
Elk River	Jan. 19, 1912	5	214
Ely	Oct. 13, 1911	25	3,974
Eveleth	June 12, 1911	212	54,008
Excelsior	Dec. 5, 1911	3	530
Fairfax	Jan. 2, 1912	1	1
Fairmont	Sept. 1, 1911	8	815
Faribault	Aug. 21, 1911	13	2,350
Fergus Falls	do	6	218
Fertile	Oct. 17, 1911	4	314
Floodwood	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Foley	Jan. 16, 1912	2	21
Forest Lake	Oct. 17, 1911	2	5
Fosston	Oct. 16, 1911	3	500
Franklin	Aug. 1, 1912	2	350
Frazee	Feb. 24, 1912	5	566
Gilbert	Oct. 13, 1911	104	33,413
Glenwood	July 15, 1911	2	55
Grand Rapids	July 14, 1911	16	3,474
Hancock	Jan. 4, 1912	2	8
Harmony	Nov. 10, 1911	5	139
Harris	Aug. 1, 1912	2	440
Hastings	Aug. 19, 1911	9	664
Hawley	Oct. 16, 1911	3	801
Hayfield	May 1, 1912	2	14
Henderson	Oct. 16, 1911	1	150
Hibbing	June 1, 1911	524	176,662
Hinckley	Dec. 5, 1911	3	135
Holdingford	Aug. 1, 1912	1	50
Hopkins	Apr. 1, 1912	6	1,306
Houston	Oct. 17, 1911	7	175
Hutchinson	Dec. 8, 1911	1	435
International Falls	Oct. 13, 1911	91	35,296
Jackson	Dec. 7, 1911	3	20
Jordon	Nov. 6, 1911	7	512
Kasota	Nov. 9, 1911	6	33
Kenyon	Dec. 5, 1911	1	1
Kennedy	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Kilkenny	June 1, 1912	2	15
Lake City	July 24, 1911	17	1,615
Lakeville	June 1, 1912	2	305
Lamberton	Apr. 9, 1912	6	28
Le Sueur	Oct. 17, 1911	76	12,247
Lesueur Center	do	6	77
Lindstrom	Dec. 21, 1911	3	680
Litchfield	July 5, 1911	7	212
Little Falls	July 22, 1911	14	4,300
Long Prairie	Nov. 6, 1911	1	5
McIntosh	Jan. 17, 1912	.....	.....
Minnesota (176 offices)—Contd.			
Mankato	Sept. 23, 1911	29	$6,225
Marshall	July 15, 1911	6	14
Menahga	Apr. 9, 1912	6	662
Milaca	Oct. 17, 1911	5	159
Minneapolis	Sept. 1, 1911	2,132	483,808
Montgomery	July 1, 1912	1	500
Monticello	Jan. 16, 1912	3	465
Moorhead	Aug. 19, 1911	13	2,131
Moose Lake	Mar. 6, 1912	14	2,490
Mora	Oct. 16, 1911	3	602
Morgan	Nov. 10, 1911	2	575
Morristown	Apr. 9, 1912	1	400
Morton	do	3	1,500
Murdock	Aug. 1, 1912	1	20
Nashwauk	Oct. 13, 1911	111	35,148
New Ulm	June 27, 1911	13	1,062
New York Mills	Feb. 20, 1912	2	150
North Branch	Oct. 14, 1911	22	4,148
Northfield	Dec. 5, 1911	10	903
North St. Paul	Oct. 16, 1911	37	4,469
Onamia	Aug. 1, 1912	4	93
Ortonville	Oct. 14, 1911	9	822
Osseo	June 10, 1912	.....	.....
Owatonna	Sept. 1, 1911	2	1,300
Paynesville	Dec. 19, 1911	2	47
Perham	Oct. 16, 1911	1	160
Pine City	Oct. 17, 1911	17	1,700
Pipestone	Aug. 25, 1911	2	51
Preston	Nov. 7, 1911	3	950
Princeton	Oct. 14, 1911	14	215
Prior Lake	June 1, 1912	3	1,200
Proctor	Apr. 9, 1912	33	6,476
Red Wing	June 26, 1911	52	10,509
Redwood Falls	Oct. 17, 1911	2	306
Rochester	July 1, 1911	12	1,490
Rockford	Aug. 1, 1912	1	11
Royalton	Oct. 14, 1911	1	100
Rush City	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Rushford	Oct. 17, 1911	13	1,051
Sacred Heart	Oct. 14, 1911	7	40
St. Cloud	May 1, 1911	26	6,286
St. James	Apr. 1, 1912	4	795
St. Paul	Aug. 25, 1911	3,915	774,184
St. Peter	July 24, 1911	5	280
Sandstone	Oct. 14, 1911	22	3,307
Sauk Rapids	Nov. 24, 1911	4	992
Seaforth	July 1, 1912	2	300
Sebeka	Nov. 8, 1911	5	1,027
Shakopee	Oct. 16, 1911	6	1,450
Sleepy Eye	Oct. 17, 1911	1	100
South St. Paul	July 13, 1911	257	80,933
Spring Valley	Oct. 16, 1911	1	10
Stacy	Aug. 1, 1912	1	19
Staples	Oct. 17, 1911	15	1,808
Starbuck	Apr. 9, 1912	2	205
Stewart	Jan. 6, 1912	2	39
Stillwater	Aug. 14, 1911	71	14,714
Swanville	Aug. 1, 1912	1	13
Thief River Falls	Aug. 25, 1911	1	20
Tower	Oct. 17, 1911	21	3,992
Tracy	Oct. 14, 1911	5	165
Truman	Nov. 9, 1911	1	2
Twin Valley	Feb. 19, 1912	11	879
Two Harbors	Aug. 14, 1911	118	20,052
Tyler	Dec. 8, 1911	1	1
Ulen	Feb. 21, 1912	2	400
Virginia	June 19, 1911	354	117,122
Wabasha	Nov. 21, 1911	8	210
Wadena	July 29, 1911	3	203
Walker	Nov. 23, 1911	10	236
Warren	Oct. 14, 1911	2	2
Waseca	July 27, 1911	1	92
White Bear Lake	Dec. 7, 1911	2	11
Willmar	July 3, 1911	8	350

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Minnesota (176 offices)—Contd.			
Winnebago	Nov. 6, 1911	3	$251
Winona	Sept. 28, 1911	8	880
Worthington	July 27, 1911	8	384
Zumbrota	Oct. 14, 1911	6	247
Mississippi (75 offices).			
Aberdeen	July 24, 1911	11	701
Ackerman	Jan. 15, 1912	3	82
Agricultural College	Oct. 27, 1911	19	674
Alligator	Dec. 20, 1916	1	50
Bay St. Louis	July 1, 1912	2	136
Belzoni	Jan. 9, 1912	6	267
Biloxi	June 19, 1911	12	1,154
Bolton	May 1, 1912	1	145
Brandon	Feb. 19, 1912	3	890
Brookhaven	June 27, 1911	44	12,497
Canton	Aug. 14, 1911	3	250
Centerville	Jan. 5, 1912	2	202
Clarksdale	June 26, 1911	24	4,845
Clinton	Jan. 3, 1912	3	50
Coldwater	Mar. 6, 1912	1	60
Collins	Nov. 6, 1911	12	574
Columbus	July 27, 1911	13	3,016
Corinth	June 27, 1911	39	5,507
Crenshaw	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
De Kalb	Feb. 1, 1917	2	2
Enterprise	Jan. 15, 1912	4	285
Fayette	Nov. 10, 1911	9	725
Forest	Oct. 18, 1911	2	60
Gloster	Jan. 2, 1912	2	118
Greenville	May 1, 1911	53	6,904
Greenwood	July 13, 1911	19	3,230
Grenada	June 12, 1911	8	490
Gulfport	Jan. 3, 1911	48	8,492
Hattiesburg	Sept. 15, 1911	55	6,450
Heidelberg	May 1, 1912	1	15
Hickory	.....do.....	4	108
Hollandale	Jan. 9, 1912	5	78
Holly Springs	Aug. 25, 1911	8	836
Indianola	Dec. 5, 1911	2	108
Ittabena	Oct. 18, 1911	4	245
Iuka	Jan. 12, 1912	11	1,671
Jackson	Sept. 28, 1911	30	6,098
Laurel	July 14, 1911	6	290
Leland	Dec. 4, 1911	8	538
Liberty	Jan. 19, 1912	1	10
Lumberton	Dec. 5, 1911	4	28
McComb	Aug. 19, 1911	19	1,921
Macon	Jan. 10, 1912	2	217
Magnolia	Oct. 27, 1911	7	2,071
Mendenhall	Nov. 8, 1911	7	782
Meridian	Sept. 23, 1911	23	3,287
Moorhead	Apr. 9, 1912	23	1,404
Morton	May 1, 1912	15	6,189
Moss Point	Oct. 18, 1911	10	839
Mound Bayou	Nov. 6, 1911	4	590
Mount Olive	Jan. 3, 1912	4	637
Natchez	June 1, 1911	171	26,766
New Albany	Dec. 8, 1911	2	118
Newton	Oct. 27, 1911	9	2,310
Ocean Springs	July 1, 1912	21	1,120
Osyka	Aug. 1, 1912	4	345
Pascagoula	Dec. 6, 1911	13	2,294
Pearlington	May 1, 1912	4	23
Picayune	.....do.....	1	17
Poplarville	Feb. 23, 1912	1	4
Quitman	Nov. 7, 1911	20	667
Sardis	Feb. 21, 1912	8	1,547
Shubuta	Oct. 27, 1911	5	236
Summerland	May 1, 1912	1	16
Summit	Dec. 7, 1911	5	658
Sumrall	Nov. 6, 1911	13	485
Mississippi (75 offices)—Contd.			
Tupelo	Aug. 21, 1911	2	$55
Valden	Oct. 27, 1911	3	220
Vicksburg	Aug. 25, 1911	37	6,406
Water Valley	Aug. 26, 1911	4	171
Wessen	Nov. 9, 1911	5	1,588
West Point	July 1, 1911	5	39
Winona	Jan. 11, 1912	2	150
Woodville	Oct. 27, 1911	28	2,040
Yazoo City	July 22, 1911	76	7,581
Missouri (197 offices).			
Adrian	Nov. 10, 1911	6	338
Alba	June 1, 1912	7	970
Albany	Nov. 23, 1911	7	1,038
Alton	May 1, 1912	1	32
Amsterdam	July 1, 1912	1	60
Appleton City	Nov. 8, 1911	2	114
Archie	July 1, 1912	4	1,293
Arrow Rock	.....do.....	2	11
Ash Grove	Oct. 27, 1911	12	2,248
Aurora	Sept. 8, 1911	5	1,496
Belton	Dec. 4, 1911	6	873
Bethany	Nov. 22, 1911	3	11
Bevier	Nov. 20, 1911	67	24,057
Billings	Nov. 7, 1911	2	171
Bois D'Arc	June 1, 1912	1	27
Bolivar	Nov. 7, 1911	2	161
Bonne Terre	July 1, 1911	28	3,187
Boonville	July 27, 1911	1	100
Bosworth	Nov. 6, 1911	7	523
Brookfield	Aug. 25, 1911	42	5,179
Bucklin	Nov. 9, 1911	4	112
Bunceton	Apr. 9, 1912	1	23
Burlington Junction	Nov. 9, 1911	4	53
Butler	Aug. 25, 1911	9	403
Gainesville	Nov. 7, 1911	9	1,229
Calhoun	July 1, 1912	3	251
California	Dec. 4, 1911	5	203
Cameron	July 3, 1911	24	1,526
Cape Girardeau	June 12, 1911	14	2,360
Carrollton	June 26, 1911	29	1,915
Carterville	Nov. 6, 1911	8	980
Carthage	Jan. 3, 1911	137	19,842
Caruthersville	Sept. 8, 1911	6	116
Cassville	Nov. 24, 1911	3	172
Charleston	Sept. 15, 1911	4	32
Chillicothe	July 3, 1911	34	3,308
Clarence	Nov. 9, 1911	2	114
Clarksville	Nov. 8, 1911	3	821
Clinton	Aug. 19, 1911	138	24,248
Collins	July 1, 1912	2	150
Columbia	Sept. 28, 1911	13	659
Concordia	Nov 21, 1911	8	585
Conway	June 1, 1912	1	400
Crane	Sept. 2, 1913	5	708
Deepwater	Nov. 7, 1911	36	7,120
De Soto	June 19, 1911	77	19,451
Dixon	Mar. 6, 1912	1	600
Duenweg	June 1, 1912	3	311
East Lynne	July 1, 1912	2	100
Eldon	Oct. 27, 1911	34	2,642
Eldorado Springs	Feb. 21, 1912	4	1,173
Ellington	May 1, 1912	3	47
Elsberry	Nov. 9, 1911	5	287
Elvins	Apr. 9, 1912	2	350
Excelsior Springs	Aug. 26, 1911	27	2,861
Exeter	June 1, 1912	.....	.....
Farmington	Sept. 11, 1911	7	1,277
Fayette	.....do.....	6	183
Festus	Oct. 18, 1911	6	1,550
Flat River	.....do.....	48	17,421

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Missouri (197 offices)—Contd.			
Fordland	June 1, 1912	3	$270
Frankford	Dec. 21, 1911	2	38
Fredericktown	Oct. 27, 1911	6	547
Fulton	Sept. 1, 1911	4	542
Gallatin	Feb. 19, 1912	10	756
Gilliam	July 1, 1912	3	438
Gilman City	Feb. 20, 1912	2	96
Glasgow	Dec. 5, 1911	7	738
Grant City	Aug. 1, 1912	2	1,100
Greenwood	do	2	361
Hamilton	Mar. 6, 1912	1	10
Hannibal	May 1, 1911	10	1,046
Harrisonville	Nov. 10, 1911	5	643
Hartville	June 1, 1912	2	332
Hawk Point	Aug. 1, 1912		
Hayti	Nov. 6, 1911	2	144
Herculaneum	Jan. 4, 1912	4	225
Higbee	Oct. 18, 1911	22	6,990
Higginsville	Aug. 21, 1911	16	891
Hoberg	June 1, 1912	3	542
Holden	Oct. 27, 1911	4	62
Hopkins	Nov. 9, 1911	4	86
Humansville	Aug. 1, 1912	2	77
Huntsville	do	36	10,519
Iantha	July 1, 1912	1	12
Ilasco	Oct. 18, 1911	17	3,811
Independence	July 13, 1911	102	16,269
Jamesport	Oct. 27, 1911	5	316
Jasper	Nov. 10, 1911	14	1,114
Jefferson City	Sept. 23, 1911	27	5,437
Joplin	Oct. 14, 1911	256	41,892
Kahoka	Dec. 5, 1911	4	48
Kansas City	Sept. 9, 1911	4,825	1,013,085
Kearney	Nov. 9, 1911	7	187
Kimmswick	Nov. 20, 1911	2	200
King City	Jan. 5, 1912	5	466
Kirksville	July 24, 1911	18	3,813
Laclede	Jan. 2, 1912		
Lamar	Sept. 12, 1911	7	1,680
Lathrop	Nov. 24, 1911	2	200
Leadwood	July 1, 1912	1	220
Leeds	Aug. 1, 1912	2	500
Lees Summit	Nov. 6, 1911	8	311
Leslie	May 1, 1912	4	135
Lexington	June 27, 1911	68	25,417
Liberal	Oct. 27, 1911	6	1,191
Liberty	July 22, 1911	22	2,859
Linneus	Dec. 7, 1911	1	36
Louisiana	July 14, 1911	27	6,369
Lowry City	July 1, 1912	4	2,330
Macon	Aug. 14, 1911	41	9,491
Malden	Mar. 6, 1912	3	31
Marceline	Oct. 27, 1911	9	1,485
Marionville	Nov. 7, 1911	5	165
Marshall	Aug. 19, 1911	12	1,705
Maryville	do	4	112
Mayview	July 1, 1912	1	43
Meadville	Nov. 7, 1911	7	1,103
Memphis	Nov. 8, 1911	1	4
Metz	July 1, 1912	3	845
Mexico	June 27, 1911	11	759
Moberly	do	47	8,302
Monett	do	8	3,257
Monroe City	Nov. 7, 1911	6	132
Montrose	Nov. 8, 1911	27	3,246
Morehouse	Mar. 6, 1912	1	1
Mountain Grove	Nov. 10, 1911	7	1,092
Mount Vernon	Nov. 8, 1911	1	204
Naylor	May 1, 1912	1	125
Neelyville	do	3	365
Nelson	July 1, 1912	3	11
Neosho	Sept. 5, 1911	17	1,984
Nevada	July 24, 1911	56	13,120
Missouri (197 offices)—Contd.			
Norborne	Nov. 22, 1911	2	$37
Norwood	June 1, 1912	2	20
Novinger	Oct. 18, 1911	55	15,321
Oak Grove	Jan. 17, 1912	3	203
Odessa	Dec. 18, 1911	5	195
Old Monroe	Aug. 1, 1912	3	15
Oronogo	Oct. 18, 1911	113	22,828
Orrick	Aug. 1, 1912	4	67
Osceola	Jan. 16, 1912	10	595
Palmyra	Nov. 8, 1911	3	145
Paris	Nov. 23, 1911	4	206
Pattonsburg	Feb. 21, 1912	3	203
Philadelphia	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Pierce City	Nov. 22, 1911	4	691
Pilot Grove	July 1, 1912	1	85
Pleasant Hill	do	10	567
Polo	Jan. 3, 1912	2	95
Poplar Bluff	Apr. 1, 1912	6	2,628
Princeton	Dec. 7, 1911	4	22
Purdy	Dec. 22, 1911	2	6
Republic	do	6	148
Rich Hill	Oct. 18, 1911	33	7,034
Richmond	Aug. 21, 1911	15	3,846
Rockport	Nov. 9, 1911	20	2,632
Rockville	June 1, 1912	5	635
Rogersville	do	5	97
Rolla	June 29, 1911	22	1,849
St. Charles	June 1, 1911	17	1,836
Ste. Genevieve	Nov. 6, 1911	3	21
St. James	do	6	678
St. Joseph	Oct. 7, 1911	283	51,038
St. Louis	Aug. 1, 1911	6,059	1,248,130
Savannah	July 1, 1912	8	241
Sedalia	Oct. 7, 1911	92	19,436
Seneca	Dec. 8, 1911	1	500
Shelbina	Nov. 22, 1911		
Slater	Oct 18, 1911	22	1,648
Smithville	Nov. 20, 1911	2	510
South St. Joseph	July 1, 1912	7	846
Spickard	Dec. 18, 1911	6	37
Springfield	Aug 25, 1911	105	14,612
Stanberry	Nov. 10, 1911	8	1,625
Sullivan	Nov. 24, 1911	2	208
Sweet Springs	Sept. 2, 1913	2	28
Tarkio	Sept. 1, 1911	30	838
Thayer	Nov. 6, 1911	42	8,491
Trenton	June 27, 1911	29	1,128
Troy	Nov. 6, 1911	3	63
Unionville	Sept. 12, 1911	6	336
Urich	July 1, 1912	2	800
Valley Park	Oct 18, 1911	10	1,695
Vandalia	Nov. 21, 1911	11	729
Warrensburg	July 5, 1911	22	1,459
Warrenton	Mar. 6, 1912	1	39
Washington	Nov. 6, 1911	5	97
Waynesville	June 1, 1912	1	10
Webb City	Aug. 14, 1911	93	17,294
Weston	Nov. 8, 1911	17	1,132
Westplains	July 31, 1911	20	1,319
Wheatland	July 1, 1912	3	35
Willow Springs	Nov. 6, 1911	11	2,181
Windsor	do		
Winona	Mar. 6, 1912	3	655
Wyaconda	Dec. 22, 1911	6	253
Montana (64 offices).			
Anaconda	Jan. 3, 1911	606	137,108
Armstead	Mar. 6, 1912	5	143
Belt	Oct. 13, 1911	14	3,692
Bigtimber	do	18	548
Billings	Aug. 28, 1911	149	32,927
Boulder	Oct. 14, 1911	5	657

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Montana (64 offices)—Contd.			
Bozeman	June 27, 1911	17	$2,320
Bridger	Oct. 13, 1911	22	5,003
Broadview	Aug. 1, 1912	5	2,487
Butte	Aug. 25, 1911	3,581	1,217,417
Cascade	Jan. 17, 1912	1	1
Chester	Jan. 19, 1912	3	1,040
Choteau	Apr. 10, 1912	5	75
Columbia Falls	Oct. 13, 1911	5	134
Columbus	Oct. 14, 1911	4	215
Conrad	Oct. 16, 1911	3	106
Cut Bank	Feb. 20, 1912	5	722
Darby	June 1, 1912	5	207
Deer Lodge	July 1, 1911	29	4,135
Dillon	June 12, 1911	11	921
East Helena	Oct. 13, 1911	36	9,163
Eureka	Dec. 19, 1911	6	757
Fairview	May 1, 1912	4	1,001
Forsyth	Feb. 24, 1912	16	3,022
Gardiner	May 1, 1912	1	210
Glasgow	Apr. 1, 1912	7	244
Glendive	July 13, 1911	15	2,338
Great Falls	Aug. 28, 1911	323	84,414
Hamilton	June 26, 1911	65	9,381
Harlem	Oct. 16, 1911	4	42
Harlowton	Oct. 13, 1911	10	3,035
Havre	June 26, 1911	27	7,779
Helena	Aug. 28, 1911	253	60,873
Joplin	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Judith Gap	May 1, 1912	3	831
Kalispell	May 1, 1911	21	4,424
Laurel	Dec. 18, 1911	22	7,000
Lewistown	June 27, 1911	34	9,924
Libby	Apr. 10, 1912	4	25
Livingston	June 27, 1911	80	19,681
Malta	Jan. 6, 1912	2	101
Manhattan	Dec. 21, 1911	3	1,404
Miles City	June 1, 1911	34	4,366
Missoula	Mar. 1, 1912	267	67,380
Moore	Mar. 6, 1912	3	650
Phillipsburg	Oct. 13, 1911	27	6,690
Plains	.....do.....	21	3,674
Polson	Mar. 6, 1912	4	1,804
Pony	May 1, 1912	12	730
Red Lodge	June 19, 1911	180	74,771
Roundup	Feb 23, 1912	89	30,612
Somers	Apr. 10, 1912	1	100
Stevensville	Jan. 5, 1912	20	3,110
Thompson Falls	Mar. 6, 1912	2	100
Three Forks	Dec. 22, 1911	16	3,875
Townsend	Apr. 10, 1912	1	1
Twin Bridges	Jan. 16, 1912	24	335
Valier	Jan. 18, 1912	3	34
Victor	Apr. 10, 1912	12	2,564
Virginia City	Oct. 14, 1911	4	27
Whitefish	Apr. 10, 1912	8	1,150
Whitehall	Oct. 13, 1911	29	4,729
White Sulphur Springs	Oct. 16, 1911	3	25
Wibaux	Jan. 4, 1912	1	6
Nebraska (143 offices).			
Alliance	May 1, 1911	29	5,918
Alma	Nov. 8, 1911	6	606
Anselmo	Apr. 10, 1912	3	585
Ansley	Nov. 9, 1911	2	12
Arapahoe	Nov. 8, 1911	7	49
Arcadia	Dec. 18, 1911	5	26
Arlington	Oct. 27, 1911	8	45
Ashland	Nov. 9, 1911	4	48
Aurora	June 27, 1911	6	564
Beatrice	July 14, 1911	52	6,688
Beaver City	Jan. 5, 1912	4	14
Nebraska (143 offices)—Contd.			
Beaver Crossing	Nov. 10, 1911	5	$1,881
Bellevue	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Benkelman	Dec. 4, 1911	1	26
Bethany	Dec. 7, 1911	1	1
Blair	July 10, 1911	8	72
Bloomfield	Nov. 7, 1911	4	19
Bloomington	Dec. 5, 1911	16	1,518
Bradshaw	Nov. 10, 1911	2	11
Brady	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Brock	May 1, 1912	1	250
Broken Bow	July 31, 1911	7	426
Callaway	Nov. 8, 1911	7	261
Central City	July 29, 1911	8	496
Chadron	Apr. 1, 1912	33	1,325
Chester	Nov. 10, 1911	6	61
Clarkson	Nov. 21, 1911	2	7
Clay Center	Aug. 19, 1911	2	5
Collegeview	Dec. 5, 1911	3	13
Columbus	June 12, 1911	18	657
Cozad	Oct. 18, 1911	3	97
Crete	June 27, 1911	7	632
Culbertson	Dec. 6, 1911	2	501
Curtis	Nov. 9, 1911	2	3
Dakota City	July 16, 1915	4	13
David City	July 10, 1911	13	1,139
Dawson	May 1, 1912	1	20
Diller	Dec. 22, 1911	1	48
Dodge	Dec. 8, 1911	9	226
Duncan	Aug. 1, 1912	1	50
Elgin	Apr. 10, 1912	1	1
Elmwood	Jan. 18, 1912	5	45
Exeter	Nov. 7, 1911	3	23
Fairbury	July 31, 1911	8	850
Fairmont	Jan. 18, 1912	4	27
Falls City	July 27, 1911	4	1,082
Florence	Sept. 2, 1913	2	101
Fremont	Sept. 23, 1911	11	1,669
Friend	Oct. 27, 1911	5	28
Fullerton	Nov. 6, 1911	6	116
Geneva	Apr. 1, 1912	6	51
Genoa	Nov. 6, 1911	15	1,157
Gibbon	Nov. 22, 1911	12	1,922
Giltner	Nov. 7, 1911	4	384
Gothenburg	Oct. 18, 1911	16	3,881
Grand Island	Sept. 28, 1911	65	17,475
Grant	Jan. 17, 1912	2	5
Gresham	Apr. 10, 1912	3	33
Guide Rock	Nov. 6, 1911	5	431
Hardy	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Hartington	Nov. 6, 1911	1	143
Harvard	Nov. 8, 1911	7	362
Hastings	July 13, 1911	33	2,601
Havelock	Nov. 20, 1911	5	650
Hebron	Dec. 20, 1911	4	404
Holdrege	June 19, 1911	49	7,072
Hooper	Nov. 24, 1911	4	72
Howell	Nov. 8, 1911	5	38
Kearney	July 27, 1911	18	1,763
Kimball	Dec. 18, 1911	1	2
Laurel	Nov. 6, 1911	2	2
Lexington	July 27, 1911	19	819
Liberty	May 1, 1912	.....	.....
Lincoln	Oct. 7, 1911	167	26,713
Litchfield	Nov. 8, 1911	1	1
Louisville	Oct. 18, 1911	15	990
McCook	June 27, 1911	23	1,033
Mason City	Nov. 9, 1911	4	59
Maywood	Mar. 6, 1912	8	367
Milford	Oct. 27, 1911	6	110
Minden	Nov. 21, 1911	15	707
Mitchell	Oct. 27, 1911	1	1
Nebraska City	Jan. 3, 1911	96	4,192
Nehawka	July 1, 1912	3	313
Nelson	Nov. 7, 1911	10	126

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Nebraska (143 offices)—Contd.			
Newman Grove	Nov. 6, 1911	3	$285
Norfolk	July 1, 1911	7	691
North Platte	June 1, 1911	95	5,743
Oakland	Nov. 20, 1911	5	525
Ogallala	Oct. 27, 1911	1	62
Omaha	Nov. 4, 1911	1,878	412,756
Ord	Nov. 9, 1911	3	14
Orleans	Oct. 27, 1911	4	506
Overton	Nov. 20, 1911	4	14
Palmer	Jan. 3, 1912	2	6
Papillion	July 1, 1912	2	501
Pawnee City	Oct. 27, 1911	8	190
Peru	Jan. 15, 1912	1	6
Petersburg	Jan. 16, 1912	1	1
Plainview	Nov. 23, 1911	1	1
Plattsmouth	June 26, 1911	21	2,409
Ponca	Dec. 18, 1911	2	461
Prague	July 1, 1912	7	36
Ravenna	Nov. 22, 1911	7	1,223
Red Cloud	....do.....	13	917
Rushville	Dec. 4, 1911	2	12
St. Edward	....do.....	3	800
St. Paul	Nov. 21, 1911	1	1
Salem	May 1, 1912	2	263
Schuyler	July 5, 1911	4	105
Scottsbluff	Nov. 1, 1912	1	8
Scribner	Nov. 22, 1911	3	17
Seward	July 3, 1911	33	678
Shelton	Nov. 23, 1911	3	7
Shickley	Nov. 8, 1911	3	3
Sidney	Oct. 18, 1911	5	1,316
South Auburn	Dec. 19, 1911	2	101
South Sioux City	Mar. 1, 1917	2	4
Spalding	Jan. 4, 1912	1	12
Stella	Feb. 19, 1912	1	11
Sterling	Nov. 6, 1911	5	99
Strang	Aug. 1, 1912	1	100
Stromsburg	Nov. 20, 1911	3	81
Superior	July 1, 1911	8	1,546
Sutton	Oct. 27, 1911	2	501
Table Rock	Dec. 5, 1911	3	12
Tekamah	Apr. 1, 1912	2	21
Union	July 1, 1912	2	116
Valentine	Oct. 27, 1911	1	5
Valley	Nov. 21, 1911	4	24
Waco	Jan. 15, 1912	2	11
Wahoo	July 15, 1911	8	1,016
Wakefield	Nov. 6, 1911	2	2
Walthill	June 10, 1912	5	96
Wauna	Nov. 23, 1911	1	51
Wayne	Aug. 14, 1911	2	45
Weeping Water	Nov. 24, 1911	4	20
Western	Aug. 1, 1912	7	421
Weston	July 1, 1912	3	28
Wilber	Nov. 7, 1911	5	237
Winside	Mar. 6, 1912	2	2
Wood River	Dec. 4, 1911	5	31
York	July 22, 1911	6	290
Nevada (28 offices).			
Aurora	Feb. 1, 1917	10	1,686
Austin	Apr. 10, 1912	19	3,062
Caliente	Oct. 18, 1911	22	3,436
Carson City	Jan. 3, 1912	170	32,008
East Ely	Oct. 18, 1911	47	14,242
Elko	June 12, 1911	16	2,047
Ely	....do.....	97	26,991
Eureka	Oct. 18, 1911	34	8,325
Fallon	June 17, 1912	62	10,335
Gardnerville	May 1, 1912	9	266
Goldfield	June 1, 1911	359	92,874
Las Vegas	Jan. 2, 1912	26	8,687
Lovelocks	Oct. 18, 1911	20	4,148
Nevada (28 offices)—Continued.			
McGill	Oct. 18, 1911	142	$42,422
Manhattan	Oct. 28, 1911	42	8,480
Mason	July 1, 1912	20	2,613
Pioche	Mar. 6, 1912	28	7,284
Rawhide	Oct. 18, 1911	8	1,034
Reno	Aug. 28, 1911	262	43,075
Rhyolite	Oct. 18, 1911	5	884
Round Mountain	Sept. 2, 1913	23	6,785
Ruth	....do.....	253	95,228
Searchlight	Oct. 18, 1911	24	4,505
Sparks	Oct. 28, 1911	61	12,622
Tonopah	May 1, 1911	417	121,335
Virginia City	June 10, 1912	4	1,425
Winnemucca	Oct. 18, 1911	24	3,724
Yerington	Mar. 6, 1912	8	2,271
New Hampshire (66 offices).			
Alton	Sept. 2, 1913	5	432
Antrim	Apr. 10, 1912	43	1,704
Ashland	Jan. 6, 1912	5	1,196
Berlin	Jan. 3, 1911	55	11,561
Bristol	Oct. 14, 1911	13	380
Canaan	Feb. 23, 1912	8	1,575
Charlestown	Oct. 7, 1911	10	1,794
Claremont	June 19, 1911	97	19,461
Colebrook	Oct. 16, 1911	2	3
Concord	Sept. 15, 1911	204	24,484
Contoocook	Mar. 6, 1912	6	72
Conway	Feb. 20, 1912	5	1,012
Derry	July 14, 1911	122	18,031
Dover	May 1, 1911	147	21,700
East Rochester	Mar. 6, 1912	25	2,867
Enfield	Oct. 13, 1911	27	6,527
Epping	Oct. 7, 1911	11	439
Exeter	July 15, 1911	57	6,943
Farmington	Oct. 16, 1911	41	3,536
Franklin	July 13, 1911	149	21,310
Goffstown	Feb. 21, 1912	6	379
Hampton	Jan. 16, 1912	5	109
Hanover	July 27, 1911	12	406
Henniker	Mar. 6, 1912	11	122
Hillsboro	Oct. 13, 1911	22	3,007
Hinsdale	Dec. 18, 1911	10	3,080
Keene	July 1, 1911	192	33,352
Laconia	June 12, 1911	187	22,688
Lancaster	July 22, 1911	11	487
Lebanon	July 29, 1911	38	5,266
Lincoln	Oct. 7, 1911	106	28,108
Lisbon	Jan. 2, 1912	5	322
Littleton	Oct. 14, 1911	17	2,230
Manchester	Sept. 20, 1911	702	135,238
Marlboro	Oct. 7, 1911	54	10,889
Meredith	Oct. 14, 1911	11	1,254
Milford	June 27, 1911	175	26,693
Milton	Oct. 16, 1911	24	4,409
Nashua	Sept. 28, 1911	139	35,340
New London	Feb. 19, 1912	4	312
New Market	Dec. 19, 1911	23	5,697
Newport	Sept. 19, 1911	95	22,203
North Conway	Apr. 10, 1912	5	5
Peterboro	July 31, 1911	34	1,699
Pike	Jan. 15, 1912	9	18
Pittsfield	Oct. 7, 1911	11	982
Plymouth	Aug. 19, 1911	44	4,215
Portsmouth	Sept. 23, 1911	101	21,297
Raymond	Oct. 7, 1911	71	3,144
Rochester	July 3, 1911	55	7,097
Salem Depot	Nov. 1, 1913	1	15
Salmon Falls	Jan. 18, 1912	15	2,697
Sanbornville	Oct. 7, 1911	16	510
Somersworth	July 10, 1911	27	4,963
Sunapee	Dec. 22, 1911	6	32

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, an dthe amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
New Hampshire (66 offices)—Contd.			
Suncook	Oct. 14, 1911	17	$1,471
The Weirs	Feb. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Tilton	July 31, 1911	78	6,241
Troy	Sept. 2, 1913	11	1,835
Warner	Feb. 24, 1912	7	82
West Lebanon	Oct. 13, 1911	3	4
Whitefield	Oct. 7, 1911	22	2,312
Wilton	....do.....	109	12,762
Winchester	Dec. 21, 1911	34	3,209
Wolfeboro	Jan. 3, 1912	13	403
Woodsville	Oct. 7, 1911	21	2,230
New Jersey (170 offices).			
Alpha	Mar. 6, 1912	45	8,771
Arlington	Sept. 22, 1911	120	5,215
Asbury Park	Nov. 4, 1911	208	14,093
Atlantic City	....do.....	1,015	99,979
Atlantic Highlands	Apr. 1, 1912	68	6,100
Bayonne	Oct. 14, 1911	696	163,721
Belmar	Sept. 5, 1911	18	743
Belvidere	Jan. 17, 1912	7	663
Bergenfield	Apr. 10, 1912	80	3,572
Bernardsville	July 24, 1911	17	2,653
Beverly	Oct. 13, 1911	49	6,342
Blairstown	Dec. 5, 1911	1	3
Bloomfield	Sept. 23, 1911	67	6,609
Boonton	June 27, 1911	35	3,994
Bordentown	Sept. 22, 1911	11	513
Boundbrook	July 27, 1911	37	4,756
Bradley Beach	Oct. 16, 1911	33	1,699
Bridgeton	Aug. 21, 1911	31	4,933
Brown Mills	Feb. 1, 1917	4	415
Burlington	May 1, 1911	55	9,808
Butler	Oct. 16, 1911	2	55
Caldwell	Apr. 1, 1912	9	586
Califon	Feb. 23, 1912	2	11
Camden	Oct. 28, 1911	840	160,949
Cape May	Aug. 26, 1911	6	683
Carneys Point	May 1, 1917	72	5,132
Carteret	Dec. 8, 1911	2	230
Chatham	Dec. 4, 1911	5	8
Chrome	Apr. 10, 1912	61	13,687
Cliffside	July 1, 1912	63	9,845
Clinton	Dec. 18, 1911	11	632
Closter	Dec. 22, 1911	3	30
Cranford	Aug. 21, 1911	65	7,555
Crosswicks	July 1, 1912	5	92
Demarest	Dec. 9, 1914	8	46
Dover	June 12, 1911	225	41,902
Dumont	Dec. 18, 1911	83	4,312
Dunellen	Jan. 15, 1912	9	1,124
East Orange	Sept. 28, 1911	100	7,864
Eatontown	Oct. 17, 1911	2	270
Edgewater	Dec. 5, 1911	53	6,595
Egg Harbor City	Jan. 2, 1912	5	223
Elizabeth	Sept. 30, 1911	1,290	155,245
Englewood	July 13, 1911	127	9,424
Essex Fells	Feb. 1, 1917	1	1
Flemington	Apr. 1, 1912	14	1,170
Florence	Dec. 20, 1911	16	3,030
Fort Hancock	Oct. 16, 1911	64	7,038
Fort Lee	Nov. 24, 1911	8	840
Franklin	Nov. 20, 1911	709	237,201
Freehold	Aug. 25, 1911	89	10,553
Garwood	Apr. 10, 1912	6	1,430
Glen Gardner	Feb. 21, 1912	23	3,617
Glen Ridge	Apr. 1, 1912	10	223
Gloucester City	Sept. 5, 1911	255	18,463
Grantwood	Apr. 10, 1912	55	6,107
Grenloch	Apr. 1, 1912	6	207
Hackensack	Oct. 21, 1911	221	21,912
Hackettstown	Sept. 1, 1911	12	2,213
New Jersey (170 offices)—Contd.			
Haddonfield	Sept. 15, 1911	22	$248
Haddon Heights	Apr. 10, 1912	4	477
Hammonton	Oct. 7, 1911	8	532
Hampton	Feb. 24, 1912	23	1,063
Haskell	Feb. 1, 1917	61	5,017
Haworth	Sept. 2, 1913	20	451
Helmetta	Oct. 13, 1911	71	14,178
High Bridge	Sept. 2, 1913	4	545
Highlands	Jan. 4, 1912	15	2,035
Hightstown	Sept. 18, 1911	36	2,230
Hoboken	Sept. 20, 1911	712	150,447
Hopewell	Jan. 18, 1912	4	12
Hudson Heights	Oct. 7, 1911	106	24,547
Jersey City	Sept. 1, 1911	2,811	552,507
Keasbey	Sept. 2, 1913	22	2,935
Kenilworth	Oct. 14, 1911	28	3,655
Kenvil	Nov. 1, 1916	28	1,527
Keyport	Sept. 1, 1911	106	13,790
Lakewood	Aug. 26, 1911	14	1,738
Lambertville	Aug. 25, 1911	24	2,468
Landing	Mar. 1, 1917	4	660
Lebanon	July 1, 1915	21	343
Linden	Sept. 2, 1913	58	7,137
Little Silver	Oct. 17, 1911	16	1,191
Long Branch	June 28, 1911	186	20,232
Madison	July 22, 1911	14	1,830
Manasquan	Oct. 13, 1911	19	635
Manville	Feb. 1, 1917	36	2,586
Matawan	Oct. 7, 1911	19	1,778
Maurer	Jan. 15, 1912	41	9,325
Mays Landing	Oct. 14, 1911	38	3,829
Medford	Oct. 17, 1911	20	1,065
Meadham	Dec. 22, 1911	29	4,215
Metuchen	Aug. 1, 1912	12	444
Millburn	Oct. 7, 1911	4	177
Milltown	July 24, 1911	30	4,447
Millville	Sept. 5, 1911	59	6,881
Montclair	Nov. 4, 1911	62	8,689
Moorestown	Sept. 12, 1911	9	312
Morris Plains	Apr. 10, 1912	23	1,493
Morristown	Oct. 28, 1911	140	12,655
Mount Holly	Sept. 19, 1911	9	1,029
Neshanic Station	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Netcong	Nov. 22, 1911	9	2,363
Newark	Sept. 15, 1911	7,106	1,230,388
New Brunswick	Oct. 21, 1911	368	68,368
Newton	Sept. 5, 1911	14	912
Ocean City	Sept. 1, 1911	21	1,490
Ocean Grove	Sept. 11, 1911	34	1,584
Old Bridge	Feb. 24, 1912	4	35
Oradell	Oct. 16, 1911	77	6,058
Orange	Oct. 7, 1911	423	87,985
Oxford	Apr. 10, 1912	86	19,374
Palmyra	July 1, 1912	22	330
Park Ridge	Apr. 10, 1912	8	298
Parlin	May 1, 1917	17	612
Passaic	Sept. 30, 1911	1,398	351,543
Paterson	Oct. 14, 1911	1,263	268,361
Paulsboro	Dec. 20, 1911	17	1,929
Penns Grove	Dec. 4, 1911	324	50,310
Perth Amboy	Apr. 15, 1912	524	108,432
Phillipsburg	July 15, 1911	70	13,597
Pitman	Feb. 20, 1912	8	379
Plainfield	Oct. 21, 1911	258	29,529
Pleasantville	Oct. 7, 1911	37	992
Point Pleasant	....do.....	21	616
Pompton Lakes	Dec. 19, 1911	31	3,759
Princeton	Aug. 19, 1911	27	3,059
Rahway	July 1, 1911	271	38,254
Ramsey	Oct. 7, 1911	6	114
Raritan	Nov. 22, 1911	18	3,238
Red Bank	July 14, 1911	283	38,724
Ridgefield	Feb. 21, 1912	2	41
Ridgewood	Aug. 21, 1911	49	1,597

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
New Jersey (170 offices)—Contd.			
Riverside	July 3, 1911	28	$3,303
Riverton	Sept. 19, 1911	7	1,192
Rockaway	Oct. 7, 1911	23	2,992
Roebling	Nov. 23, 1911	313	73,715
Rutherford	Jan. 3, 1911	150	16,493
Salem	Sept. 5, 1911	20	1,127
Sayreville	Jan. 2, 1912	4	492
Sea Bright	Oct. 7, 1911	11	720
Short Hills	Dec. 6, 1911	8	201
Somerville	Aug. 25, 1911	40	8,379
South Amboy	Apr. 1, 1912	80	6,459
South Orange	Aug. 21, 1911	53	2,816
South River	Nov. 21, 1911	47	7,303
Springfield	Apr. 10, 1912	15	576
Spring Lake Beach	Aug. 26, 1911	33	1,678
Stanhope	Nov. 21, 1911	2	6
Stewartsville	Nov. 20, 1911	5	282
Summit	Aug. 14, 1911	57	8,241
Swedesboro	Jan. 6, 1912	4	90
Tenafly	Nov. 23, 1911	29	2,996
Toms River	Oct. 16, 1911	8	502
Trenton	Oct. 7, 1911	544	103,869
Vineland	July 29, 1911	42	3,865
Washington	Aug. 21, 1911	44	9,095
Weehawken	Oct. 14, 1911	511	64,943
Westfield	Aug. 19, 1911	9	711
West Hoboken	June 19, 1911	395	69,150
Westville	Apr. 10, 1912	7	84
Westwood	Oct. 16, 1911	12	1,260
Wharton	Oct. 14, 1911	105	23,853
Whippany	Dec. 21, 1911	12	841
White House Station	Jan. 3, 1912	5	67
Wildwood	Sept. 8, 1911	5	551
Williamstown	Oct. 14, 1911	1	13
Woodbine	Oct. 7, 1911	66	6,949
Woodbury	Sept. 8, 1911	26	1,163
Woodstown	Oct. 17, 1911	9	191
New Mexico (48 offices).			
Alamogordo	Dec. 20, 1911	11	2,004
Albuquerque	Aug. 25, 1911	37	5,733
Artesia	Oct. 13, 1911	8	610
Aztec	Jan. 17, 1912	12	2,557
Belen	Dec. 21, 1911	3	644
Carlsbad	June 26, 1911	30	1,072
Carrizozo	Oct. 7, 1911	5	5
Cimarron	Dec. 19, 1911	2	200
Clayton	Oct. 7, 1911	5	230
Clovis	June 19, 1911	61	8,548
Dawson	Oct. 7, 1911	18	8,630
Deming	Apr. 1, 1912	9	1,117
East Las Vegas	June 12, 1911	16	2,058
Estancia	Oct. 7, 1911	1	30
Farmington	Jan. 6, 1912	7	875
Fort Bayard	Oct. 7, 1911	87	11,992
Fort Sumner	Mar. 6, 1912	2	2
Gallup	Oct. 7, 1911	69	27,471
Hagerman	Oct. 13, 1911	2	501
Hillsboro	July 1, 1912	3	261
Hurley	Sept. 2, 1913	71	18,535
Las Cruces	July 13, 1911	12	1,999
Lordsburg	Jan. 5, 1912	1	100
Magdalena	Oct. 7, 1911	1	100
Mesilla Park	Dec. 22, 1911	6	636
Mogollon	Sept. 2, 1913	45	12,227
Portales	Jan. 16, 1912	4	662
Raton	Jan. 3, 1911	76	28,569
Roswell	June 12, 1911	8	830
[illegible]	June 1, 1912	1	1
San Marcial	Mar. 6, 1912	22	1,853
Santa Fe	June 27, 1911	10	1,913
New Mexico (48 offices)—Contd.			
Santa Rita	July 1, 1912	60	$12,391
Santa Rosa	Jan. 4, 1912	2	104
Silver City	May 1, 1911	16	3,177
Socorro	Oct. 7, 1911	15	660
Springer	....do	5	258
Taos	Jan. 3, 1912	13	1,548
Texico	Jan. 19, 1912	2	51
Tucumcari	June 1, 1912	13	1,759
Tularosa	May 1, 1912	3	69
Wagon Mound	Mar. 6, 1912	2	71
New York (459 offices).			
Adams	Sept. 23, 1911	2	4
Addison	Apr. 10, 1912	30	1,332
Afton	Jan. 15, 1912	12	596
Akron	Apr. 10, 1912	9	1,576
Albany	Oct. 28, 1911	407	46,903
Albion	July 1, 1911	49	7,039
Alden	Jan. 3, 1912	2	151
Alexandria Bay	Sept. 18, 1911	23	1,531
Alfred	Jan. 16, 1912	6	103
Allegany	Dec. 4, 1911	7	502
Amityville	Sept. 12, 1911	17	2,140
Amsterdam	Nov. 4, 1911	89	18,587
Andes	May 1, 1912	8	784
Angelica	Nov. 8, 1911	10	142
Angola	Nov. 24, 1911	23	3,376
Antwerp	Nov. 7, 1911	13	2,703
Arcade	Nov. 24, 1911	1	1
Athens	Nov. 8, 1911	4	283
Atlanta	Feb. 21, 1912	37	3,689
Attica	Nov. 8, 1911	13	789
Auburn	Oct. 7, 1911	127	23,590
Aurora	Feb. 20, 1912	3	98
Au Sable Forks	Nov. 20, 1911	10	1,071
Averillpark	Mar. 1, 1917	2	85
Avoca	Jan. 19, 1912	6	1,710
Avon	Nov. 7, 1911	3	5
Babylon	Sept. 12, 1911	24	5,018
Bainbridge	Sept. 22, 1911	8	753
Baldwin	Dec. 5, 1911	20	237
Baldwinsville	Sept. 23, 1911	6	65
Ballston Spa	Aug. 25, 1911	29	3,424
Barker	Dec. 21, 1911	5	191
Batavia	Aug. 25, 1911	51	11,968
Bath	July 27, 1911	67	23,191
Bay Shore	Aug. 25, 1911	16	1,869
Beacon	Sept. 1, 1911	20	3,228
Bedford	Nov. 23, 1911	15	1,720
Bedford Hills	Nov. 21, 1911	23	4,512
Belfast	Nov. 7, 1911	7	709
Bellport	....do	10	1,225
Belmont	Apr. 10, 1912	5	174
Bergen	Nov. 10, 1911	3	318
Berkshire	Sept. 2, 1913	3	20
Big Moose	Apr. 1, 1917	7	21
Binghamton	Sept. 23, 1911	451	127,505
Bolivar	Jan. 17, 1912	9	340
Bombay	Feb. 24, 1912	4	165
Booneville	Sept. 19, 1911	5	26
Brasher Falls	Jan. 18, 1912	16	945
Brewster	Oct. 28, 1911	6	287
Briarcliff Manor	Nov. 7, 1911	8	1,109
Brockport	Sept. 23, 1911	5	384
Brocton	Nov. 6, 1911	10	845
Brooklyn	Sept. 1, 1911	55,293	8,557,023
Brushton	Dec. 7, 1911	8	284
Buffalo	Sept. 9, 1911	4,948	983,882
Caledonia	Nov. 21, 1911	10	598
Callicoon	Dec. 4, 1911	2	104
Cambridge	Sept. 23, 1911	6	82
Camden	....do	7	2,009

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
New York (459 offices)—Contd.			
Camillus	Nov. 23, 1911	29	$6,707
Campbell	May 1, 1912	7	1,218
Canajoharie	Sept. 18, 1911	13	1,365
Canandaigua	Sept. 5, 1911	4	1,069
Canaseraga	Nov. 9, 1911	14	564
Canastota	Sept. 5, 1911	47	9,210
Candor	Nov. 10, 1911	74	7,201
Canisteo	Apr. 1, 1912	20	2,909
Canton	Sept. 22, 1911	2	146
Carmel	Dec. 5, 1911	4	193
Carthage	Sept. 18, 1911	20	2,374
Cato	Apr. 10, 1912	2	102
Catskill	Sept. 5, 1911	2	46
Cattaraugus	Jan. 6, 1912	8	237
Cazenovia	Sept. 23, 1911	18	1,583
Cedarhurst	Nov. 21, 1911	20	1,096
Center Moriches	Nov. 8, 1911	6	1,041
Central Islip	Nov. 20, 1911	125	18,548
Central Valley	Oct. 18, 1911	6	266
Champlain	Nov. 10, 1911	13	147
Chappaqua	Nov. 22, 1911	12	1,607
Chateaugay	Jan. 19, 1912	3	118
Chatham	Sept. 15, 1911	8	336
Chautauqua	Sept. 22, 1911	26	2,390
Chazy	Oct. 18, 1911	21	2,543
Cherry Creek	Nov. 8, 1911	8	460
Chester	Nov. 6, 1911	2	7
Chestertown	Feb. 1, 1917	4	28
Chittenango	Nov. 9, 1911	18	1,898
Churchville	Dec. 5, 1911	2	2
Clark Mills	Apr. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Clayville	Mar. 1, 1917	3	64
Clifton Springs	Sept. 23, 1911	4	508
Clinton	Nov. 7, 1911	4	75
Clymer	May 1, 1912	5	1,007
Cobleskill	Sept. 1, 1911	3	220
Cohocton	Dec. 8, 1911	28	3,899
Cohoes	Jan. 3, 1911	138	32,994
Cold Spring	Nov. 20, 1911	38	5,802
Cold Spring Harbor	Nov. 6, 1911	25	2,449
Congers	Feb. 19, 1912	9	95
Cooperstown	Sept. 8, 1911	2	123
Corfu	May 1, 1912	1	1
Corinth	Nov. 7, 1911	3	406
Corning	Aug. 19, 1911	234	47,467
Cornwall Landing	Nov. 8, 1911	27	2,886
Cornwall on the Hudson	Nov. 21, 1911	2	2
Cortland	Nov. 4, 1911	23	3,134
Coxsackie	Dec. 5, 1911	20	487
Croton Falls	Oct. 28, 1911	6	639
Croton on Hudson	Oct. 18, 1911	22	2,068
Crown Point Center	July 1, 1912	3	120
Dalton	May 1, 1912	2	6
Dannemora	Jan. 6, 1912	8	892
Dansville	Sept. 19, 1911	25	2,904
De Kalb Junction	Dec. 20, 1911	3	459
Delanson	Nov. 10, 1911	16	668
Delevan	Jan. 18, 1912	8	1,558
Delhi	Sept. 19, 1911	63	8,238
Depew	Oct. 18, 1911	110	22,189
Deposit	Sept. 22, 1911	302	49,668
Dobbs Ferry	Nov. 1, 1912	14	1,929
Dolgeville	Apr. 1, 1912	41	4,090
Dover Plains	Nov. 22, 1911	2	700
Downsville	Feb. 20, 1912	8	675
Dryden	Dec. 6, 1911	3	545
Dundee	Dec. 8, 1911	18	3,373
Dunkirk	June 19, 1911	800	159,697
Earlville	Dec. 22, 1911	1	5
East Aurora	Sept. 23, 1911	13	764
East Hampton	Sept. 8, 1911	8	616
East Islip	May 1, 1912	1	80
New York (459 offices)—Contd.			
East Randolph	Sept. 23, 1911	1	$1
East Rochester	Oct. 18, 1911	61	12,795
East Syracuse	Feb. 20, 1912	21	1,237
Edwards	Mar. 1, 1917	2	390
Elizabethtown	Nov. 9, 1911	2	4
Ellenville	Sept. 19, 1911	4	682
Ellicottville	Nov. 8, 1911	10	188
Elmira	Oct. 21, 1911	417	85,512
Elmsford	Mar. 6, 1912	18	1,575
Endicott	Sept. 1, 1911	439	76,158
Fairport	Apr. 1, 1912	23	4,123
Falconer	Nov. 6, 1911	17	2,373
Farmingdale	Feb. 24, 1912	7	671
Far Rockaway	Nov. 4, 1911	217	11,255
Faust	Dec. 19, 1911	34	3,739
Fayetteville	Dec. 21, 1911	8	213
Fillmore	Dec. 4, 1911	7	238
Fishers Island	Oct. 28, 1911	75	9,963
Floral Park	Sept. 19, 1911	15	200
Florida	Dec. 7, 1911	3	4
Flushing	Oct. 28, 1911	899	100,993
Fonda	Nov. 7, 1911	14	1,359
Forestville	Nov. 10, 1911	14	435
Fort Covington	Jan. 2, 1912	5	287
Fort Edward	Nov. 6, 1911	5	91
Fort Plain	Sept. 23, 1911	14	753
Fort Terry	Nov. 1, 1912	39	2,496
Fort Totten	....do	54	5,737
Frankfort	Oct. 18, 1911	18	1,421
Franklinville	Nov. 9, 1911	25	2,476
Fredonia	Sept. 19, 1911	56	9,424
Freeport	Sept. 5, 1911	107	5,162
Freeville	Jan. 3, 1912	2	30
Fulton	Aug. 25, 1911	48	11,062
Garden City	Apr. 1, 1912	32	5,132
Garrison	Nov. 21, 1911	4	516
Gasport	Nov. 8, 1911	6	1,035
Geneseo	Sept 22, 1911	18	1,748
Geneva	Sept. 28, 1911	16	5,079
Genoa	May 1, 1912	1	8
Gilbertsville	....do	5	577
Glen Cove	July 14, 1911	32	5,333
Glens Falls	Sept. 23, 1911	8	698
Gloversville	Oct. 21, 1911	101	18,029
Goshen	Sept. 11, 1911	12	974
Gouverneur	....do	17	2,360
Gowanda	Sept. 8, 1911	18	4,369
Granville	Sept. 19, 1911	5	1,166
Great Neck	Nov. 21, 1911	3	172
Greene	Apr. 10, 1912	74	8,197
Greenport	Aug. 26, 1911	25	1,304
Greenwich	Sept. 15, 1911	7	887
Groton	Apr. 10, 1912	9	642
Groveland Station	Jan. 18, 1912	8	869
Hamburg	Dec. 6, 1911	6	1,402
Hamilton	Sept. 22, 1911	23	834
Hammondsport	Sept. 23, 1911	34	2,631
Hancock	Nov. 6, 1911	127	24,900
Hannibal	Apr. 10, 1912	3	23
Harriman	Nov. 1, 1912	7	641
Harrison	Aug. 26, 1911	26	647
Harrisville	Jan. 2, 1912	2	29
Haverstraw	Sept. 5, 1911	143	22,503
Hempstead	June 27, 1911	79	7,085
Herkimer	June 12, 1911	360	101,131
Hermon	Oct. 28, 1911	33	7,500
Hicksville	Nov. 6, 1911	34	4,833
Highland	Feb. 19, 1912	1	1
Highland Falls	Nov. 20, 1911	9	1,377
Hillsdale	Dec. 6, 1911	7	249
Holland Patent	Nov. 10, 1911	1	2
Holley	Oct. 28, 1911	11	375
Homer	Sept. 23, 1911	6	704
Honeoye Falls	Nov. 24, 1911	2	152

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.	Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
New York (459 offices)—Contd.				*New York (459 offices)*—Contd.			
Hoosick Falls	July 5, 1911	12	$2,686	Montour Falls	Jan. 5, 1912	35	$4,426
Hornell	Sept. 11, 1911	89	12,265	Morristown	Sept. 23, 1911	16	1,161
Horseheads	Apr. 10, 1912	26	1,433	Morrisville	Jan. 6, 1912	4	34
Hudson	Aug. 14, 1911	28	5,010	Mount Kisco	July 22, 1911	219	40,880
Hudson Falls	Sept. 5, 1911	9	1,423	Mount McGregor	Mar. 1, 1917	21	1,031
Hunter	Dec. 7, 1911	21	1,021	Mount Morris	Nov. 20, 1911	34	8,915
Huntington	Aug. 21, 1911	26	3,022	Mount Vernon	Oct. 28, 1911	334	49,222
Huntington Station	July 1, 1912	48	3,248	Nanuet	Jan. 4, 1912	14	102
Hurleyville	Jan. 19, 1912	21	460	Naples	Jan. 3, 1912	2	7
Ilion	Sept. 15, 1911	144	11,278	Newark	Sept. 23, 1911	5	288
Interlaken	Jan. 6, 1912	6	261	Newark Valley	Nov. 8, 1911	2	188
Inwood	Dec. 19, 1911	2	530	New Berlin	Apr. 10, 1912	13	1,137
Irvington	Sept. 1, 1911	56	5,342	Newburgh	Nov. 4, 1911	122	15,470
Islip	Nov. 22, 1911	8	2,056	New City	Jan. 18, 1912	35	1,915
Ithaca	Sept. 28, 1911	61	11,350	Newfane	Mar. 7, 1912	12	124
Jamaica	Oct. 28, 1911	869	113,656	New Hartford	Dec. 20, 1911	3	83
Jamestown	do	149	29,422	New Lebanon	do	11	279
Jeffersonville	Jan. 3, 1912	16	1,952	Newport	Nov. 10, 1911	22	473
Johnson City	Sept. 22, 1911	29	3,404	New Rochelle	Oct. 7, 1911	177	39,165
Johnstown	Sept. 8, 1911	55	5,389	New York	Aug. 1, 1911	154,118	27,563,060
Jordan	Apr. 10, 1912	5	75	New York Mills	Nov. 6, 1911	68	6,738
Katonah	Nov. 28, 1911	55	9,993	Niagara Falls	Oct. 28, 1911	608	169,243
Kenmore	Sept. 2, 1913	1	100	Norfolk	Jan. 5, 1912	7	87
Kenwood	Dec. 7, 1911	1	560	North Cohocton	Sept. 23, 1911	11	858
Kings Park	Nov. 21, 1911	82	9,022	Northport	Sept. 11, 1911	5	1,110
Kingston	Oct. 21, 1911	60	8,985	North Tonawanda	May 1, 1911	262	44,703
Lake George	Dec. 18, 1911	2	115	Norwich	Aug. 25, 1911	8	1,099
Lancaster	Sept. 5, 1911	78	14,017	Norwood	Nov. 7, 1911	56	5,334
Larchmont	Sept. 19, 1911	17	1,527	Nunda	Nov. 8, 1911	8	144
Lawrence	Nov. 22, 9111	3	154	Nyack	Aug. 19, 1911	48	8,692
Le Roy	Sept. 12, 1911	14	1,104	Oakfield	Oct. 18, 1911	42	8,923
Liberty	Sept. 18, 1911	20	1,593	Ogdensburg	Sept. 18, 1911	12	1,272
Lindenhurst	Dec. 4, 1911	7	925	Olean	Aug. 19, 1911	155	61,096
Little Falls	July 15, 1911	322	46,758	Oneida	Sept. 12, 1911	11	1,272
Little Valley	Apr. 10, 1912	10	1,404	Oneonta	Aug. 21, 1911	27	5,000
Livingston Manor	Dec. 22, 1911	10	350	Orangeburg	July 24, 1911	83	14,346
Livonia	Nov. 8, 1911	8	712	Orchard Park	Nov. 1, 1912	12	329
Lockport	Sept. 28, 1911	82	11,155	Oriskany	Jan. 6, 1912	1	100
Locust Valley	Feb. 21, 1912	9	400	Ossining	Apr. 1, 1912	20	2,130
Long Beach	Nov. 7, 1911	26	3,470	Oswego	Oct. 7, 1911	35	3,899
Long Island City	Sept. 1, 1911	1,485	225,087	Otisville	Nov. 23, 1911	26	4,472
Loomis	Apr. 10, 1912	22	1,250	Ovid	Nov. 7, 1911	6	353
Lowville	Sept 23, 1911	14	2,027	Owego	Sept. 22, 1911	13	2,137
Lynbrook	Nov. 21, 1911	41	2,478	Oxford	Apr. 10, 1912	10	499
Lyons	Sept. 18, 1911	17	1,873	Oyster Bay	Aug. 21, 1911	11	1,064
Lyons Falls	Dec. 20, 1911	2	201	Painted Post	Apr. 10, 1912	84	7,155
McGraw	Jan. 17, 1912	17	475	Palmyra	July 3, 1911	8	437
Macedon	Nov. 22, 1911	2	43	Patchogue	July 22, 1911	44	3,904
Madrid	Feb. 19, 1912	8	469	Pawling	Feb. 24, 1912	1	60
Malone	Sept. 23, 1911	158	7,698	Pearl River	Nov. 22, 1911	4	1,365
Mamaroneck	June 26, 1911	88	9,785	Peekskill	July 13, 1911	91	10,963
Manlius	Oct. 28, 1911	44	3,698	Penn Yan	Sept. 19, 1911	57	4,133
Mannsville	Jan. 4, 1912	4	43	Perry	Sept. 5, 1911	9	930
Marathon	Dec. 6, 1911	20	525	Phoenix	Nov. 24, 1911	1	10
Margaretville	Nov. 6, 1911	6	223	Piermont	July 1, 1912	20	1,652
Massena	Aug. 26, 1911	267	84,047	Pine Plains	Dec. 5, 1911	3	121
Mattituck	Dec. 8, 1911	7	27	Pittsford	Nov. 21, 1911	19	3,209
Maybrook	Sept. 2, 1913	72	12,325	Plattsburg	Sept. 12, 1911	69	5,032
Mayville	Nov. 9, 1911	14	1,166	Pleasantville	July 1, 1912	13	1,216
Medina	July 3, 1911	65	13,120	Poland	May 1, 1912	2	175
Mexico	Nov. 9, 1911	5	89	Port Byron	Nov. 9, 1911	19	1,076
Middleburg	Jan. 17, 1912	9	76	Port Chester	Oct. 28, 1911	199	30,159
Middleport	Nov. 21, 1911	3	191	Port Henry	do	22	1,641
Middletown	Oct. 14, 1911	128	21,841	Port Jefferson	Nov. 22, 1911	4	207
Middleville	Sept. 3, 1912	78	15,928	Port Jervis	Aug. 14, 1911	170	14,757
Millerton	Oct. 28, 1911	20	3,744	Port Leyden	Nov. 10, 1911	11	61
Milton	Dec. 6, 1911	7	616	Portville	Dec. 8, 1911	2	11
Mineola	Sept. 19, 1911	18	1,779	Port Washington	Sept. 1, 1911	13	1,787
Mohawk	Nov. 7, 1911	56	1,465	Potsdam	Sept. 15, 1911	74	18,134
Mohonk Lake	Dec. 21, 1911	1	7	Poughkeepsie	Nov. 4, 1911	83	12,403
Monroe	Nov. 22, 1911	15	1,481	Prattsburg	Feb. 19, 1912	5	151
Montgomery	Nov. 6, 1911	20	1,405	Randolph	Nov. 10, 1911	6	217
Monticello	July 15, 1911	53	2,425	Ransomville	Jan. 5, 1912	4	23

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
New York (459 offices)—Contd.			
Ravena	Nov. 6, 1911	6	$50
Ray Brook	Nov. 1, 1912	7	1,325
Redwood	Jan. 4, 1912	3	1,026
Remsen	Nov. 9, 1911	.....	.....
Rensselaer	Dec. 4, 1911	8	321
Richfield Springs	Sept. 18, 1911	7	846
Richmond	Dec. 8, 1911	3	32
Ripley	Nov. 7, 1911	6	769
Riverhead	Sept. 11, 1911	8	338
Rochester	Oct. 14, 1911	1,203	228,703
Rockville Center	Sept. 11, 1911	26	1,489
Rome	Oct. 14, 1911	136	32,201
Roscoe	Jan. 16, 1912	3	151
Rose Hill	Sept. 22, 1911	3	41
Rouses Point	Nov. 8, 1911	57	4,285
Rye	Aug. 26, 1911	9	193
Sacket Harbor	Jan. 5, 1912	41	3,278
Sag Harbor	Sept. 5, 1911	21	2,303
St. James	Sept. 2, 1913	3	230
St. Johnsville	July 10, 1911	18	4,130
St. Regis Falls	Jan. 17, 1912	1	175
Salamanca	June 26, 1911	75	15,255
Sandy Creek	Feb. 19, 1912	1	350
Saranac Lake	Sept. 8, 1911	32	3,225
Saratoga Springs	Sept. 28, 1911	52	6,380
Saugerties	July 24, 1911	36	2,389
Savannah	Dec. 7, 1911	5	251
Savona	Apr. 10, 1912	29	2,700
Sayville	Oct. 28, 1911	33	2,158
Scarsdale	Nov. 6, 1911	4	11
Schaghticoke	Nov. 9, 1911	20	1,019
Schenectady	Sept. 20, 1911	517	63,809
Schenevus	Dec. 22, 1911	3	42
Schuylerville	Nov. 22, 1911	12	105
Scottsville	July 1, 1912	3	10
Sea Cliff	Nov. 6, 1911	52	3,022
Seneca Falls	July 22, 1911	71	11,704
Shelter Island Heights	Apr. 8, 1916	11	201
Sherburne	July 1, 1912	13	582
Sherman	Nov. 9, 1911	15	941
Shortsville	Nov. 8, 1911	6	1,041
Sidney	Sept. 22, 1911	16	1,708
Silver Creek	July 10, 1911	6	1,153
Silver Springs	Nov. 8, 1911	4	503
Sinclairville	Nov. 20, 1911	16	868
Southampton	Sept. 1, 1911	15	996
Spencer	Dec. 20, 1911	6	129
Spencerport	Apr. 10, 1912	1	60
Spring Valley	Oct. 28, 1911	43	2,336
Springville	Sept. 23, 1911	9	1,776
Springwater	Feb. 1, 1911	4	8
Staatsburg	Feb. 23, 1912	3	77
Stamford	Nov. 9, 1911	24	1,237
Stanley	Sept. 2, 1913	2	55
Staten Island	Feb. 1, 1917	1,765	180,493
Suffern	Sept. 5, 1911	40	4,121
Syracuse	Oct. 21, 1911	395	75,458
Tannersville	Nov. 24, 1911	24	2,611
Tarrytown	Nov. 4, 1911	223	28,975
Ticonderoga	Sept. 23, 1911	20	3,440
Tomkins Cove	Nov. 1, 1913	23	3,050
Tonawanda	July 24, 1911	105	14,769
Troy	Nov. 4, 1911	175	23,839
Trumansburg	Jan. 15, 1912	1	180
Tupper Lake	Nov. 22, 1911	5	613
Tuxedo Park	Aug. 21, 1911	75	8,558
Union	Nov. 6, 1911	25	2,792
Utica	Nov. 4, 1911	173	24,959
Valatie	Nov. 9, 1911	27	603
Valhalla	Oct. 28, 1911	157	34,823
Valley Stream	Mar. 7, 1912	15	1,154
Victor	Oct. 28, 1911	19	2,536
Walden	Sept. 5, 1911	11	819
New York (459 offices)—Contd.			
Wallkill	Nov. 23, 1911	7	$40
Walton	Sept. 15, 1911	87	15,848
Wappingers Falls	July 14, 1911	55	10,748
Warrensburg	Jan. 15, 1912	1	150
Warsaw	Sept. 22, 1911	9	921
Warwick	Sept. 12, 1911	14	796
Washingtonville	Nov. 24, 1911	2	168
Waterford	Aug. 25, 1911	20	2,528
Waterloo	Sept. 22, 1911	16	2,436
Watertown	Sept. 23, 1911	52	11,026
Waterville	Dec. 5, 1911	12	235
Watervliet	June 1, 1911	68	6,552
Watkins	....do	343	64,763
Waverly	July 27, 1911	51	10,968
Wayland	Dec. 6, 1911	8	762
Weedsport	Sept. 23, 1911	14	1,414
Wellsville	Sept. 18, 1911	57	11,074
Westbury	Nov. 20, 1911	11	1,660
Westfield	Sept. 15, 1911	6	769
West Hampton Beach	Dec. 4, 1911	10	205
West Point	Nov. 23, 1911	43	7,779
Westport	Dec. 4, 1911	3	82
Whitehall	July 22, 1911	.....	.....
White Plains	Oct. 7, 1911	142	25,257
Whitney Point	Jan. 4, 1912	11	1,009
Williamsville	Nov. 6, 1911	32	2,385
Willsboro	Sept. 2, 1913	.....	.....
Windsor	Jan. 15, 1912	4	20
Witherbee	Oct. 28, 1911	3	1,170
Woodmere	Aug. 1, 1912	5	870
Worcester	Jan. 4, 1912	7	651
Yonkers	Oct. 21, 1911	672	115,906
Yorktown Heights	Mar. 7, 1912	21	3,032
Youngstown	Nov. 9, 1911	39	1,652
North Carolina (50 offices).			
Albemarle	July 1, 1912	2	450
Ashboro	Nov. 23, 1911	4	221
Asheville	Oct. 14, 1911	41	6,384
Beaufort	Oct. 27, 1911	.....	.....
Belhaven	...do	4	927
Biltmore	Dec. 8, 1911	6	737
Brevard	Jan. 9, 1912	2	600
Burnsville	June 1, 1912	1	1
Chapel Hill	Sept. 23, 1911	2	34
Charlotte	Oct. 7, 1911	8	1,254
Clinton	Feb. 21, 1912	1	350
Concord	June 1, 1911	7	996
Durham	Oct. 7, 1911	2	38
Efland	Jan. 6, 1912	1	80
Elizabeth City	May 1, 1911	19	2,927
Franklinton	Oct. 27, 1911	1	150
Gastonia	July 1, 1911	4	53
Goldsboro	June 26, 1911	4	827
Greensboro	Sept. 28, 1911	17	2,364
Greenville	Aug. 19, 1911	2	7
Hendersonville	Sept. 22, 1911	4	530
Hertford	Jan. 18, 1912	3	450
Hickory	Sept. 22, 1911	6	1,332
High Point	June 27, 1911	11	1,354
Hillsboro	Oct. 25, 1911	11	288
Kings Mountain	Dec. 5, 1911	3	316
Kinston	Aug. 26, 1911	3	82
Leaksville	Dec. 4, 1911	1	2
Manteo	May 1, 1912	2	636
Morehead City	Dec. 4, 1911	1	650
Mount Airy	Sept. 2, 1913	7	1,074
Newbern	Aug. 14, 1911	4	103
Old Fort	Feb. 19, 1912	2	500
Raleigh	Sept. 30, 1911	9	485
Randleman	Oct. 25, 1911	34	7,698

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
North Carolina (50 offices)—Contd.			
Reidsville	July 3, 1911	6	$419
Rocky Mount	June 27, 1911	6	1,256
Salisbury	Jan. 3, 1911	17	2,756
Sanford	Apr. 1, 1912	1	1,000
Scotland Neck	Nov. 24, 1911	2	4
Southern Pines	Jan. 9, 1912	44	2,230
Southport	Oct. 27, 1911	2	2
Spray	Oct. 25, 1911	3	185
Tarboro	Sept. 22, 1911	4	454
Wadesboro	Jan. 5, 1912	3	1,825
Washington	July 29, 1911	5	1,026
Waynesville	July 15, 1911	4	515
Whitakers	Jan. 15, 1912	1	20
Wilmington	Sept. 15, 1911	36	6,846
Winston-Salem	Sept. 23, 1911	8	1,193
North Dakota (59 offices).			
Aneta	Oct. 25, 1911	5	317
Balfour	Dec. 6, 1911	2	65
Beach	Apr. 1, 1912	2	4
Belfield	Oct. 25, 1911	7	126
Bismarck	July 1, 1911	9	564
Bucyrus	June 1, 1912	1	30
Cando	Dec. 20, 1911	3	422
Carrington	June 27, 1911	1	2
Casselton	Mar. 7, 1912	1	100
Churchs Ferry	Oct. 25, 1911	1	2
Coal Harbor	June 1, 1911	1	1
Deering	Nov. 1, 1911	2	221
Devils Lake	May 1, 1911	22	3,982
Dickinson	June 1, 1911	8	1,951
Edmore	Dec. 5, 1911	2	2
Enderlin	Nov. 21, 1911	4	711
Esmond	Nov. 8, 1911	1	6
Fairmount	Oct. 27, 1911	4	775
Fargo	Sept. 15, 1911	57	8,354
Fessenden	Oct. 25, 1911	2	14
Forman	Nov. 10, 1911	1	200
Glenburn	Feb. 24, 1912	2	6
Glen Ullin	Dec. 18, 1911	1	150
Grand Forks	Sept. 23, 1911	16	1,913
Harvey	Oct. 25, 1911	7	860
Hillsboro	Nov. 24, 1911	1	1
Hope	July 1, 1912	1	2
Jamestown	July 10, 1911	21	3,425
Kenmare	July 13, 1911	7	2,930
Kensal	Jan. 2, 1912	6	47
Kindred	Mar. 1, 1917		
Lakota	Oct. 27, 1911	5	15
Lidgerwood	Dec. 8, 1911	3	15
Lisbon	July 14, 1911	1	1
McClusky	Nov. 9, 1911	3	12
Maddock	Nov. 6, 1911	16	393
Mandan	June 27, 1911	12	3,726
Marmarth	Oct. 25, 1911	2	124
Medina	Jan. 2, 1912	3	8
Michigan	Dec. 7, 1911	3	110
Minot	Dec. 6, 1911	2	1,000
Minnewaukan	Jan. 17, 1912	3	162
Minot	Sept. 28, 1911	22	4,865
New Rockford	Nov. 6, 1911	5	43
New Salem	Oct. 27, 1911	3	1,015
Oakes	July 15, 1911	1	1
Ray	Oct. 25, 1911	1	1
Rugby	Nov. 20, 1911	6	1,941
Souris	Oct. 27, 1911	3	16
Stanley	Nov. 6, 1911	3	532
Tower City	Feb. 23, 1912	3	75
Towner	Nov. 21, 1911	1	1
Underwood	Nov. 9, 1911	2	28
Valley City	June 27, 1911	2	280
Velva	Dec. 8, 1911	10	740
North Dakota (59 offices)—Contd.			
Wahpeton	Jan. 3, 1911	11	$1,037
Wheelock	July 1, 1912	3	213
Williston	June 19, 1911	12	1,906
Wilton	Oct. 25, 1911	12	3,172
Ohio (343 offices).			
Ada	July 29, 1911	13	1,615
Akron	Oct. 7, 1911	2,454	698,902
Alliance	Oct. 14, 1911	297	70,265
Amherst	Oct. 25, 1911	24	9,789
Amsterdam	do	74	21,492
Andover	Nov. 9, 1911	30	2,171
Arlington	July 1, 1912	4	202
Ashland	Sept. 23, 1911	71	12,274
Ashtabula	Jan. 3, 1911	277	33,543
Ashville	Jan. 5, 1912	1	130
Athens	Sept. 5, 1911	161	42,298
Attica	Jan. 10, 1912	7	763
Atwater	Jan. 5, 1912	11	889
Bainbridge	Jan. 15, 1912	5	1,751
Barberton	June 1, 1911	749	231,032
Beach City	July 1, 1912	6	847
Beaver	May 1, 1912	1	1,000
Bedford	Oct. 25, 1911	208	55,614
Bellaire	May 1, 1911	69	18,856
Belle Center	Jan. 2, 1912	6	130
Bellefontaine	July 29, 1911	31	3,100
Bellevue	July 13, 1911	54	9,625
Bellville	Feb. 20, 1912	4	1,226
Belpre	May 1, 1912	2	1,200
Berea	July 1, 1911	31	9,542
Berryholz	May 1, 1912	16	4,691
Berlin Heights	Dec. 7, 1911	3	701
Beverly	Jan. 6, 1912	2	89
Blanchester	Apr. 1, 1912	32	2,915
Bloomville	Jan. 10, 1912	19	2,504
Bolivar	May 1, 1912	1	7
Bowerston	Jan. 15, 1912	13	1,501
Bowling Green	Sept. 1, 1911	37	13,462
Bradford	Dec. 4, 1911	3	14
Bremen	Nov. 9, 1911	2	65
Bridgeport	July 15, 1911	24	6,192
Bryan	Aug. 21, 1911	12	1,305
Bucyrus	July 14, 1911	31	5,623
Burton	Dec. 6, 1911	7	482
Butler	Sept. 2, 1913	11	1,712
Byesville	Oct. 25, 1911	82	20,955
Cadiz	Aug. 25, 1911	6	85
Caldwell	Nov. 9, 1911	40	10,746
Cambridge	July 24, 1911	36	9,219
Camden	Nov. 10, 1911	11	677
Canal Fulton	Dec. 5, 1911	6	1,640
Canal Winchester	Jan. 3, 1912	2	75
Canton	Nov. 4, 1911	969	299,037
Cardington	Jan. 8, 1912	32	2,842
Carey	Nov. 6, 1911	90	9,974
Carrollton	do	22	6,247
Chagrin Falls	Nov. 7, 1911	41	2,534
Chardon	Oct. 30, 1911	25	3,692
Chicago Junction	Apr. 1, 1912	29	4,810
Chillicothe	July 27, 1911	49	6,827
Cincinnati	Sept. 9, 1911	5,812	1,012,156
Circleville	Aug. 25, 1911	52	4,362
Clarington	Jan. 15, 1912	4	926
Cleveland	Sept. 1, 1911	6,732	1,632,468
Clyde	do	17	3,426
College Corner	Dec. 7, 1911	3	122
Columbiana	Nov. 20, 1911	20	5,265
Columbus	Sept. 20, 1911	4,048	816,913
Columbus Grove	Nov. 24, 1911	18	1,856
Conneaut	June 12, 1911	379	89,624
Coolville	May 1, 1912	4	72
Corning	Oct. 30, 1911	37	6,189

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Ohio (348 offices)—Continued.			
Cortland	Dec. 5, 1911	3	$209
Coshocton	Aug. 19, 1911	25	5,497
Crestline	June 27, 1911	69	11,929
Creston	Nov. 10, 1911	10	1,194
Crooksville	Dec. 4, 1911	8	1,272
Cuyahoga Falls	Aug. 19, 1911	120	16,924
Cygnet	July 1, 1912	8	2,012
Dalton	Jan. 3, 1912	1	13
Dayton	Oct. 14, 1911	1,391	240,046
Defiance	July 31, 1911	17	577
Delaware	Sept. 5, 1911	51	10,912
Delphos	Aug. 21, 1911	1	20
Delta	Jan. 12, 1912	5	798
Dennison	Oct. 25, 1911	71	13,092
Deshler	Nov. 23, 1911	2	202
Dillonvale	Nov. 20, 1911	30	7,855
Dover	June 19, 1911	116	30,163
Doylestown	Nov. 10, 1911	16	1,885
Dresden	Dec. 6, 1911	49	7,185
Dunkirk	Oct. 28, 1911	8	1,555
East Liverpool	do	104	20,888
East Palestine	Apr. 1, 1912	23	5,500
East Youngstown	Oct. 30, 1911	334	104,734
Edgerton	Oct. 28, 1911	5	1,024
Edison	May 1, 1912	2	50
Edon	Jan. 17, 1912	5	1,012
Elyria	Nov. 4, 1911	60	13,952
Fayette	Nov. 7, 1911	8	1,317
Felicity	June 1, 1912		
Findlay	Sept. 23, 1911	101	19,012
Flushing	Oct. 25, 1911	18	3,908
Fostoria	July 22, 1911	50	8,167
Franklin	Dec. 4, 1911	7	1,130
Fredericksburg	July 1, 1912	5	733
Fredericktown	Dec. 8, 1911	30	3,194
Freeport	Jan. 12, 1912	22	3,455
Fremont	July 3, 1911	36	6,647
Galion	do	90	14,043
Gallipolis	Apr. 1, 1912	26	4,722
Gambier	Oct. 30, 1911	10	1,356
Garrettsville	Jan. 8, 1912	13	2,110
Geneva	June 27, 1911	12	977
Georgetown	Nov. 10, 1911	104	16,871
Germantown	Nov. 6, 1911	3	520
Gettysburg	June 1, 1912	2	1,056
Girard	Oct. 30, 1911	8	1,706
Glendale	Nov. 22, 1911	3	67
Glouster	Oct. 28, 1911	119	22,875
Grand Rapids	July 1, 1912	2	128
Granville	Dec. 4, 1911	11	732
Greenfield	Sept. 19, 1911	8	1,516
Greenville	Sept. 8, 1911	15	476
Greenwich	Apr. 10, 1912	2	151
Hamden	May 1, 1912	18	1,878
Hamilton	Oct. 28, 1911	77	15,866
Hamler	July 1, 1912	3	242
Harrison	Nov. 10, 1911	86	13,014
Hicksville	Dec. 7, 1911	11	2,064
Hillsboro	Sept. 11, 1911	10	993
Hiram	Jan. 9, 1912	11	113
Holgate	Nov. 6, 1911	13	1,709
Hollansburg	June 1, 1912	4	54
Howard	May 1, 1912	1	400
Hudson	Oct. 25, 1911	1	10
Huron	Oct. 28, 1911	37	8,886
Irondale	Mar. 1, 1917	16	940
Ironton	Sept. 11, 1911	47	11,401
Jackson	Sept. 12, 1911	12	1,272
Jackson Center	June 1, 1912	14	94
Jamestown	Jan. 4, 1912	9	808
Jefferson	Sept. 8, 1911	14	352
Jenera	July 1, 1912	7	164
Jewett	Oct. 30, 1911	17	858
Johnstown	Dec. 4, 1911	11	709
Ohio (348 offices)—Continued.			
Junction City	Nov. 8, 1911	8	$462
Kent	July 14, 1911	151	32,739
Kenton	Sept. 12, 1911	37	4,369
Kingston	May 1, 1912	4	401
Kinsman	Jan. 2, 1912	2	404
Lancaster	Sept. 5, 1911	140	15,573
Larue	Jan. 16, 1912	4	42
Lebanon	Sept. 12, 1911	28	5,186
Leetonia	June 26, 1911	103	35,557
Leipsic	Sept. 18, 1911	10	946
Lewisburg	Apr. 10, 1912	12	373
Lexington	Dec. 7, 1911	7	1,495
Liberty Center	Jan. 19, 1912	13	1,617
Lima	Nov. 4, 1911	118	20,845
Lisbon	Sept. 1, 1911	198	34,164
Lodi	Oct. 28, 1911	7	1,609
Logan	Sept. 1, 1911	71	12,747
London	Sept. 19, 1911	19	3,447
Lorain	Oct. 14, 1911	254	70,388
Loudonville	Dec. 4, 1911	8	1,186
Loveland	Nov. 6, 1911	23	4,472
Lowellville	Nov. 21, 1911	119	35,685
Lower Salem	May 1, 1912	2	700
Lucas	July 1, 1912	4	136
Lucasville	Feb. 21, 1912	6	33
Luckey	July 1, 1912	5	70
Lynchburg	Sept. 2, 1913	18	4,683
McArthur	Nov. 8, 1911	16	1,041
McComb	Jan. 3, 1912	11	480
Madison	Nov. 7, 1911	15	790
Manchester	Nov. 10, 1911	20	3,207
Mansfield	Oct. 28, 1911	111	26,897
Mantua	Dec. 4, 1911	4	155
Marietta	Oct. 7, 1911	40	9,004
Marion	Oct. 21, 1911	163	37,851
Martins Ferry	July 14, 1911	214	77,498
Marysville	Sept. 5, 1911	9	632
Massillon	July 13, 1911	198	63,462
Maumee	Oct. 30, 1911	11	2,089
Mechanicsburg	Nov. 9, 1911	24	1,997
Medina	July 24, 1911	10	1,948
Mendon	June 1, 1912	1	159
Mentor	Dec. 7, 1911	6	1,232
Miamisburg	Aug. 21, 1911	25	3,368
Middlefield	Dec. 8, 1911	2	103
Middleport	Apr. 10, 1912	66	13,934
Middletown	Aug. 14, 1911	47	16,029
Milan	Dec. 6, 1911	7	1,769
Milford	do	2	300
Milford Center	Jan. 19, 1912	2	54
Millersburg	Nov. 7, 1911	19	1,460
Mineral City	Nov. 20, 1911	32	6,258
Minerva	Oct. 28, 1911	11	817
Mingo Junction	Oct. 25, 1911	49	11,714
Monroeville	Apr. 10, 1912	30	5,608
Montpelier	Nov. 22, 1911	7	1,585
Morrow	Jan. 15, 1912	43	6,719
Mount Blanchard	July 1, 1912	1	2
Mount Gilead	Sept. 12, 1911	12	1,059
Mount Sterling	Jan. 19, 1912	9	525
Mount Vernon	July 15, 1911	132	21,578
Murray	Nov. 24, 1911	177	45,654
Napoleon	Sept. 5, 1911	24	5,050
Navarre	Nov. 6, 1911	5	912
Nelsonville	July 29, 1911	336	61,412
Nevada	Nov. 8, 1911	20	2,608
Newark	Nov. 4, 1911	82	18,670
New Berlin	Jan. 8, 1912	1	245
New Carlisle	Nov. 9, 1911	1	300
Newcomerstown	Nov. 23, 1911	55	8,845
New Concord	Apr. 10, 1912	2	94
New Holland	Jan. 6, 1912	3	236
New Lexington	Apr. 1, 1912	6	1,285
New London	Sept. 1, 1911	8	1,281

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Ohio (348 offices)—Continued.			
New Philadelphia	Aug. 14, 1911	105	$32,074
New Richmond	Apr. 10, 1912	14	2,692
New Straitsville	Nov. 7, 1911	139	37,780
Newton Falls	Oct. 30, 1911	13	1,382
New Vienna	Jan. 5, 1912	3	262
New Washington	Sept. 2, 1913	3	97
New Waterford	May 1, 1912	2	31
Niles	June 27, 1911	120	24,330
North Baltimore	Apr. 10, 1912	3	408
North Lewisburg	June 1, 1912	6	389
Norwalk	Aug. 14, 1911	91	13,213
Oakharbor	Nov. 24, 1911	.....	.....
Oak Hill	Jan. 12, 1912	7	373
Oberlin	Aug. 25, 1911	31	1,488
Orrville	Sept. 15, 1911	79	25,581
Orwell	July 1, 1912	9	1,009
Osborn	Dec. 6, 1911	4	29
Ottawa	Oct. 30, 1911	26	2,558
Oxford	Sept. 11, 1911	13	1,548
Painesville	July 5, 1911	99	17,228
Pataskala	Apr. 10, 1912	5	54
Paulding	Apr. 1, 1912	5	397
Payne	Nov. 7, 1911	1	95
Peebles	Jan. 16, 1912	5	235
Perry	Dec. 5, 1911	24	2,509
Perrysburg	.....do.....	5	1,197
Perrysville	July 1, 1912	4	213
Piketon	May 1, 1912	3	238
Piqua	Sept. 28, 1911	103	17,105
Plain City	Apr. 10, 1912	1	7
Pleasant City	Nov. 23, 1911	26	9,643
Pleasant Hill	Apr. 1, 1912	4	552
Plymouth	Oct. 28, 1911	24	1,255
Pomeroy	Sept. 22, 1911	183	37,993
Port Clinton	Aug. 19, 1911	20	4,658
Portsmouth	Nov. 4, 1911	134	29,192
Port Washington	May 1, 1912	4	1,202
Prairie Depot	Jan. 10, 1912	15	2,747
Prospect	Jan. 4, 1912	3	553
Ravenna	July 13, 1911	245	47,509
Richwood	Jan. 12, 1912	3	112
Ripley	Nov. 8, 1911	16	5,367
Rittman	Apr. 10, 1912	44	12,332
Rock Creek	Jan. 11, 1912	7	1,560
Rockford	Jan. 9, 1912	5	36
Rogers	Apr. 10, 1912	9	1,464
Roseville	July 1, 1912	2	11
Rossburg	June 1, 1912	.....	.....
Rossford	Mar. 7, 1912	52	10,004
Rushsylvania	June 1, 1911	.....	.....
Sabina	Jan. 3, 1912	13	1,022
St. Clairsville	Oct. 25, 1911	34	11,827
St. Marys	Sept. 5, 1911	9	1,675
St. Paris	Dec. 7, 1911	16	1,150
Salem	Oct. 21, 1911	77	15,193
Salineville	Oct. 28, 1911	83	23,943
Sandusky	Oct. 21, 1911	146	37,883
Sardis	May 1, 1912	5	21
Sebo	Jan. 10, 1912	6	1,005
Sebring	Sept. 8, 1911	30	4,980
Senecaville	May 1, 1912	13	3,180
Seville	Nov. 9, 1911	18	2,091
Shanesville	May 1, 1912	3	196
Sharonville	June 1, 1912	14	772
Shawnee	Oct. 30, 1911	9	2,341
Shelby	Aug. 25, 1911	18	6,996
Shreve	Apr. 10, 1912	16	3,260
Sidney	July 22, 1911	18	4,112
Somerset	Jan. 11, 1912	24	1,209
Somerton	May 1, 1912	1	10
South Charleston	Feb. 24, 1912	1	65
Springboro	June 1, 1912	14	1,176
Springfield	Oct. 21, 1911	77	12,994
Steubenville	Oct. 28, 1911	298	86,416
Ohio (348 offices)—Continued.			
Stockport	May 1, 1912	3	$590
Stone Creek	.....do.....	3	166
Stony Ridge	July 1, 1912	7	225
Strasburg	Dec. 7, 1911	2	301
Struthers	Nov. 21, 1911	28	5,116
Sunbury	Mar. 7, 1912	.....	.....
Swanton	Jan. 8, 1912	5	1,660
Sycamore	Feb. 20, 1912	27	4,356
Tiffin	Sept. 28, 1911	48	11,326
Tippecanoe City	Sept. 15, 1911	3	256
Toledo	Oct. 7, 1911	3,694	1,114,571
Toronto	Oct. 25, 1911	79	28,439
Troy	July 31, 1911	24	3,644
Uhrichsville	July 22, 1911	105	20,440
Upper Sandusky	July 31, 1911	24	3,372
Urbana	Sept. 5, 1911	28	5,796
Utica	Oct. 30, 1911	24	2,591
Van Wert	Sept. 5, 1911	26	2,365
Vermillion	Nov. 21, 1911	13	2,278
Versailles	Dec. 8, 1911	2	53
Vinton	May 1, 1912	27	4,685
Wadsworth	July 14, 1911	49	12,739
Wakeman	Nov. 6, 1911	4	319
Warren	Oct. 21, 1911	157	43,196
Warsaw	May 1, 1912	3	820
Washington Court House	Sept. 15, 1911	16	309
Watertown	May 1, 1912	2	69
Wauseon	Sept. 8, 1911	47	5,839
Waverly	Jan. 18, 1912	10	407
Waynesburg	Apr. 10, 1912	80	17,264
Waynesfield	June 1, 1912	1	100
Waynesville	Feb. 21, 1912	16	449
Wellington	July 27, 1911	8	543
Wellston	Sept. 8, 1911	211	44,062
Wellsville	July 13, 1911	276	75,238
West Carrollton	Dec. 6, 1911	62	3,200
Westerville	Sept. 11, 1911	7	701
West Liberty	Jan. 19, 1912	7	846
West Mansfield	Jan. 18, 1912	1	1
Weston	Jan. 11, 1912	15	1,079
West Union	Nov. 8, 1911	20	2,136
West Unity	Feb. 19, 1912	.....	.....
Wickliffe	Nov. 1, 1912	9	318
Willoughby	Oct. 28, 1911	15	2,515
Wilmington	Sept. 18, 1911	6	292
Winchester	Mar. 7, 1912	17	2,916
Woodsfield	Dec. 8, 1911	1	30
Woodville	Nov. 22, 1911	2	720
Wooster	July 24, 1911	49	7,173
Xenia	Sept. 5, 1911	69	6,844
Yellow Springs	Nov. 8, 1911	23	1,650
Youngstown	Oct. 28, 1911	833	253,149
Zanesville	Oct. 21, 1911	86	13,444
Oklahoma (181 offices).			
Ada	July 5, 1911	10	801
Adair	July 1, 1912	2	401
Aline	Feb. 20, 1912	6	127
Altus	July 10, 1911	8	499
Alva	.....do.....	11	1,390
Anadarko	Sept. 18, 1911	20	1,541
Apache	Oct. 25, 1911	2	550
Arapaho	Dec. 18, 1911	3	22
Ardmore	June 12, 1911	15	1,338
Atoka	Oct. 25, 1911	3	601
Avant	July 1, 1912	1	150
Bartlesville	June 1, 1911	83	26,769
Blackwell	July 5, 1911	20	2,667
Boley	Dec. 22, 1911	8	123
Boynton	Apr. 11, 1912	8	336
Britton	July 1, 1912	1	65

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Oklahoma (151 offices)—Contd.			
Broken Bow	Sept. 2, 1913	6	$760
Byars	June 1, 1912	4	212
Caddo	Nov. 24, 1911	5	892
Carnegie	Nov. 9, 1911	3	1,101
Carter	Aug. 1, 1912	3	102
Cashion	do	2	210
Chandler	Sept. 8, 1911	2	102
Chattanooga	Dec. 6, 1911	3	162
Checotah	Dec. 20, 1911	1	9
Chickasha	July 1, 1911	20	2,898
Claremore	Aug. 19, 1911	1	1
Cleo Springs	Aug. 1, 1912	11	691
Cleveland	Nov. 7, 1911	7	512
Clinton	July 15, 1911	6	1,154
Coalgate	Oct. 25, 1911	77	19,715
Collinsville	Nov. 7, 1911	19	7,595
Comanche	Dec. 8, 1911	3	119
Copan	July 1, 1912	5	765
Cordell	Nov. 8, 1911	8	1,465
Coweta	Jan. 5, 1912	1	1
Coyle	Feb. 19, 1912	1	300
Cushing	Feb. 25, 1912	7	610
Custer	Nov. 6, 1911	4	702
Devol	Aug. 1, 1912	1	3
Dewar	Sept. 1, 1916	6	637
Dewey	Oct. 25, 1911	23	4,917
Drumright	Oct. 1, 1915	21	1,195
Duncan	Apr. 1, 1912	7	1,155
Durant	Aug. 15, 1912	14	1,496
Dustin	Jan. 17, 1912	4	162
Edmond	Oct. 31, 1911	10	829
Eldorado	Dec. 6, 1911	9	482
Elk City	Sept. 5, 1911	2	342
El Reno	June 27, 1911	29	4,843
Enid	Sept. 15, 1911	78	15,748
Fairfax	Jan. 6, 1912	4	317
Fairview	Nov. 21, 1911	10	230
Fort Cobb	Jan. 2, 1912	2	405
Fort Sill	Sept. 2, 1913	9	207
Fort Towson	Dec. 18, 1911	4	99
Frederick	Sept. 11, 1911	4	737
Gage	Jan. 3, 1912	1	400
Geary	Dec. 7, 1911	2	8
Gotebo	Dec. 6, 1911	1	100
Granite	Oct. 31, 1911	5	196
Guthrie	Sept. 28, 1911	160	37,502
Guymon	Jan. 3, 1911	16	402
Haileyville	Nov. 20, 1911	12	3,544
Hartshorne	Oct. 25, 1911	32	9,411
Heavener	Dec. 22, 1911	3	123
Helena	do	4	416
Henryetta	Oct. 25, 1911	40	12,461
Hinton	Jan. 3, 1912	1	300
Hobart	July 14, 1911	12	979
Holdenville	July 27, 1911	12	846
Hugo	Aug. 14, 1911	6	40
Idabel	Oct. 31, 1911	2	700
Kiefer	Nov. 24, 1911	2	151
Kingfisher	Aug. 19, 1911	12	1,212
Kiowa	Oct. 31, 1911	3	113
Krebs	Nov. 20, 1911	21	3,831
Lawton	June 19, 1911	57	9,020
Lehigh	Nov. 20, 1911	16	2,618
Lindsay	Dec. 20, 1911	10	195
Loveland	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Luther	Oct. 31, 1911	1	400
McAlester	Oct. 7, 1911	44	7,576
McLoud	Dec. 4, 1911	5	746
Mangum	July 22, 1911	20	4,560
Mannsville	June 1, 1912	3	7
Marlow	Nov. 23, 1911	1	400
Medford	Oct. 31, 1911	5	73
Miami	Sept. 12, 1911	3	245
Mooreland	Feb. 19, 1912	3	209
Oklahoma (151 offices)—Contd.			
Morris	Feb. 20, 1912	3	$33
Morrison	July 1, 1912	5	114
Mounds	Apr. 11, 1912	3	17
Mulhall	Nov. 21, 1911	.....	.....
Muskogee	Sept. 23, 1911	114	16,922
Newkirk	Aug. 14, 1911	35	5,608
Norman	July 10, 1911	29	2,399
Nowata	Sept. 15, 1911	5	624
Okeene	Nov. 21, 1911	3	51
Okemah	Apr. 11, 1912	3	85
Oklahoma	Aug. 25, 1911	395	75,229
Okmulgee	June 26, 1911	24	5,075
Orlando	Nov. 10, 1911	5	595
Pauls Valley	Sept. 5, 1911	9	403
Pawhuska	July 3, 1911	3	1,004
Pawnee	Aug. 21, 1911	12	1,903
Perkins	Dec. 8, 1911	5	2,311
Perry	July 24, 1911	29	1,272
Ponca City	July 29, 1911	15	783
Pondcreek	Nov. 22, 1911	5	91
Porum	Dec. 5, 1911	2	61
Poteau	Nov. 24, 1911	3	406
Prague	Oct. 25, 1911	3	13
Pryor	Dec. 4, 1911	2	3
Purcell	Apr. 1, 1912	5	334
Roff	Nov. 7, 1911	6	21
Roosevelt	Jan. 2, 1912	4	291
Sallisaw	Oct. 31, 1911	6	316
Sapulpa	June 27, 1911	26	5,899
Seminole	Apr. 11, 1912	1	17
Sentinel	July 1, 1912	1	500
Shawnee	May 1, 1911	26	6,093
Skiatook	Jan. 15, 1912	2	55
Snyder	Jan. 5, 1912	3	65
Spencer	July 1, 1912	1	300
Stillwater	Sept. 19, 1911	21	1,298
Stroud	Nov. 10, 1911	9	1,647
Sulphur	Aug. 26, 1911	6	912
Tahlequah	Apr. 1, 1912	1	300
Taloga	Apr. 11, 1912	2	592
Tecumseh	Nov. 6, 1911	4	508
Tishomingo	Oct. 31, 1911	2	42
Tonkawa	Dec. 5, 1911	4	416
Tulsa	Oct. 14, 1911	194	22,808
Tuttle	Jan. 17, 1912	3	177
Tyrone	Aug. 1, 1912	3	31
Vinita	Sept. 19, 1911	6	116
Wagoner	June 27, 1911	14	2,132
Wakita	Oct. 31, 1911	1	4
Wanette	Dec. 8, 1911	3	300
Watonga	Dec. 21, 1911	3	187
Waukomis	Apr. 11, 1912	7	455
Waynoka	Dec. 4, 1911	6	54
Weatherford	Sept. 22, 1911	.....	.....
Weleetka	Nov. 22, 1911	1	5
Wellston	Nov. 9, 1911	8	38
Wewoka	Jan. 15, 1912	5	85
Wilburton	Oct. 25, 1911	69	18,410
Wirt	Feb. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Yale	Jan. 15, 1912	5	555
Yukon	Nov. 21, 1911	3	170
Oregon (118 offices).			
Albany	July 13, 1911	42	10,340
Amity	Oct. 31, 1911	8	1,059
Arlington	Oct. 28, 1911	10	1,570
Ashland	July 3, 1911	37	6,691
Astoria	May 1, 1911	786	214,466
Athena	Sept. 2, 1913	2	220
Aurora	Oct. 28, 1911	11	1,993
Baker	June 26, 1911	73	13,359
Bandon	Mar. 7, 1912	19	2,143
Banks	June 1, 1912	4	410
Beaverton	Apr. 12, 1912	5	697

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Oregon (118 offices)—Continued.			
Bend	Feb. 21, 1912	28	$2,081
Bonanza	July 1, 1912	3	421
Brooks	June 1, 1912	3	52
Brownsville	Jan. 19, 1912	15	2,229
Burns	Oct. 28, 1911	3	132
Canby	Feb. 19, 1912	5	327
Canyon City	Mar. 7, 1912	4	54
Carlton	Apr. 11, 1912		
Central Point	Oct. 28, 1911	6	542
Chitskanie	June 10, 1912	19	2,200
Coburg	June 1, 1912	3	360
Condon	Mar. 7, 1912	19	1,918
Coquille	Feb. 23, 1912	8	622
Corvallis	July 1, 1911	38	4,372
Cottage Grove	Apr. 1, 1912	20	4,283
Dallas	do	48	4,113
Drain	Oct. 25, 1911	17	4,770
Dufur	Apr. 11, 1912	14	938
Eagle Point	May 1, 1912	2	497
Echo	Apr. 11, 1912	3	627
Elgin	Jan. 4, 1912	8	1,528
Estacada	Mar. 7, 1912	31	1,716
Eugene	June 19, 1911	62	14,139
Falls City	Oct. 25, 1911	23	3,213
Florence	June 1, 1912	10	2,305
Forest Grove	Aug. 15, 1912	12	701
Fossil	May 1, 1912	8	745
Freewater	Oct. 31, 1911	3	206
Glendale	May 1, 1912	7	1,379
Grants Pass	June 27, 1911	59	7,756
Gresham	Feb. 24, 1912	14	1,422
Haines	May 1, 1912	2	140
Hermiston	Jan. 5, 1912	37	3,529
Hillsboro	Sept. 2, 1913	16	1,949
Hood River	June 27, 1911	31	3,706
Hubbard	Oct. 28, 1911	4	1,616
Huntington	Apr. 11, 1912	29	10,649
Independence	Feb. 24, 1912	8	771
Ione	May 1, 1912	7	1,198
Jefferson	Jan. 18, 1912	15	2,532
John Day	July 1, 1912	11	1,588
Joseph	June 10, 1912	1	1
Junction City	Jan. 5, 1912	8	733
Klamath Falls	Jan. 3, 1911	73	14,160
La Grande	June 1, 1911	77	14,136
Lakeview	Feb. 23, 1912	6	1,333
Lebanon	Jan. 16, 1912	13	1,780
Linnton	June 1, 1912	9	756
McMinnville	June 27, 1911	21	2,575
Madras	Oct. 25, 1911	8	425
Marshfield	June 27, 1911	152	40,785
Medford	June 12, 1911	46	8,661
Merrill	July 1, 1912	5	12
Milton	Oct. 28, 1911	64	15,602
Milwaukie	do	14	2,574
Monmouth	Feb. 20, 1912	2	120
Morrow	June 1, 1912	12	1,234
Moro	Oct. 31, 1911	20	912
Mosier	May 1, 1912	14	891
Mount Angel	Jan. 3, 1912	2	110
Myrtle Point	Feb. 20, 1912	12	1,064
Newberg	July 5, 1911	31	5,076
Newport	Apr. 12, 1912	44	4,553
North Bend	Oct. 25, 1911	47	9,260
North Portland	Mar. 7, 1912	8	1,198
Nyssa	Apr. 11, 1912	2	1,200
Oakland	Feb. 21, 1912	2	645
Ontario	Jan. 3, 1912	12	378
Oregon City	June 26, 1911	185	46,478
Pendleton	June 12, 1911	46	7,531
Philomath	Mar. 7, 1912	19	2,553
Pilot Rock	July 1, 1912	3	72
Portland	Sept. 9, 1911	7,320	1,498,550
Port Orford	May 1, 1912	1	300
Oregon (118 offices)—Continued.			
Powers	Mar. 1, 1917	5	$826
Prairie City	Feb. 21, 1912	6	448
Prineville	Feb. 24, 1912	7	704
Rainier	Feb. 23, 1912	28	3,874
Redmond	Mar. 7, 1912	11	1,409
Riddle	May 1, 1912	10	1,143
Roseburg	July 1, 1911	108	17,372
St. Helens	Oct. 25, 1911	63	16,760
Salem	Sept. 20, 1911	121	18,145
Scio	June 1, 1912	12	761
Seaside	Oct. 28, 1911	67	8,191
Sheridan	Jan. 15, 1912	8	510
Sherwood	Oct. 28, 1911	10	946
Silverton	Oct. 25, 1911	20	1,779
Springfield	do	6	2,571
Stanfield	May 1, 1912	7	714
Stayton	July 1, 1912	5	21
Sumpter	Oct. 25, 1911	10	1,627
Sutherlin	May 1, 1912	2	400
The Dalles	June 19, 1911	219	38,277
Tillamook	Oct. 25, 1911	13	2,443
Toledo	Mar. 7, 1912	10	872
Troutdale	June 1, 1912	5	224
Turner	do	3	27
Union	Mar. 7, 1912	11	2,019
Vale	do	4	2,123
Wallowa	Jan. 17, 1912	4	910
Wasco	Oct. 28, 1911	9	187
Weston	Feb. 19, 1912	4	302
Willamina	Mar. 1, 1917	3	8
Woodburn	Jan. 4, 1912	25	4,966
Yamhill	Sept. 3, 1912	4	166
Yoncalla	May 1, 1912	14	1,724
Pennsylvania (489 offices).			
Albion	Nov. 10, 1911	22	8,051
Aliquippa	Nov. 20, 1911	68	27,923
Allentown	Oct. 28, 1911	330	95,752
Altoona	Oct. 7, 1911	1,032	199,205
Ambler	Aug. 19, 1911	28	6,130
Ambridge	July 29, 1911	518	149,970
Annville	Jan. 18, 1912	2	26
Apollo	July 1, 1912	26	8,368
Archibald	Nov. 22, 1911	8	1,920
Ardmore	Sept. 5, 1911	58	3,914
Arnold	Nov. 6, 1911	69	14,706
Ashland	Sept. 19, 1911	8	1,356
Athens	Sept. 22, 1911	15	1,762
Auburn	May 1, 1912	2	770
Austin	Sept. 2, 1913	31	8,365
Avondale	Nov. 24, 1911	1	1
Bangor	Sept. 15, 1911	4	990
Barnesboro	Nov. 20, 1911	44	11,807
Bath	Oct. 31, 1911	16	3,166
Beaver	Sept. 15, 1911	23	7,023
Beaverdale	Apr. 1, 1916	24	3,297
Beaver Falls	July 3, 1911	149	46,907
Bedford	Sept. 22, 1911	7	187
Bellefonte	Aug. 15, 1912	9	2,381
Belle Vernon	Nov. 21, 1911	16	4,385
Bellewood	Nov. 7, 1911	17	2,815
Bentleyville	Nov. 23, 1911	158	59,686
Benton	Feb. 19, 1912	3	308
Berlin	Nov. 9, 1911	8	1,220
Berwick	May 1, 1911	67	15,493
Berwyn	Nov. 22, 1911	5	39
Bethlehem	Sept. 11, 1911	87	18,556
Big Run	Dec. 5, 1911	4	116
Birdsboro	Nov. 7, 1911	3	1,013
Black Lick	Feb. 1, 1917		
Blairsville	July 13, 1911	137	48,634
Bloomsburg	Sept. 15, 1911	7	371

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.	Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Pennsylvania (469 offices)—Contd.				*Pennsylvania (469 offices)*—Contd.			
Blossburg	Nov. 10, 1911	12	$3,800	Dunbar	Nov. 8, 1911	38	$8,899
Bolivar	Feb. 21, 1912	24	5,605	Duncannon	Dec. 22, 1911	2	235
Boswell	Oct. 25, 1911	54	18,544	Duquesne	July 10, 1911	184	51,365
Brackenridge	Nov. 23, 1911	66	24,010	Dushore	Nov. 24, 1911	6	319
Braddock	Nov. 4, 1911	228	63,522	East Brady	Nov. 20, 1911	134	48,413
Bradford	Sept. 28, 1911	151	21,432	East Butler	Nov. 1, 1913	6	1,013
Bridgeport	Nov. 23, 1911	1	5	East Greenville	Jan. 5, 1912	1	43
Bridgeville	Nov. 22, 1911	44	12,289	East McKeesport	Feb. 1, 1917	47	290
Bristol	July 31, 1911	49	6,373	Easton	Nov. 4, 1911	191	49,874
Brockwayville	Nov. 7, 1911	25	3,527	East Pittsburgh	....do	567	175,052
Brookville	Sept. 8, 1911	31	7,162	East Stroudsburg	Sept. 18, 1911	9	909
Brownsville	June 27, 1911	225	82,675	Ebensburg	Sept. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Bruin	June 1, 1912	3	116	Edinboro	Jan. 15, 1912	2	31
Bryn Mawr	July 29, 1911	88	4,798	Eldred	Dec. 6, 1911	24	1,373
Burnham	Nov. 9, 1911	56	10,615	Elizabeth	Nov. 7, 1911	160	47,815
Butler	Oct. 28, 1911	286	96,282	Elizabethtown	Jan. 4, 1912	18	1,594
California	Aug. 14, 1911	42	9,909	Elizabethville	Jan. 17, 1912	3	470
Cambridge Springs	Sept. 18, 1911	8	1,282	Ellsworth	Nov. 21, 1911	84	27,313
Canonsburg	July 14, 1911	205	61,085	Ellwood City	July 10, 1911	155	42,544
Canton	Sept. 22, 1911	5	1,006	Emaus	Jan. 4, 1912	2	540
Carbondale	Sept. 5, 1911	16	1,753	Emlenton	Apr. 11, 1912	3	643
Carlisle	Sept. 15, 1911	47	3,398	Emporium	Sept. 11, 1911	41	9,724
Carmichaels	July 1, 1912	10	1,221	Erie	Oct. 14, 1911	1,638	412,060
Carnegie	Sept. 1, 1911	186	45,142	Evans City	Dec. 5, 1911	11	1,714
Carrolltown	Nov. 21, 1911	9	3,206	Everett	Feb. 20, 1912	3	265
Castle Shannon	July 1, 1912	17	4,142	Everson	Nov. 10, 1911	9	2,005
Catasauqua	Sept. 8, 1911	16	2,557	Expedit	Apr. 11, 1912	51	12,736
Catawissa	Dec. 21, 1911	1	24	Export	Oct. 25, 1911	277	90,225
Center Hall	May 1, 1912	2	24	Fairchance	Nov. 21, 1911	46	12,654
Chambersburg	Sept. 11, 1911	3	213	Falls Creek	Apr. 11, 1912	40	16,103
Charleroi	Sept. 19, 1911	90	21,049	Farrell	July 3, 1911	135	63,933
Cheltenham	Sept. 2, 1913	15	468	Fayette City	Nov. 23, 1911	45	15,437
Chester	Oct. 14, 1911	744	119,309	Ford City	July 22, 1911	83	22,817
Chicora	Nov. 8, 1911	54	22,482	Forest City	Nov. 20, 1911	2	101
Clairton	Apr. 11, 1912	376	121,633	Fort Washington	Nov. 24, 1911	17	802
Clarendon	Nov. 23, 1911	9	1,582	Frackville	Dec. 4, 1911	11	3,889
Clarion	Sept. 19, 1911	36	7,666	Franklin	Apr. 15, 1912	65	21,857
Claysburg	Mar. 1, 1917	4	396	Frankstown	Apr. 15, 1917	19	320
Clearfield	Apr. 1, 1912	5	1,259	Fredericktown	Feb. 1, 1917	15	1,442
Clifton Heights	Oct. 25, 1911	19	2,950	Freedom	Oct. 31, 1911	110	42,268
Clintonville	July 1, 1912	2	73	Freeland	Apr. 11, 1912	3	720
Clymer	Nov. 7, 1911	43	11,612	Freeport	Oct. 25, 1911	87	21,387
Coal Center	Nov. 6, 1911	23	7,235	Fullerton	Dec. 8, 1911	2	5
Coaldale	Nov. 24, 1911	3	1,342	Galeton	July 27, 1911	61	10,781
Coatesville	July 13, 1911	122	27,253	Gallitzin	Nov. 7, 1911	25	4,034
Cochranton	Apr. 11, 1912	1	130	Garrett	May 1, 1912	13	2,506
Columbia	Sept. 15, 1911	33	5,071	Genesee	June 1, 1912	.....	.....
Colver	July 1, 1915	126	33,303	Gettysburg	Sept. 22, 1911	24	1,086
Conneaut Lake	Dec. 6, 1911	4	102	Girard	Dec. 19, 1911	20	1,626
Conneautville	Jan. 4, 1912	14	2,467	Girardville	Nov. 7, 1911	60	6,681
Connellsville	June 27, 1911	122	39,612	Glassport	Sept. 1, 1911	122	29,854
Conshohocken	July 24, 1911	20	1,970	Glen Campbell	Dec. 18, 1911	2	125
Conway	Nov. 20, 1911	111	34,158	Glenlyon	May 1, 1912	2	110
Coplay	Nov. 24, 1911	3	500	Glenside	Feb. 19, 1912	5	500
Coraopolis	Aug. 25, 1911	94	26,266	Great Bend	Dec. 5, 1911	10	2,052
Corry	....do	249	32,114	Greensburg	Oct. 7, 1911	375	125,367
Coudersport	Sept. 19, 1911	44	9,115	Greenville	Aug. 21, 1911	68	17,533
Cresson	Nov. 9, 1911	27	5,436	Grove City	July 15, 1911	31	4,615
Curwensville	Nov. 6, 1911	83	28,578	Halifax	Jan. 15, 1912	3	60
Cynwyd	Dec. 5, 1911	1	50	Hallstead	Dec. 8, 1911	16	3,343
Daisytown	Sept. 2, 1913	188	56,999	Hamburg	Nov. 23, 1911	15	4,188
Danielsville	May 1, 1912	3	364	Hanover	Sept. 19, 1911	8	446
Darby	July 31, 1911	235	17,587	Harmony	Dec. 20, 1911	3	55
Darragh	Apr. 11, 1912	34	11,266	Harrisburg	Oct. 28, 1911	250	40,868
Dawson	Dec. 19, 1911	6	1,510	Hastings	Nov. 22, 1911	22	7,217
Dayton	Nov. 24, 1911	6	1,601	Haverford	Sept. 5, 1911	27	2,543
Derry	Oct. 31, 1911	13	2,005	Hawley	Nov. 24, 1911	6	1,534
Devon	Nov. 8, 1911	4	173	Hazleton	Oct. 14, 1911	25	8,595
Donora	Aug. 14, 1911	327	107,801	Hallwood	Nov. 21, 1911	98	26,002
Doylestown	Sept. 12, 1911	23	1,155	Hellertown	Dec. 7, 1911	7	725
Drexel Hill	Apr. 1, 1917	.....	.....	Herminie	Nov. 20, 1911	121	42,934
Dubois	Jan. 3, 1911	382	79,091	Hershey	Dec. 5, 1911	3	610
				Hollidaysburg	Sept. 12, 1911	172	17,400

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Pennsylvania (469 offices)—Contd.			
Holtwood	Apr. 11, 1912	12	$967
Homer City	Apr. 1, 1912	78	21,691
Homestead	June 12, 1911	637	218,458
Honesdale	Sept. 15, 1911	3	41
Hopewell	May 1, 1912	2	1,000
Houston	July 1, 1912	4	402
Houtzdale	Nov. 10, 1911	22	6,873
Hummelstown	Apr. 11, 1912	13	4,706
Huntingdon	Aug. 19, 1911	129	28,556
Ickesburg	Apr. 1, 1916	47	1,995
Indiana	Sept. 5, 1911	135	45,149
Irwin	June 19, 1911	212	72,883
Iselin	Apr. 11, 1912	53	14,716
Jamestown	Dec. 18, 1911	15	796
Jeannette	July 15, 1911	97	27,916
Jenkintown	Sept. 8, 1911	7	64
Jersey Shore	Sept. 22, 1911	7	2,197
Jessup	Apr. 11, 1912	7	3,160
Johnsonburg	June 27, 1911	341	100,076
Johnstown	Nov. 4, 1911	286	73,160
Kane	July 5, 1911	92	23,295
Kaylor	Nov. 20, 1911	29	12,736
Kittanning	Sept. 8, 1911	44	13,842
Knox	Jan. 17, 1912	2	19
Kutztown	Dec. 20, 1911	1	1
Lacesville	Jan. 3, 1912	12	960
Lancaster	Oct. 7, 1911	184	32,738
Langhorne	Apr. 11, 1912	4	118
Lansdale	Sept. 19, 1911	11	806
Lansdowne	Sept. 12, 1911	28	1,774
Lansford	July 1, 1911	54	16,844
Latrobe	July 22, 1911	211	70,639
Lawrenceville	Jan. 2, 1912	8	2,164
Lebanon	Oct. 7, 1911	293	107,862
Leechburg	June 26, 1911	217	72,556
Leetsdale	Nov. 21, 1911	34	6,965
Lehighton	Aug. 14, 1911	21	3,722
Lewisburg	Sept. 18, 1911	7	150
Lewistown	Sept. 5, 1911	88	22,765
Ligonier	Dec. 18, 1911	8	578
Lilly	Nov. 8, 1911	2	325
Linesville	Jan. 5, 1912	3	44
Lititz	Sept. 22, 1911	2	280
Liverpool	May 1, 1912	1	40
Lock Haven	Sept. 1, 1911	38	7,343
Lykens	Dec. 6, 1911	20	701
Lyndora	Oct. 26, 1911	185	52,708
McDonald	July 5, 1911	94	27,342
McKeesport	Oct. 28, 1911	1,313	410,131
McKees Rocks	July 5, 1911	1,021	340,101
Madera	Aug. 1, 1912	8	2,283
Mahaffey	Nov. 10, 1911	14	2,530
Mahanoy City	Aug. 21, 1911	37	5,943
Manor	Nov. 20, 1911	2	250
Mansfield	Sept. 22, 1911	6	1,129
Marcus Hook	Nov. 6, 1911	53	9,088
Marianna	....do	97	25,104
Marietta	Sept. 22, 1911	.....	.....
Marion Center	Feb. 1, 1917	4	153
Mars	Nov. 24, 1911	11	1,383
Martinsburg	Jan. 17, 1912	15	472
Masontown	Apr. 11, 1912	190	58,295
Matamoras	Feb. 1, 1917	12	225
Mauch Chunk	Sept 11, 1911	13	392
Meadville	Oct. 14, 1911	200	50,026
Mechanicsburg	Sept. 22, 1911	6	138
Media	Sept. 12, 1911	10	363
Mercer	Sept. 19, 1911	4	486
Mercersburg	Dec. 19, 1911	3	25
Marion Station	Dec. 6, 1911	5	348
Meshoppen	June 10, 1912	4	19
Meyersdale	Aug. 21, 1911	15	3,842
Middleburg	Jan. 15, 1912	2	4
Middletown	Sept. 12, 1911	20	3,412
Pennsylvania (469 offices)—Contd.			
Midland	Apr. 11, 1912	207	$85,300
Midway	....do	7	1,167
Mifflin	Dec. 18, 1911	1	500
Milford	Dec. 4, 1911	22	1,143
Millersburg	Jan. 2, 1912	24	856
Millsboro	July 1, 1912	27	8,420
Milton	Sept. 12, 1911	123	21,382
Minersville	June 19, 1911	140	34,329
Monaca	Apr. 1, 1912	100	28,888
Monessen	June 26, 1911	355	113,043
Monongahela	Aug. 19, 1911	344	108,659
Mount Alto	Dec. 6, 1911	1	6
Montrose	Sept. 18, 1911	14	1,519
Moores	Dec. 22, 1911	21	888
Morrisville	Apr. 11, 1912	19	1,838
Morton	July 1, 1912	22	1,271
Mount Carmel	July 24, 1911	14	3,381
Mount Holly Springs	Apr. 11, 1912	1	52
Mount Jewett	....do	44	6,965
Mount Pleasant	July 22, 1911	303	91,675
Mount Union	Oct. 31, 1911	369	130,588
Muncy	Sept. 18, 1911	6	244
Myerstown	Jan. 2, 1912	10	2,275
Nanticoke	July 10, 1911	26	4,747
Nanty Glo	Apr. 11, 1912	18	3,056
Narberth	....do	6	180
Natrona	Nov. 21, 1911	85	28,810
Nazareth	July 27, 1911	46	16,348
Nesquehoning	Nov. 8, 1911	137	22,731
New Albany	Jan. 15, 1912	5	551
New Alexandria	Oct. 31, 1911	38	10,825
New Bethlehem	Aug. 21, 1911	97	31,168
New Bloomfield	Jan. 19, 1912	8	554
New Brighton	July 15, 1911	157	52,541
New Castle	Nov. 4, 1911	387	112,664
New Kensington	June 27, 1911	499	156,271
New Milford	Dec. 7, 1911	4	720
Newport	....do	8	135
New Salem	Oct. 31, 1911	72	21,023
Newtown	Nov. 23, 1911	17	5,147
Nicholson	Dec. 20, 1911	5	616
Norristown	Sept. 23, 1911	51	6,390
Northampton	July 10, 1911	259	100,995
North East	Aug. 25, 1911	27	4,795
North Girard	Dec. 4, 1911	65	11,472
Northumberland	Apr. 1, 1912	2	21
North Wales	Dec. 6, 1911	1	150
Norwich	Sept. 2, 1913	4	354
Norwood Station	Nov. 1, 1912	25	867
Oakdale	Jan. 15, 1912	10	1,695
Oakmont	Nov. 9, 1911	35	9,027
Ogontz	Nov. 23, 1911	8	563
Oil City	Sept. 23, 1911	33	7,241
Old Forge	Oct. 31, 1911	19	5,218
Olyphant	Aug. 14, 1911	28	6,205
Orwigsburg	Jan. 5, 1912	5	165
Osceola Mills	Nov. 6, 1911	111	20,400
Overbrook	Apr. 11, 1912	15	248
Oxford	Sept. 19, 1911	4	335
Palmerton	Nov. 7, 1911	52	18,614
Palmyra	Sept. 18, 1911	6	1,512
Paoli	Dec. 18, 1911	4	156
Parkers Landing	Nov. 24, 1911	21	6,627
Parnassus	Dec. 4, 1911	3	330
Patton	July 31, 1911	29	8,026
Peckville	Nov. 10, 1911	6	1,805
Pen Argyl	Sept. 5, 1911	13	1,775
Pencoyd	Jan. 3, 1912	29	416
Pennsburg	....do	7	264
Perkasie	Feb. 21, 1912	2	102
Perryopolis	Jan. 19, 1912	2	500
Petersburg	May 1, 1912	1	200
Philadelphia	Sept. 1, 1911	3,652	1,594,765

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[illegible] *postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of [illegible] number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

[illegible]	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.	Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
[illegible] (469 [illegible]—Contd.				*Pennsylvania (469 offices)*—Contd.			
[illegible]	Sept. 5, 1911	$104	$21,860	Strasburg	Apr. 11, 1912	2	$26
[illegible]	July 10, 1911	10	1,292	Stroudsburg	Sept. 5, 1911	8	1,627
[illegible]	Apr. 11, 1912	6	135	Summerville	June 1, 1912	4	119
[illegible]	Nov. 8, 1911	45	10,049	Summithill	Nov. 10, 1911	79	23,966
[illegible]	Sept. 9, 1911	9,415	2,462,822	Sunbury	Sept. 11, 1911	117	23,201
[illegible]	July 13, 1911	69	16,553	Susquehanna	July 29, 1911	69	12,913
Plymouth	July 10, 1911	4	292	Swarthmore	Sept. 18, 1911	7	556
Point Marion	Oct. 25, 1911	44	11,852	Swatara Station	Apr. 1, 1917	5	825
Polk	Jan. 6, 1912	14	1,983	Sykesville	June 1, 1912	7	1,384
Portage	Nov. 8, 1911	61	16,371	Tamaqua	Sept. 19, 1911	23	6,560
Port Allegany	Nov. 22, 1911	68	19,658	Tarentum	Sept. 8, 1911	119	33,397
Port Carbon	Nov. 1, 1912	5	428	Taylor	Nov. 21, 1911	.....	.....
Pottstown	July 14, 1911	67	10,883	Telford	Jan. 4, 1912	1	570
Pottsville	Oct. 21, 1911	84	16,137	Titusville	Sept. 5, 1911	20	4,384
Punxsutawney	Sept. 1, 1911	109	31,618	Towanda	Sept. 19, 1911	28	3,965
Quakertown	Jan. 6, 1912	14	2,402	Tower City	Dec. 6, 1911	4	581
Reading	Oct. 21, 1911	240	51,722	Townville	June 1, 1912	6	428
Reedsville	Jan. 18, 1912	1	20	Trafford	Nov. 8, 1911	41	13,740
Renovo	July 22, 1911	75	14,226	Trevorton	May 1, 1912	8	338
Republic	Apr. 11, 1912	127	43,885	Troy	Sept. 22, 1911	4	49
Reynoldsville	July 31, 1911	54	14,336	Tunkhannock	Dec. 8, 1911	4	1,090
Richfield	July 1, 1912	.....	.....	Tyrone	Apr. 15, 1912	103	27,562
Ridgway	June 27, 1911	53	14,539	Ulysses	Dec. 6, 1911	2	301
Ridley Park	Dec. 7, 1911	13	731	Union City	Sept. 22, 1911	15	1,025
Rimersburg	Nov. 7, 1911	55	17,432	Uniontown	Oct. 28, 1911	816	291,262
Roaring Spring	Dec. 22, 1911	174	25,959	Vandergrift	June 27, 1911	58	19,871
Robertsdale	Apr. 16, 1915	61	13,577	Verona	Nov. 20, 1911	116	39,283
Rochester	Sept. 5, 1911	39	7,601	Vintondale	Nov. 6, 1911	118	47,167
Rockwood	Nov. 10, 1911	8	3,755	Volant	Apr. 11, 1912	15	1,489
Roscoe	....do	1	212	Wampum	Nov. 6, 1911	8	2,147
Rosemont	Sept. 11, 1911	17	1,853	Warren	Sept. 28, 1911	16	1,977
Rossiter	Nov. 9, 1911	117	27,130	Washington	Oct. 21, 1911	80	28,209
Roulette	Apr. 11, 1912	38	7,353	Waterford	Dec. 22, 1911	21	1,860
Royersford	Sept. 11, 1911	15	1,100	Waymart	Feb. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Sagamore	July 1, 1912	55	10,301	Wayne	Sept. 8, 1911	125	6,612
St. Marys	July 24, 1911	151	38,768	Waynesboro	Sept. 1, 1911	6	1,471
Saltsburg	Oct. 25, 1911	186	67,067	Waynesburg	Sept. 15, 1911	3	211
Sandy Lake	Jan. 16, 1912	1	25	Weatherly	Dec. 8, 1911	3	45
Saxton	Nov. 22, 1911	59	14,527	Webster	July 1, 1912	15	3,875
Sayre	Aug. 21, 1911	112	24,729	Weissport	Jan. 16, 1912	5	78
Schuylkill Haven	Apr. 11, 1912	1	5	Wellsboro	Sept. 12, 1911	23	4,401
Schwenkville	Dec. 20, 1911	3	4	West Chester	Sept. 23, 1911	29	5,141
Scottdale	July 24, 1911	30	6,230	Westfield	Apr. 11, 1912	27	4,741
Scranton	Oct. 21, 1911	366	93,610	West Grove	Sept. 12, 1911	12	96
Sewickley	July 31, 1911	83	11,917	West Newton	Apr. 1, 1912	46	13,908
Shamokin	July 10, 1911	58	13,393	West Pittsburg	Oct. 25, 1911	94	28,313
Sharon	Nov. 4, 1911	210	57,155	White Haven	Aug. 15, 1912	7	1,681
Sharon Hill	Jan. 19, 1912	21	485	Wilcox	Nov. 9, 1911	36	10,816
Sharpsville	Sept. 5, 1911	95	33,839	Wilkes-Barre	Sept. 20, 1911	309	89,250
Sheffield	Nov. 6, 1911	24	4,709	Williamsburg	Nov. 20, 1911	37	11,797
Shenandoah	June 27, 1911	300	78,031	Williamsport	Sept. 28, 1911	106	20,948
Shinglehouse	Dec. 4, 1911	4	731	Williamstown	Dec. 6, 1911	16	3,464
Shippensburg	Sept. 22, 1911	4	60	Willow Grove	Jan. 16, 1912	1	1
Simpson	Nov. 22, 1911	1	20	Wilmerding	July 27, 1911	155	49,811
Slatington	July 31, 1911	12	1,001	Wilson	July 1, 1912	9	1,381
Sligo	June 1, 1912	3	430	Windber	July 10, 1911	318	113,620
Slippery Rock	Nov. 21, 1911	2	376	Woodbury	May 1, 1912	1	40
Smethport	Apr. 1, 1912	7	759	Woodlawn	Nov. 9, 1911	737	248,575
Smithfield	Dec. 4, 1911	18	5,290	Wrightsville	Jan. 2, 1912	38	671
Smithton	Oct. 31, 1911	21	4,432	Wyncote	Nov. 23, 1911	6	479
Somerset	Sept. 1, 1911	79	26,492	Yardley	Dec. 19, 1911	8	1,875
South Bethlehem	July 1, 1911	939	302,981	Yatesboro	Nov. 24, 1911	6	727
South Fork	Oct. 25, 1911	131	24,971	Yeagertown	May 1, 1917	22	2,895
Spangler	Oct. 31, 1911	7	2,070	York	Oct. 21, 1911	190	34,649
Spartansburg	Jan. 2, 1912	5	466	Youngwood	Nov. 6, 1911	31	7,048
Springboro	Dec. 5, 1911	4	1,181	Zelienople	Nov. 9, 1911	11	1,655
Spring City	....do	16	903				
Springdale	Nov. 8, 1911	56	17,242	*Porto Rico (49 offices).*			
Spring Grove	Dec. 5, 1911	2	16				
Starjunction	Nov. 10, 1911	120	30,060				
State College	Sept. 22, 1911	8	140	Adjuntas	July 1, 1914	12	1,062
Steelton	June 1, 1911	369	70,658	Aguadilla	Jan. 2, 1914	68	3,632
Stoneboro	Apr. 11, 1912	9	502	Aquas Buenas	June 15, 1917	13	386
Stowe	....do	12	526	Aibonito	July 1, 1914	87	3,424

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Porto Rico (49 offices)—Contd.			
Aguasco	July 1, 1915	28	$1,724
Arecibo	Jan. 2 1914	65	2,479
Arroyo	July 1, 1914	30	2,349
Barceloneta	July 20, 1915	20	911
Bayamon	Jan. 2, 1914	144	5,241
Cabo Rojo	July 1, 1914	1	200
Caguas	Jan. 2, 1914	74	4,695
Camuy	June 1, 1916	9	537
Carolina	July 1, 1915	25	1,096
Cayey	Jan. 2, 1914	111	9,445
Central Aguirre	July 1, 1915	75	5,740
Ciales	July 20, 1915	14	306
Coamo	July 1, 1914	34	3,686
Comerio	Aug. 1, 1916	15	184
Ensenada	June 1, 1916	20	1,709
Fajardo	Jan. 2, 1914	117	7,272
Guanica	July 1, 1914	5	392
Guayama	Jan. 2, 1914	25	1,849
Guayanilla	July 20, 1915	16	300
Gurabo	....do	13	314
Humacao	Jan. 2, 1914	41	4,805
Isabela	July 1, 1914	19	3,439
Jayuya	July 1, 1916	10	752
Juana Diaz	July 1, 1915	33	1,976
Juncos	July 1, 1914	34	1,363
Lares	....do	17	753
Manati	Jan. 2, 1914	70	2,303
Maricao	July 1, 1916	8	191
Mayaguez	Jan. 2, 1914	180	5,932
Naguabo	July 1, 1914	30	2,101
Ponce	Jan. 2, 1914	174	11,269
Quebradillas	Aug. 1, 1916	14	786
Rio Grande	July 1, 1914	34	2,617
Rio Piedras	Jan. 2, 1914	35	1,028
Sabana Grande	July 1, 1914	10	437
San German	Jan. 2, 1914	3	34
San Juan	....do	89	8,836
San Lorenzo	July 1, 1915	37	2,060
Santa Isabel	....do	38	1,070
Utuado	July 1, 1914	33	935
Vega Alta	July 20, 1915	53	1,892
Vega Baja	July 1, 1914	15	629
Vieques	....do	26	1,579
Yabucoa	....do	40	4,630
Yauco	Jan. 2, 1914	15	428
Rhode Island (26 offices).			
Apponaug	Mar. 7, 1912	44	1,895
Arctic	Oct. 7, 1911	72	9,178
Bristol	Jan. 3, 1911	233	19,162
Centerville	July 1, 1912	18	1,759
Crompton	Sept. 2, 1913	32	6,276
East Greenwich	June 19, 1911	133	10,184
Greystone	Apr. 11, 1912	106	14,615
Harrisville	Sept. 2, 1913	42	5,173
Jamestown	Jan. 5, 1912	23	689
Kingston	July 1, 1912	15	309
Manville	Jan. 3, 1912	52	8,788
Narragansett Pier	Apr. 1, 1912	6	309
Newport	Sept. 28, 1911	202	21,686
North Scituate	Mar. 7, 1912	27	1,493
Pawtag	Jan. 2, 1912	67	3,999
Pawtucket	Sept. 20, 1911	1,427	280,526
Peace Dale	Oct. 7, 1911	61	8,364
Phenix	....do	25	2,629
Providence	Sept. 15, 1911	4,548	561,214
River Point	Oct. 7, 1911	67	8,780
Thornton	Mar. 1, 1917	1	1
Wakefield	Oct. 7, 1911	46	3,655
Warren	July 27, 1911	46	3,660
Westerly	May 1, 1911	339	57,045
Wickford	Jan. 6, 1912	6	20
Woonsocket	Sept. 23, 1911	961	96,322
South Carolina (28 offices).			
Aiken	July 13, 1911	9	$376
Anderson	May 1, 1911	4	9
Barnwell	Jan. 12, 1912	.....	.....
Bennettsville	Sept. 11, 1911	2	2
Camden	July 29, 1911	6	463
Charleston	Sept. 30, 1911	122	26,361
Chester	July 31, 1911	2	607
Columbia	Oct. 14, 1911	16	1,926
Darlington	June 19, 1911	1	24
Easley	Oct. 31, 1911	1	1
Florence	Sept. 5, 1911	8	1,083
Georgetown	June 12, 1911	10	2,868
Greenville	Sept. 28, 1911	7	1,313
Laurens	June 27, 1911	4	456
Lexington	Oct. 31, 1911	4	505
Newberry	Jan. 3, 1911	5	9
Orangeburg	June 26, 1911	9	208
Paris Island	Jan. 10, 1916	78	3,768
Rock Hill	June 27, 1911	1	1
Summerville	Oct. 25, 1911	6	74
Sumter	June 1, 1911	6	2,017
Union	July 15, 1911	6	102
South Dakota (66 offices).			
Aberdeen	Sept. 23, 1911	50	$10,501
Arlington	Apr. 11, 1912	4	204
Bellefourche	Sept. 5, 1911	2	101
Blunt	Mar. 7, 1012	2	75
Bonilla	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Britton	Dec. 6, 1911	6	742
Brookings	June 1, 1911	3	14
Bryant	Jan. 15, 1912	3	98
Burke	Feb. 20, 1912	3	20
Canton	June 27, 1911	5	1,186
Castlewood	Jan. 18, 1912	1	100
Claremont	Aug. 1, 1912	3	522
Clark	Oct. 31, 1911	5	1,082
Colman	....do	1	1
Custer	Oct. 25, 1911	4	247
Deadwood	Jan. 3, 1911	23	3,385
De Smet	Apr. 11, 1912	1	3
Doland	Nov. 23, 1911	4	109
Edgemont	Oct. 25, 1911	9	137
Elkton	....do	3	192
Faulkton	Dec. 4, 1911	1	100
Forestburg	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Garretson	Nov. 21, 1911	1	2
Gregory	Oct. 31, 1911	2	431
Groton	Oct. 25, 1911	1	75
Henry	Jan. 19, 1912	1	280
Highmore	Jan. 3, 1912	1	300
Hot Springs	July 24, 1911	41	7,797
Hurley	Jan. 5, 1912	2	2
Huron	July 13, 1911	5	1,960
Irene	May 1, 1912	3	208
Lead	June 19, 1911	42	9,448
Lemmon	June 26, 1911	3	139
Lennox	Oct. 25, 1911	1	3
McIntosh	Feb. 24, 1912	8	2,023
Madison	Sept. 19, 1911	.....	.....
Marion	Oct. 25, 1911	2	1,000
Midland	Jan. 5, 1912	1	1
Milbank	Apr. 1, 1912	2	106
Mitchell	Sept. 8, 1911	3	146
Mobridge	Oct. 25, 1911	30	14,291
Murdo	Mar. 7, 1912	2	200
Newell	Apr. 11, 1912	4	281
Parker	....do	2	2
Philip	Mar. 7, 1912	2	68
Pierre	July 27, 1911	5	291
Rapid City	Sept. 5, 1911	15	1,191
Redfield	July 15, 1911	11	930
Sioux Falls	Sept. 20, 1911	54	16,710

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
South Dakota (66 offices)—Contd.			
Spearfish	Dec. 4, 1911	5	$168
Sturgis	July 29, 1911	8	825
Veblen	Aug. 1, 1912	2	2
Verdon	do	4	400
Vermillion	Sept. 18, 1911	2	39
Wagner	Jan. 4, 1912	4	16
Wall	Feb. 24, 1912	1	1
Warner	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Watertown	Sept. 12, 1911	11	892
Waubay	Oct. 31, 1911		
Webster	July 22, 1911	4	436
Wessington Springs	July 1, 1912	3	50
White Rock	Oct. 31, 1911	10	12
Winner	Mar. 7, 1912	1	1
Wolsey	Apr. 11, 1912	4	149
Woonsocket	do	5	9
Yankton	June 27, 1911	5	250
Tennessee (61 offices).			
Bellbuckle	Jan. 2, 1912	5	578
Bluff City	May 1, 1912	1	20
Bristol	Sept. 28, 1911	13	1,183
Brownsville	June 27, 1911	2	195
Chattanooga	Sept. 15, 1911	72	13,108
Clarksville	May 1, 1911	21	2,943
Cleveland	July 27, 1911	4	85
Clifton	Jan. 10, 1912	2	155
Clinton	Oct. 31, 1911	1	80
Coal Creek	June 1, 1912	7	2,010
Collierville	Oct. 25, 1911	14	904
Columbia	July 14, 1911	3	556
Cookeville	July 1, 1912	9	311
Copperhill	Dec. 6, 1911	8	3,250
Covington	June 27, 1911	5	525
Dayton	Dec. 5, 1911	1	500
Dickson	Oct. 31, 1911	3	225
Dresden	Jan. 6, 1912	2	366
Dyersburg	June 19, 1911	4	105
Erin	Feb. 19, 1912	14	3,333
Erwin	Jan. 4, 1912	1	175
Fayetteville	July 15, 1911	9	197
Gallatin	Sept. 5, 1911	8	827
Greeneville	Sept. 22, 1911	58	4,703
Greenfield	Oct. 31, 1911	1	1,000
Halls	Oct. 25, 1911	3	6
Harriman	Sept. 12, 1911	5	37
Henderson	Feb. 21, 1912	2	22
Hohenwald	Oct. 25, 1911	11	2,066
Humboldt	June 19, 1911	23	2,190
Huntingdon	Oct. 31, 1911	7	730
Jackson	Sept. 22, 1911	30	4,490
Jasper	May 1, 1912	1	200
Jellico	June 1, 1911	8	1,133
Johnson City	Jan. 3, 1911	140	25,410
Knoxville	Sept. 15, 1911	120	19,320
McKenzie	Jan. 19, 1912	20	3,218
Manchester	Dec. 4, 1911	2	280
Martin	Sept. 15, 1911	8	375
Maryville	Aug. 1, 1912	3	22
Mascot	Oct. 7, 1916	98	5,707
Memphis	Aug. 28, 1911	859	164,535
Milan	Feb. 19, 1912	1	100
Nashville	Aug. 28, 1911	150	30,729
Oakdale	Jan. 12, 1912	4	530
Paris	July 24, 1911	13	3,096
Pulaski	Sept. 11, 1911	13	1,229
Ripley	Jan. 9, 1912	1	40
Rockwood	Aug. 1, 1912	2	21
Selmer	June 1, 1912	4	2,500
Sewanee	Jan. 9, 1912	10	847
Shelbyville	Sept. 18, 1911	2	32
Smithville	Jan. 16, 1912	1	1
Sparta	Feb. 23, 1912	5	25
Tennessee (61 offices)—Contd.			
Springfield	Apr. 1, 1912	10	$685
Spring Hill	Dec. 7, 1911	1	600
Tazewell	May 1, 1912	1	2
Tellico Plains	Jan. 18, 1912	2	1,600
Tracy City	Jan. 12, 1912	6	393
Tullahoma	June 27, 1911	2	101
Union City	Sept. 19, 1911	14	752
Texas (259 offices).			
Abilene	Sept. 5, 1911	12	520
Alba	Dec. 8, 1911	2	602
Alpine	Mar. 8, 1912	2	302
Alvarado	Dec. 5, 1911	1	300
Alvin	Apr. 1, 1912	23	3,277
Amarillo	Oct. 28, 1911	22	2,819
Angleton	Oct. 30, 1911	12	2,446
Anson	Feb. 21, 1912	5	1,027
Arlington	Oct. 30, 1911	5	44
Athens	Apr. 1, 1912	11	1,312
Austin	Sept. 28, 1911	90	10,414
Ballinger	Apr. 1, 1912	7	711
Bastrop	Mar. 7, 1912	6	723
Bay City	Sept. 22, 1911	4	99
Beaumont	Oct. 7, 1911	98	12,432
Beckville	June 1, 1912		
Beeville	July 1, 1911	6	287
Ben Franklin	June 1, 1912		
Big Spring	July 27, 1911	24	4,037
Blessing	Mar. 7, 1912	3	400
Blum	do	3	2,700
Boerne	Oct. 30, 1911	10	1,901
Bonham	Sept. 18, 1911	12	174
Bowie	Sept. 12, 1911	21	1,504
Brackettville	Mar. 7, 1912	3	32
Brady	July 3, 1911	35	311
Breckinridge	Mar. 8, 1912	2	100
Brenham	June 19, 1911	25	4,452
Bridgeport	Oct. 30, 1911	8	1,486
Brookshire	Aug. 1, 1912		
Brownsville	Sept. 22, 1911	16	1,303
Brownwood	Sept. 5, 1911	15	1,129
Bryan	July 15, 1911	16	2,325
Caldwell	Mar. 8, 1912	2	7
Cameron	July 27, 1911	16	723
Canadian	Oct. 25, 1911	2	55
Canyon	Nov. 20, 1911	1	8
Carlsbad	Apr. 10, 1914	1	45
Carrizo Springs	Dec. 7, 1911	8	150
Carthage	Mar. 7, 1912	3	1,185
Chico	Mar. 8, 1912	1	50
Childress	Sept. 2, 1913	2	119
Cisco	Sept. 11, 1911	13	2,399
Clarendon	Feb. 21, 1912	6	169
Claude	Mar. 8, 1912	14	58
Cleburne	July 22, 1911	41	5,096
Clifton	Oct. 30, 1911	4	307
Coleman	July 31, 1911	6	164
Colorado	Sept. 19, 1911	2	17
Columbus	Oct. 30, 1911	20	5,186
Comanche	Sept. 19, 1911	2	102
Comfort	Nov. 22, 1911	9	439
Commerce	Apr. 1, 1912	30	4,237
Conroe	Mar. 8, 1912	8	233
Corpus Christi	July 14, 1911	47	3,535
Corsicana	July 29, 1911	20	1,464
Cotulla	Mar. 8, 1912	1	3
Crockett	Apr. 1, 1912	7	1,883
Cross Plains	Nov. 1, 1912	2	4
Crowell	Mar. 8, 1912	6	794
Cuero	July 5, 1911	11	1,994
Cumby	Jan. 6, 1912	4	145
Dalhart	Sept. 19, 1911	8	1,680
Dallas	Aug. 25, 1911	1,673	248,795

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Texas (259 offices)—Continued.			
Dayton	Mar. 8, 1912	2	$150
Decatur	Dec. 21, 1911	6	310
De Leon	Feb. 19, 1912	2	131
Del Rio	June 19, 1911	15	1,022
Denison	July 22, 1911	22	3,094
Denton	Sept. 11, 1911	3	11
Deport	Jan. 4, 1912	1	2
Dickinson	May 1, 1912	4	18
Donna	do	4	655
Dublin	Sept. 11, 1911	9	1,158
Eagle Lake	Nov. 21, 1911	11	130
Eagle Pass	Nov. 20, 1911	42	2,974
El Campo	Oct. 25, 1911	11	356
Eldorado	Mar. 8, 1912	5	7
Electra	Mar. 7, 1912	4	1,150
Elmo	June 1, 1912	1	50
El Paso	Sept. 20, 1911	277	35,093
Ennis	July 22, 1911	5	246
Falfurrias	Nov. 24, 1911	3	189
Fayetteville	Nov. 23, 1911	9	3,051
Flatonia	Nov. 21, 1911	5	703
Floresville	Nov. 24, 1911	4	190
Forney	Dec. 22, 1911	7	1,181
Fort Worth	Oct. 14, 1911	325	68,494
Fowlerton	Sept. 2, 1913	1	50
Fredericksburg	Feb. 19, 1912	9	146
Gamesville	Sept. 1, 1911	39	6,525
Galveston	Aug. 28, 1911	220	38,468
Ganado	Feb. 23, 1912	3	12
Garland	Jan. 4, 1912	4	141
Gatesville	Oct. 30, 1911	7	141
Georgetown	June 26, 1911	20	1,031
Glen Rose	July 1, 1912	3	404
Gonzales	Sept. 5, 1911	30	1,043
Graham	Mar. 7, 1912	4	76
Grand Saline	Nov. 24, 1911	20	2,099
Granger	Nov. 20, 1911	6	445
Greenville	Sept. 15, 1911	8	1,024
Groesbeck	Oct. 30, 1911	5	1,487
Groveton	Jan. 2, 1912	6	1,229
Hallettsville	Oct. 25, 1911	8	1,023
Hamilton	Oct. 30, 1911	4	24
Hamlin	Nov. 23, 1911	11	431
Haskell	Dec. 8, 1911	2	101
Hearne	Oct. 30, 1911	2	10
Henderson	Mar. 8, 1912	3	502
Henrietta	July 24, 1911	6	427
Hereford	Sept. 18, 1911	1	13
Hillsboro	Sept. 11, 1911	9	4,504
Hitchcock	Mar. 8, 1912	9	465
Hondo	Nov. 21, 1911	11	871
Honey Grove	Apr. 1, 1912	11	372
Houston	Sept. 20, 1911	515	91,327
Hubbard	Oct. 30, 1911	1	59
Humble	Dec. 7, 1911	12	595
Huntsville	Sept. 22, 1911	20	1,539
Italy	Jan. 16, 1912	5	564
Ivanhoe	Dec. 6, 1911	1	25
Jacksboro	Mar. 8, 1912	4	24
Jacksonville	Sept. 18, 1911	30	6,948
Jefferson	Nov. 24, 1911	30	5,008
Jermyn	Aug. 1, 1912	1	27
Junction	Mar. 8, 1912	3	123
Kerrville	Oct. 25, 1911	12	347
Kildare	Jan. 6, 1912	2	401
Kilgore	Feb. 20, 1912	1	5
Kingsville	Apr. 1, 1912	9	588
Kosse	Mar. 7, 1912	3	203
Lacoma	do	2	31
La Grange	Aug. 19, 1911	16	1,987
Lampasas	Sept. 1, 1911	12	2,047
Lancaster	Feb. 20, 1912	4	683
La Porte	Oct. 30, 1911	17	1,818
Laredo	Sept. 5, 1911	45	3,919
Texas (259 offices)—Continued.			
Livingston	Nov. 20, 1911	3	$131
Llano	Dec. 4, 1911	4	594
Lockhart	Sept. 5, 1911	3	29
Longview	Sept. 19, 1911	6	1,067
Lovelady	Dec. 6, 1911	2	73
Lubbock	Apr. 1, 1912	4	21
Lufkin	Sept. 8, 1911	9	1,609
McGregor	Dec. 18, 1911	5	311
McKinney	Sept. 15, 1911	5	261
Mabank	Mar. 8, 1912	4	158
Manor	Nov. 23, 1911	3	34
Marble Falls	Feb. 20, 1912	9	230
Marfa	Mar. 8, 1912	9	414
Marlin	Sept. 5, 1911	10	1,086
Marshall	do	9	1,365
Mart	Sept. 15, 1911	18	1,835
Mason	Mar. 8, 1912		
Maxwell	May 1, 1912	2	13
Meridian	Mar. 7, 1912	2	152
Mesquite	Jan. 17, 1912	4	216
Mexia	Sept. 18, 1911	6	19
Midland	Apr. 1, 1912	1	7
Milford	Dec. 7, 1911	6	258
Mineola	Oct. 30, 1911	2	110
Mineral Wells	Sept. 12, 1911	21	696
Mission	Dec. 5, 1911	7	657
Moulton	Nov. 22, 1911	11	1,393
Mount Vernon	Mar. 8, 1912	2	28
Munday	Mar. 7, 1912	2	28
Nacogdoches	June 27, 1911	6	289
Navasota	Sept. 19, 1911	7	681
New Braunfels	July 13, 1911	33	1,260
Olney	Dec. 19, 1911	3	709
Orange	Sept. 8, 1911	4	611
Paducah	Mar. 7, 1912	1	300
Palacios	do	6	353
Palestine	July 3, 1911	55	8,630
Paris	Sept. 5, 1911	21	2,562
Pearsall	Feb. 23, 1912	4	226
Pecos	Apr. 1, 1912	1	1
Pilot Point	Apr. 12, 1912	11	239
Plainview	Aug. 21, 1911	5	397
Pleasanton	May 1, 1912	7	78
Port Arthur	Jan. 3, 1911	96	12,125
Port Lavaca	Nov. 22, 1911	2	3
Post	Mar. 8, 1912	8	664
Putnam	July 1, 1912	2	52
Quanah	Sept. 12, 1911	9	333
Ranger	Mar. 7, 1912	9	148
Ratcliff	June 1, 1912	2	40
Remlig	Mar. 1, 1917		
Richmond	Apr. 12, 1912	1	30
Riesel	July 1, 1912	1	1
Riogrande	May 1, 1912	17	592
Rochester	Aug. 1, 1912	1	1
Rockdale	Apr. 1, 1912	12	1,492
Rockport	Mar. 8, 1912	1	550
Rockwall	Jan. 16, 1912	10	1,340
Rosebud	Oct. 30, 1911	5	89
Rosenberg	Feb. 23, 1912	3	284
Rowena	July 1, 1912	3	21
Runge	Oct. 30, 1911	4	209
Rusk	Dec. 4, 1911	14	1,377
Sabinal	Oct. 30, 1911	9	225
San Angelo	June 27, 1911	13	568
San Antonio	Oct. 21, 1911	1,173	182,902
San Benito	Mar. 8, 1912	6	911
Sanderson	July 1, 1912	3	112
San Diego	Nov. 20, 1911	1	5
San Marcos	Sept. 8, 1911	28	7,817
San Saba	Feb. 19, 1912	2	401
Saratoga	Mar. 7, 1912	9	1,668
Savoy	June 1, 1912	1	1
Schulenburg	Nov. 22, 1911	44	7,667

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TABLE 6.—Offices receiving postal savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Texas (87 offices)—Continued.			
[illegible]	Sept. [illegible], 1911	11	[illegible]
[illegible]	Feb. 24, 1912	4	3694
[illegible]	May 1, 1913	4	15
[illegible]	Sept. 23, 1911	9	655
[illegible]	Oct. 25, 1911	7	305
[illegible]	do	12	101
[illegible]	Feb. 24, 1912	2	732
[illegible]	Oct. 30, 1911	3	110
[illegible]	Sept. 22, 1911	1	1,070
[illegible]	Dec. 6, 1911	1	1
[illegible]	Feb. 23, 1912	6	1
[illegible]	July 31, 1911	11	1,505
Stafford	Feb. 24, 1912	3	485
Stephenville	Sept. 22, 1911	4	905
Strawn	Oct. 25, 1911	16	824
Sulphur Springs	Sept. 22, 1911	8	5,960
Sweet Water	Sept. 8, 1911	7	938
Taylor	July 24, 1911	26	452
Teague	Nov. 24, 1911	15	2,169
Temple	May 1, 1911	10	2,103
Terrell	Sept. 22, 1911	7	267
Texas City	Apr. 12, 1912	23	109
Thorndale	Nov. 20, 1911	5	3,121
Thornton	Mar. 8, 1912	2	527
Thurber	Apr. 12, 1912	193	800
Trent	July 1, 1912	1	55,771
Tyler	Sept. 12, 1911	95	200
Uvalde	Sept. 15, 1911	2	19,100
Valley View	July 1, 1912	2	171
Vernon	Sept. 18, 1911	5	115
Victoria	June 12, 1911	40	26
Waco	Oct. 7, 1911	123	4,051
Waxahachie	Sept. 15, 1911	12	16,479
Weatherford	Sept. 8, 1911	31	502
Weir	Oct. 25, 1911	17	1,009
Wellborn	Aug. 1, 1912	2	2,958
Wharton	Oct. 25, 1911	3	113
Whitesboro	Jan. 2, 1912	3	161
Whitewright	Dec. 18, 1911	4	19
Whitney	Mar. 7, 1912	3	46
Wichita Falls	Sept. 5, 1911	25	20
Winnsboro	Oct. 30, 1911	1	1,834
Winters	Dec. 19, 1911	6	100
Woodville	Dec. 6, 1911	4	256
Wortham	Mar. 7, 1912	1	1,134
Yoakum	July 29, 1911	16	100
Yorkville	Oct. 30, 1911	3	1,178
Utah (9 offices).			56
American Fork	Oct. 30, 1911	2	
Beaver	Jan. 18, 1912	4	81
Bingham Canyon	May 1, 1911	296	28
Castle Gate	Nov. 1, 1913	33	118,541
Cedar City	Mar. 8, 1912	2	11,250
Coalville	Feb. 21, 1912	1	170
Eureka	Oct. 25, 1911	125	1
Garfield	Sept. 2, 1913	27	26,341
Greenville	Oct. 30, 1911	24	12,556
Helper	Jan. 15, 1912	3	5,526
Hyrum	Feb. 20, 1912	62	107
Logan	June 1, 1911	7	25,368
Moab	Mar. 8, 1912	10	101
Richfield	Oct. 25, 1911	31	1,113
Salt Lake City	Jan. 16, 1912	7	9,638
Spanish Fork	Dec. 21, 1911	3	2,440
Sunnyside	Dec. 20, 1911	1	960
Tooele	Aug. 28, 1911	117	1
Vernal	Dec. 18, 1911	98	23,099
Vermont (46 offices).			
Barre	June 1, 1912	2	31,172
Bellows Falls	Oct. 30, 1911	3	10
Bennington	Oct. 25, 1911	31	250
Bethel	Jan. 3, 1911	55	11,985
Brandon	Dec. 19, 1911	1	3,363
Brattleboro	Feb. 19, 1912	4	20
Bristol	Aug. 19, 1911	13	1,084
Burlington	Jan. 19, 1912	1	23,000
Charlotte	Sept. 20, 1911	48	9,627
Enosburg Falls	Nov. 1, 1913	1	2
Essex Junction	Feb. 19, 1912	3	302
Fair Haven	Oct. 30, 1911	7	468
Florence	Apr. 1, 1912	11	2,274
Hardwick	Dec. 18, 1911	1	2
Ludlow	July 24, 1911	15	4,292
Lyndonville	Jan. 16, 1912	5	728
Manchester	July 1, 1911	7	146
Manchester Center	Jan. 2, 1912	4	22
Middlebury	May 1, 1912	2	26
Milton	July 29, 1911	7	784
Montpelier	Oct. 30, 1911	2	21
Morrisville	Mar. 3, 1911	32	5,071
Newport	Aug. 26, 1911	2	402
Northfield	June 27, 1911	1	1
Plainfield	July 27, 1911	13	1,762
Poultney	Feb. 1, 1917	7	281
Proctor	Oct. 25, 1911	1	60
Randolph	June 12, 1911	7	764
Readsboro	July 3, 1911	7	82
Rochester	Oct. 25, 1911	110	19,173
Rutland	Oct. 30, 1911	3	250
St. Albans	Oct. 14, 1911	13	1,814
St. Johnsbury	July 31, 1911	15	1,819
Saxtons River	June 19, 1911	6	121
South Royalton	Feb. 20, 1912	1	5
Springfield	Apr. 12, 1912	2	58
Stowe	July 13, 1911	16	1,407
Swanton	Feb. 24, 1912	1	1
Vergennes	Apr. 1, 1912	9	382
Wallingford	Jan. 4, 1912	7	64
Waterbury	Oct. 25, 1911	9	378
West Pawlet	Dec. 22, 1911	2	350
White River Junction	Dec. 21, 1911	3	538
Wilmington	July 31, 1911	9	159
Windsor	Dec. 19, 1911	6	545
Woodstock	Aug. 19, 1911	4	540
Virginia (90 offices).	Aug. 25, 1911	26	1,428
Abingdon	Sept. 18, 1911	7	517
Alexandria	May 1, 1911	84	9,709
Arvonia	June 1, 1912	5	571
Ashland	Oct. 7, 1911	2	860
Bassetts	May 1, 1912	1	380
Bedford	July 3, 1911	10	1,576
Big Stone Gap	July 1, 1912	14	3,351
Boydton	Oct. 13, 1911	2	135
Broadway	June 1, 1917	1	25
Charlotte Court House	Oct. 17, 1911	6	597
Charlottesville	Sept. 23, 1911	39	3,024
Cheriton	May 1, 1912	7	43
Chincoteague Island	Jan. 9, 1912	8	1,064

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Virginia (90 offices)—Continued.			
Christiansburg	Jan. 10, 1912	1	$135
City Point	May 1, 1916	15	1,614
Claremont	May 1, 1912	9	963
Clarksville	Oct. 7, 1911	1	1
Clifton Forge	Jan. 3, 1911	10	724
Coeburn	Jan. 6, 1912	6	619
Covington	Sept. 2, 1913	2	93
Culpeper	July 5, 1911	17	1,622
Damascus	May 1, 1912	1	100
Dante	Dec. 4, 1911	70	20,983
Danville	Sept. 2, 1913	4	457
Dayton	Jan. 12, 1912	1	100
Dublin	Feb. 20, 1912	1	200
Edinburg	Oct. 17, 1911	13	1,194
Fairfax	Jan. 5, 1912	1	5
Falls Church	Apr. 12, 1912	1	400
Farmville	July 24, 1911	1	32
Floyd	Dec. 5, 1911	3	30
Fortress Monroe	July 29, 1911	47	4,828
Fredericksburg	June 27, 1911	22	3,115
Front Royal	July 1, 1912	6	1,237
Gate City	Jan. 19, 1912	6	65
Glenallen	Oct. 14, 1911	6	265
Gordonsville	Oct. 7, 1911	18	1,510
Hampton	July 29, 1911	17	2,239
Harrisonburg	Aug. 19, 1911	1	500
Herndon	Oct. 7, 1911	5	612
Hopewell	May 1, 1916	622	143,384
Hot Springs	July 29, 1911	27	7,322
Ivanhoe	June 1, 1912	2	440
Keysville	Oct. 7, 1911	8	729
Lawrenceville	Jan. 8, 1912	1	40
Leesburg	Sept. 5, 1911	3	56
Lexington	July 31, 1911	2	6
Luray	Oct. 13, 1911	1	27
Lynchburg	Oct. 21, 1911	4	691
Manassas	Nov. 20, 1911	3	61
Montross	June 1, 1912	1	150
Mount Jackson	Jan. 3, 1912	8	589
National Soldiers' Home	Jan. 8, 1912	37	2,890
New Market	Oct. 13, 1911	6	132
Newport News	Sept. 20, 1911	133	29,903
Norfolk	Aug. 25, 1911	808	143,326
North Tazewell	June 10, 1912	4	1,355
Norton	July 1, 1912	6	301
Onancock	Jan. 4, 1912	7	602
Orange	Nov. 23, 1911	1	190
Petersburg	Sept. 28, 1911	211	65,890
Phoebus	Dec. 6, 1011	27	7,161
Pocahontas	Nov. 24, 1911	48	28,051
Portsmouth	Oct. 14, 1911	620	61,843
Pulaski	June 26, 1911	13	1,142
Radford	Oct. 7, 1911	3	211
Reedville	July 1, 1912	1	250
Richlands	do	2	6
Richmond	Sept. 30, 1911	168	34,705
Ridgeway	May 1, 1912	1	1
Roanoke	Oct. 14, 1911	22	6,258
Salem	Sept. 15, 1911	3	501
Saltville	Apr. 1, 1912	16	2,377
Scottsburg	May 1, 1912	2	15
Scottsville	Jan. 16, 1912	3	178
Sharps	June 1, 1912	1	25
Smithfield	Oct. 7, 1911	4	265
South Boston	Aug. 26, 1911	2	118
Staunton	June 1, 1911	4	113
Suffolk	June 12, 1911	4	29
Tazewell	Jan. 11, 1912	3	571
Toms Creek	Oct. 14, 1911	20	4,924
Vienna	Apr. 12, 1912	5	55
Warrenton	June 27, 1911	3	627
Westpoint	Oct. 16, 1911	5	812
Virginia (90 offices)—Continued.			
Williamsburg	Dec. 7, 1911	13	$242
Winchester	July 31, 1911	3	59
Wise	Oct. 7, 1911	5	431
Woodstock	Oct. 16, 1911	4	141
Wytheville	Sept. 8, 1911	12	195
Washington (144 offices).			
Aberdeen	June 19, 1911	782	245,296
Anacortes	June 27, 1911	149	26,638
Arlington	Dec. 18, 1911	16	1,920
Asotin	Mar. 8, 1812	7	206
Auburn	Dec. 19, 1911	54	12,328
Bellingham	Oct. 14, 1911	801	163,772
Black Diamond	Apr. 12, 1912	91	27,483
Blaine	Jan. 15, 1912	65	12,829
Bothell	July 1, 1912	1	630
Bremerton	June 27, 1911	398	73,238
Brewster	July 1, 1912	4	951
Buckley	Oct. 26, 1911	41	12,396
Burlington	Dec. 21, 1911	17	4,345
Camas	Mar. 8, 1912	72	23,010
Cashmere	Jan. 18, 1912	18	4,500
Castlerock	Jan. 16, 1912	16	2,543
Cathlamet	June 1, 1912	9	1,905
Centralia	July 1, 1911	647	117,320
Chehalis	June 26, 1911	123	39,194
Chelan	Mar. 8, 1912	6	419
Cheney	Jan. 4, 1912	10	453
Chewelah	Apr. 12, 1912	8	2,297
Chinock	July 15, 1914	26	1,369
Clarkston	Mar. 8, 1912	4	10
Cle Elum	Oct. 26, 1911	117	39,138
Clearlake	Feb. 1, 1917	11	1,738
Colfax	July 3, 1911	10	194
Colville	July 5, 1911	21	1,694
Concrete	Apr. 12, 1912	47	18,467
Cosmopolis	Oct. 26, 1911	58	14,392
Coupeville	July 1, 1912	1	40
Dayton	Feb. 23, 1912	9	172
Deer Park	Mar. 8, 1912	17	1,499
East Stanwood	Mar. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Eatonville	June 1, 1912	38	9,193
Edison	July 1, 1912	.....	.....
Edmonds	Jan. 19, 1912	20	4,071
Ellensburg	June 19, 1911	61	10,550
Elma	Jan. 3, 1912	41	9,018
Enumclaw	Mar. 8, 1912	23	12,354
Ephrata	do	13	2,459
Everett	Oct. 7, 1911	594	136,119
Farmington	Mar. 8, 1912	7	744
Ferndale	Jan. 17, 1912	17	3,773
Friday Harbor	Mar. 8, 1912	4	354
Goldendale	Feb. 23, 1912	2	130
Granger	Mar. 8, 1912	7	110
Granite Falls	do	28	7,762
Hanford	May 1, 1912	1	150
Hoquiam	May 1, 1911	265	88,814
Hunters	July 1, 1912	1	3
Ilwaco	June 1, 1912	39	7,299
Ione	Feb. 21, 1912	7	787
Irondale	July 1, 1912	6	1,480
Issaquah	do	6	1,556
Kalama	Oct. 26, 1911	72	11,799
Kelso	do	27	6,841
Kennewick	Apr. 1, 1912	10	1,741
Kent	Oct. 26, 1911	24	3,946
La Center	June 1, 1912	15	1,886
La Conner	Jan. 5, 1912	32	10,260
Leavenworth	Oct. 26, 1911	13	1,554
Lind	Dec. 22, 1911	8	1,274
Lyle	June 1, 1912	11	1,132

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[illegible] *postal savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of [illegible] of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
[illegible]			
[illegible]	Jan. 17, 1912	27	$4,492
[illegible]	Oct. 26, 1911	10	2,033
[illegible]	July 1, 1912	4	1,408
[illegible]	Mar. 8, 1912	26	6,498
[illegible]	do	12	663
[illegible]	Dec. 18, 1911	23	4,546
[illegible]	June 27, 1911	36	16,076
[illegible] Vernon	do	56	6,996
[illegible]	Jan. 2, 1917	32	1,633
[illegible]	Mar. 8, 1912	16	4,614
[illegible]	Dec. 22, 1911	52	9,193
[illegible]	Sept. 28, 1911	84	12,564
[illegible]	July 1, 1912	10	2,491
[illegible]	do	16	3,228
[illegible]	Jan. 19, 1912	1	500
[illegible]	Mar. 8, 1912	5	29
[illegible]	Jan. 3, 1911	302	61,685
[illegible]	Apr. 12, 1912	10	1,226
[illegible]	Jan. 2, 1912	69	16,504
[illegible]	July 1, 1912	7	3,186
[illegible]	Dec. 20, 1911	2	220
[illegible]	Apr. 1, 1912	31	6,072
[illegible]	July 1, 1912	7	2,088
[illegible]	Mar. 1, 1917	3	620
[illegible]	Feb. 21, 1912	23	3,787
Port Angeles	Mar. 8, 1912	70	16,111
Port Orchard	do	70	13,993
Port Townsend	June 27, 1911	83	14,632
[illegible]	July 1, 1912	5	587
[illegible]	July 3, 1911	7	1,383
Pullman	July 5, 1911	14	2,694
[illegible]	do	53	12,330
[illegible]	Mar. 8, 1912		
Raymond	Apr. 1, 1912	267	66,530
Renton	Oct. 26, 1911	108	26,449
Republic	Jan. 15, 1912	82	11,942
Ritzville	Apr. 12, 1912	15	2,942
Roslyn	July 1, 1911	3	421
Rosalia	Apr. 12, 1912	2	42
Roseburg	Feb. 23, 1912	5	571
Rosalia	Feb. 20, 1912	1	40
Ruston	Oct. 26, 1911	450	181,157
Seattle	Sept. 9, 1911	4,830	1,134,844
Sedro Woolley	July 13, 1911	64	14,930
Sequim	July 1, 1912	4	1,165
Shelton	Feb. 20, 1912	16	1,601
Sheldon	June 1, 1912	18	5,722
Snohomish	July 5, 1911	51	6,989
South Bend	June 26, 1911	118	35,002
Spokane	Oct. 7, 1911	892	176,626
Spokane	Feb. 19, 1912	6	386
Springdale	July 1, 1912	2	6
Stanwood	Jan. 18, 1912	17	2,143
Stevenson	Dec. 19, 1911	13	4,086
Stevenson	June 1, 1912	25	6,355
Sultan	Apr. 12, 1912	12	3,209
Sumner	Dec. 20, 1911	29	5,095
Sumner	Feb. 20, 1912	12	1,900
Sunnyside	July 14, 1911	5	427
Tacoma	Sept. 20, 1911	3,081	801,460
Tacoma	Apr. 12, 1912	12	4,510
Tacoma	Mar. 8, 1912	89	17,503
Tekoa	July 1, 1912	2	401
Tonasket	Apr. 1, 1912	16	2,608
[illegible]	July 1, 1912	4	330
Vancouver	June 1, 1911	405	88,818
Vashon	July 1, 1912	9	561
Walla Walla	Mar. 8, 1912	5	582
Walla Walla	Sept. 23, 1911	74	12,905
Warden	July 1, 1912	1	14
Waterville	Mar. 8, 1912	7	1,410
Waterville	Feb. 24, 1912	3	312
Wenatchee	June 12, 1911	72	20,148
Winta salmon	Jan. 6, 1912	9	1,521

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Washington (144 offices)—Contd.			
Wilbur	Feb. 24, 1912	4	$119
Wilkeson	June 1, 1912	48	18,155
Winlock	Dec. 21, 1911	57	13,754
Woodland	Feb. 19, 1912	13	2,061
Yacolt	June 1, 1912	24	4,883
Zillah	Sept. 2, 1913	2	352
West Virginia (72 offices).			
Ansted	May 1, 1912	3	1,130
Beckley	Nov. 22, 1911	6	711
Bluefield	July 29, 1911	13	1,529
Boomer	Nov. 1, 1913	10	1,521
Bramwell	Jan. 9, 1912	9	481
Bridgeport	Mar. 8, 1912	4	616
Buckhannon	July 31, 1911	17	5,822
Burnsville	Jan. 5, 1912	4	1,205
Cameron	Jan. 4, 1912	2	47
Ceredo	May 1, 1912	1	54
Charleston	Sept. 20, 1911	44	9,209
Charles Town	July 5, 1911	12	375
Chester	Oct. 26, 1911	35	4,348
Clarksburg	Sept. 20, 1911	53	13,742
Coalwood	Feb. 1, 1917	8	509
Davis	Oct. 26, 1911	16	1,398
Elkins	July 22, 1911	10	1,471
Fairmont	Oct. 21, 1911	144	44,217
Fayetteville	Dec. 7, 1911	7	787
Follansbee	Dec. 4, 1911	57	12,385
Gary	Oct. 26, 1911	13	2,662
Gassaway	Jan. 2, 1912	1	125
Glen Jean	Jan. 3, 1912	7	719
Grafton	Jan. 3, 1911	57	12,976
Grant Town	Dec. 20, 1916	29	5,310
Harpers Ferry	Jan. 5, 1912	6	787
Holden	Oct. 26, 1911	120	32,537
Huntington	Sept. 23, 1911	36	8,236
Keyser	June 27, 1911	24	3,113
Keystone	Oct. 26, 1911	4	407
Kimball	Jan. 3, 1912	2	340
Logan	Jan. 8, 1912	60	20,480
Lost Creek	Mar. 1, 1917		
McMechen	Apr. 12, 1912	30	7,115
Mabscott	Feb. 1, 1917		
Mannington	June 26, 1911	3	429
Marlington	Nov. 21, 1911	3	523
Martinsburg	June 27, 1911	10	1,412
Matoaka	May 1, 1912	4	8407
Montgomery	July 1, 1912	9	3,320
Morgantown	Sept. 19, 1911	102	35,362
Moundsville	July 3, 1911	24	8,127
Newburg	Jan. 12, 1912	5	1,605
New Cumberland	Mar. 8, 1912	4	379
Newell	Jan. 9, 1912	6	1,054
Northfork	Dec. 6, 1911	5	1,460
Oak Hill	Mar. 8, 1912	4	975
Parkersburg	Sept. 28, 1911	10	1,439
Pennsboro	Apr. 12, 1912	5	1,796
Piedmont	Apr. 1, 1912	4	1,374
Point Pleasant	Jan. 10, 1912	9	767
Princeton	Apr. 12, 1912	1	30
Richwood	July 14, 1911	18	7,868
Ronceverte	Jan. 4, 1912	2	140
Rowlesburg	Oct. 26, 1911	32	8,953
St. Albans	Jan. 16, 1912	7	2,285
St. Marys	Feb. 23, 1912	2	410
Sistersville	July 1, 1911	13	4,656
Smithfield	Nov. 20, 1911	3	37
Terra Alta	Nov. 23, 1911	3	206
Thomas	Oct. 26, 1911	25	8,738
Tunnelton	do	6	1,479
Vivian	Jan. 11, 1912	10	2,180

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
West Virginia (72 offices)—Contd.			
Webster Springs	Jan. 18, 1912	1	$50
Weirton	July 1, 1912	148	45,228
Welch	Oct. 26, 1911	4	270
Wellsburg	May 1, 1911	9	1,520
Weston	July 5, 1911	6	161
Wheeling	Oct. 14, 1911	215	69,023
White Sulphur Springs	Feb. 20, 1912	27	6,616
Williamson	July 29, 1911	5	2,820
Wisconsin (210 offices).			
Abbotsford	Apr. 12, 1912	3	390
Alma	Feb. 19, 1912	9	1,500
Almena	Aug. 1, 1912	7	77
Amherst	Apr. 12, 1912	2	126
Antigo	June 26, 1911	22	1,939
Appleton	Sept. 23, 1911	23	4,347
Arcadia	Apr. 12, 1912	3	1,150
Ashland	May 1, 1911	228	47,953
Athens	Apr. 12, 1912	4	45
Augusta	Oct. 26, 1911	1	200
Baraboo	Apr. 1, 1912	14	2,733
Barron	Apr. 12, 1912	2	304
Bayfield	do	17	3,136
Beaver Dam	June 1, 1911	28	5,865
Belleville	Oct. 26, 1911	1	5
Beloit	Oct. 21, 1911	246	77,447
Benton	June 1, 1912	131	53,537
Berlin	July 15, 1911	12	1,929
Black River Falls	Aug. 15, 1912	3	30
Blair	Apr. 12, 1912	1	50
Bloomer	Jan. 4, 1912	6	150
Boyceville	Aug. 1, 1912	1	13
Brillion	Dec. 5, 1911	5	552
Brooklyn	May 1, 1912	3	97
Bruce	Feb. 20, 1912	4	105
Burlington	Sept. 5, 1911	9	2,339
Butternut	Jan. 15, 1912	25	3,895
Cadott	Apr. 12, 1912	1	100
Campbellsport	do	1	105
Cedar Grove	July 1, 1912	3	251
Chetek	Dec. 19, 1911	5	1,004
Chilton	Feb. 19, 1912	1	100
Chippewa Falls	June 19, 1911	83	10,941
Clayton	Aug. 1, 1912	8	345
Clear Lake	Feb. 24, 1912	9	1,002
Colby	Jan. 17, 1912	1	4
Coleman	Aug. 1, 1912	6	641
Colfax	Dec. 6, 1911	6	916
Columbus	July 10, 1911	.....	.....
Cornell	Nov. 1, 1913	9	2,161
Crandon	Oct. 26, 1911	19	3,867
Crivitz	June 19, 1911	70	18,894
Cumberland	Dec. 5, 1911	4	37
Darlington	Oct. 26, 1911	3	60
Delavan	July 24, 1911	6	1,955
De Pere	Sept. 15, 1911	5	1,612
Dodgeville	Oct. 26, 1911	1	1
Dorchester	Apr. 12, 1912	5	138
Earle River	Jan. 16, 1912	7	122
Eau Claire	Sept. 23, 1911	88	13,701
Edgerton	July 29, 1911	1	50
Elva	Aug. 1, 1912	4	23
Elkhorn	Sept. 8, 1911	8	119
Elmworth	Jan. 18, 1912	3	325
Elroy	Apr. 12, 1912	1	25
Evansville	Sept. 22, 1911	15	1,669
Fairchild	Apr. 12, 1912	8	226
Fall Creek	Aug. 1, 1912	6	459
Fennimore	Jan. 18, 1912	1	310
Florence	Apr. 12, 1912	3	157
Wisconsin (210 offices)—Contd.			
Fond du Lac	Nov. 4, 1911	56	$14,096
Fort Atkinson	July 29, 1911	16	1,066
Fountain City	Dec. 22, 1911	6	542
Genoa Junction	Oct. 26, 1911	28	1,994
Gillett	Jan. 19, 1912	3	11
Glenwood City	Dec. 21, 1911	3	73
Glidden	Nov. 22, 1911	7	1,043
Grand Rapids	July 5, 1911	6	832
Grantsburg	Jan. 3, 1912	3	201
Green Bay	Sept. 28, 1911	78	12,527
Hartford	June 27, 1911	72	20,542
Hayward	Apr. 12, [illegible]	2	[illegible]
Hazel Green	June [illegible]	11	2,386
Hilbert	Jan. 16, 1912	5	309
Hillsboro	Apr. 12, 1912	3	107
Horicon	do	18	6,520
Hortonville	Jan. 19, 1912	5	381
Hudson	July 14, 1911	56	4,112
Hurley	Nov. 20, 1911	385	111,382
Iron River	Dec. 6, 1911	5	405
Janesville	Sept. 23, 1911	59	5,421
Johnson Creek	Jan. 18, 1912	5	118
Juneau	Apr. 12, 1912	2	575
Kenosha	Mar. 1, 1912	262	58,543
Kiel	Jan. 17, 1912	2	315
Kilbourn	Dec. 21, 1911	7	1,625
La Crosse	Sept. 20, 1911	65	16,892
Ladysmith	Dec. 4, 1911	9	1,408
Lake Geneva	Apr. 1, 1912	21	3,772
Lakemills	Dec. 8, 1911	10	902
Lake Nebagamon	Aug. 1, 1912	11	1,398
Lancaster	Apr. 1, 1912	1	200
Livingston	June 1, 1912	71	31,821
Madison	Sept. 30, 1911	86	14,186
Maiden Rock	Feb. 24, 1912	1	50
Manawa	Apr. 12, 1912	8	175
Manitowoc	Jan. 3, 1911	218	35,370
Marathon	Jan. 19, 1912	2	277
Marinette	July 1, 1911	16	880
Markesan	Dec. 20, 1011	4	11
Marshall	June 1, 1912	4	245
Mattoon	Apr. 12, 1912	4	23
Mauston	do	12	251
Mayville	Sept. 3, 1912	17	5,935
Mazomanie	Apr. 12, 1912	6	420
Medford	Apr. 1, 1912	23	2,111
Mellen	Nov. 21, 1911	42	6,846
Melrose	Aug. 1, 1912	1	400
Menasha	Sept. 8, 1911	3	485
Menomonee Falls	Dec. 7, 1911	3	49
Menomonie	July 14, 1911	11	1,401
Merrill	June 26, 1911	15	1,954
Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1911	5,478	1,377,162
Minocqua	Aug. 1, 1912	1	13
Mondovi	Apr. 12, 1912	33	777
Monroe	July 22, 1911	12	555
Montello	Feb 23, 1912	3	325
Monticello	Feb. 20, 1912	3	310
Mosinee	Apr. 12, 1912	5	307
Mountain	Feb. 2, 1914	12	110
Mount Horeb	Jan. 4, 1912	5	7
Mukwonago	Jan. 2, 1912	4	656
National Home	Jan. 6, 1912	89	10,989
Necedah	Apr. 12, 1912	17	4,672
Neenah	Sept. 8, 1911	4	841
Neillsville	Sept. 18, 1911	4	2,800
New Auburn	Aug. 1, 1912	1	7
New Holstein	Oct. 26, 1911	11	985
New Lisbon	Apr. 12, 1912	7	1,055
New London	July 5, 1911	13	1,520
New Richmond	July 29, 1911	10	1,627
Niagara	Nov. 22, 1911	115	12,743
North Milwaukee	Apr. 1, 1912	12	332

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TABLE 6.—*Offices receiving postal-savings deposits on June 30, 1917, with the date of opening, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit*—Continued.

Office.	Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount on deposit.
Wisconsin (210 offices)—Contd.			
Oconomowoc	July 15, 1911	20	$3,060
Oconto	Sept. 5, 1911	1	100
Oconto Falls	Feb. 20, 1912	2	2
Odanah	Apr. 12, 1912	93	21,209
Omro	Feb. 21, 1912	1	1
Oregon	Apr. 12, 1912	6	420
Oshkosh	Sept. 28, 1911	21	3,438
Owen	Apr. 12, 1912	8	2,602
Oxford	Aug. 1, 1912	2	46
Pardeeville	Apr. 12, 1912	1	132
Park Falls	July 1, 1912	3	111
Pepin	Aug. 1, 1912	1	102
Peshtigo	Apr. 12, 1912	9	742
Phillips	Feb. 19, 1912	4	1,240
Platteville	July 5, 1911	26	4,819
Plum City	Aug. 1, 1912	2	22
Plymouth	Sept. 15, 1911	7	1,517
Portage	do	29	5,576
Port Edwards	Apr. 1, 1917		
Port Washington	July 14, 1911	24	6,464
Potosi	June 1, 1912	1	150
Prairie du Chien	Dec. 18, 1911	10	2,125
Prairie du Sac	Dec. 20, 1911	6	100
Prentice	Jan. 6, 1912	8	1,252
Prescott	Apr. 12, 1912	8	1,928
Princeton	do	2	1,060
Racine	Oct. 14, 1911	534	129,121
Random Lake	July 1, 1912	6	1,065
Redgranite	Nov. 20, 1911	70	14,206
Reedsburg	July 31, 1911	9	558
Rewey	July 1, 1912	3	1,955
Rhinelander	June 12, 1911	37	7,327
Rib Lake	Nov. 23, 1911	17	3,085
Rice Lake	July 3, 1911	11	1,980
Ripon	July 31, 1911	1	200
River Falls	do	12	1,089
St. Croix Falls	Dec. 7, 1911	2	24
Sauk City	Apr. 12, 1912	1	500
Sharon	do		
Shawano	July 5, 1911	4	751
Sheboygan	Oct. 28, 1911	235	83,625
Sheboygan Falls	Apr. 12, 1912	10	2,581
Shell Lake	do	1	500
Shullsburg	do	4	246
South Kaukauna	Jan. 13, 1912	8	1,911
South Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1911	96	23,707
Sparta	July 27, 1911	16	1,801
Spooner	Feb. 24, 1912	10	1,015
Spring Green	Jan. 5, 1912	1	8
Spring Valley	Apr. 12, 1912	8	628
Stanley	Nov. 24, 1911	1	1
Stevens Point	July 24, 1911	31	1,846
Stoughton	June 26, 1911	21	3,633
Superior	Oct. 14, 1911	523	135,873
Thorp	Nov. 21, 1911	7	1,566
Tigerton	Apr. 12, 1912	3	28
Wisconsin (210 offices)—Contd.			
Tomah	Sept. 5, 1911	19	$3,334
Tomahawk	June 27, 1911	26	6,529
Two Rivers	July 29, 1911	13	2,816
Viroqua	July 10, 1911	2	12
Wabeno	Aug. 1, 1912	1	60
Washburn	Nov. 23, 1911	61	10,140
Watertown	July 22, 1911	8	1,291
Waukesha	July 5, 1911	35	6,702
Waupaca	July 31, 1911	9	811
Waupun	Sept. 15, 1911	5	779
Wausau	Sept. 28, 1911	24	3,806
Wausaukee	Mar. 8, 1912	2	43
Wauwatosa	June 27, 1911	17	2,887
Westfield	Mar. 8, 1912	13	5,048
Weyauwega	Oct. 26, 1911	5	212
Whitewater	Sept. 18, 1911	6	827
Wild Rose	Apr. 12, 1912	6	181
Williams Bay	Feb. 1, 1917	4	39
Winneconne	Apr. 12, 1912	4	480
Wisconsin Veterans Home	Aug. 1, 1912	18	2,445
Wrightstown	do	1	300
Wyoming (29 offices).			
Basin	Jan. 19, 1912	4	9
Buffalo	Apr. 12, 1912	2	55
Cambria	Oct. 26, 1911	134	40,473
Casper	Aug. 15, 1912	30	7,572
Cheyenne	Aug. 28, 1911	74	23,789
Cody	Oct. 26, 1911	11	407
Cokeville	June 1, 1912	2	27
Encampment	Jan. 17, 1912	1	100
Evanston	June 12, 1911	36	9,857
Fort Russell	Feb. 20, 1912	10	1,237
Gillette	Feb. 23, 1912	1	1
Green River	Oct. 26, 1911	30	11,191
Hanna	do	235	75,833
Kemmerer	July 1, 1912	7	2,320
Lander	Oct. 26, 1911	19	842
Laramie	Jan. 3, 1911	44	4,507
Lovell	June 1, 1912	1	1
Lusk	Oct. 26, 1911	7	1,265
Moorcroft	May 1, 1912	2	223
Powell	June 1, 1912	1	160
Rawlins	June 19, 1911	22	6,287
Rock Springs	May 1, 1911	54	20,409
Sheridan	June 1, 1911	42	13,751
Shoshoni	Oct. 26, 1911	4	340
Sunrise	June 10, 1912	114	32,669
Superior	Jan. 15, 1912	30	18,215
Thermopolis	Oct. 26, 1911	15	2,528
Worland	June 1, 1912	4	29
Yellowstone Park	Oct. 26, 1911	17	1,659

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TABLE 7.—*Number of depositors, amount on deposit, and average principal per depositor at the postal savings depository post offices having deposits of $100,000 and over, June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916.*

Office.	Rank.		Number of depositors.		Balance to the credit of depositors.		Average principal per depositor.	
	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916
New York, N. Y.	1	1	154,118	135,116	$27,563,060	$18,667,364	$179	$138
Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	2	55,293	48,202	8,557,023	5,759,610	155	119
Chicago, Ill.	3	3	27,535	23,806	6,154,352	3,909,054	224	164
Detroit, Mich.	4	5	15,615	11,673	3,882,673	1,863,162	249	160
Boston, Mass.	5	4	17,501	17,049	2,823,712	2,061,289	161	121
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	6	9,415	7,429	2,462,822	1,378,383	262	186
Cleveland, Ohio	7	13	6,732	5,228	1,632,463	832,194	242	159
Philadelphia, Pa.	8	9	13,652	11,223	1,594,765	990,726	117	88
Portland, Oreg.	9	8	7,529	7,023	1,488,550	1,061,078	198	151
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	10	5,478	5,074	1,377,162	912,451	251	180
San Francisco, Cal.	11	7	6,877	7,091	1,310,977	1,093,233	191	154
St. Louis, Mo.	12	11	6,059	5,681	1,248,130	871,076	206	153
Newark, N. J.	13	18	7,106	5,568	1,230,388	709,126	173	127
Butte, Mont.	14	12	3,531	3,689	1,217,417	836,792	340	227
Seattle, Wash.	15	24	4,830	2,638	1,134,844	422,335	235	160
Toledo, Ohio	16	20	3,094	3,308	1,114,571	625,056	302	189
Kansas City, Mo.	17	15	4,825	4,877	1,013,085	787,163	210	161
Cincinnati, Ohio	18	14	5,812	5,566	1,012,156	800,717	174	144
Buffalo, N. Y.	19	22	4,948	3,922	983,882	487,081	199	124
Los Angeles, Cal.	20	17	4,087	4,090	941,076	717,154	230	175
Bridgeport, Conn.	21	26	4,614	3,264	867,671	392,840	188	120
Columbus, Ohio	22	19	4,048	4,173	816,913	653,620	202	157
Tacoma, Wash.	23	23	3,081	2,428	801,460	445,145	260	183
St. Paul, Minn.	24	16	3,915	4,692	774,184	758,110	198	162
Akron, Ohio	25	30	2,454	1,660	698,902	315,451	285	190
Gary, Ind.	26	45	1,541	860	581,263	189,512	377	220
Providence, R. I.	27	25	4,548	4,339	561,214	411,889	123	95
Denver, Colo.	28	21	2,851	3,093	560,049	487,895	196	158
Jersey City, N. J.	29	29	2,811	2,297	552,507	327,778	197	143
Minneapolis, Minn.	30	28	2,132	2,137	483,808	354,801	227	166
New Haven, Conn.	31	36	2,368	2,171	451,491	268,282	191	124
Pueblo, Colo.	32	35	1,676	1,572	427,050	269,986	255	172
Washington, D. C.	33	27	2,720	2,723	417,414	373,386	153	137
Omaha, Nebr.	34	31	1,878	1,947	412,756	309,290	220	159
Erie, Pa.	35	40	1,638	1,276	412,060	197,686	252	155
McKeesport, Pa.	36	57	1,313	748	410,131	146,750	312	196
Duluth, Minn.	37	38	1,464	1,380	387,858	243,275	265	176
Lowell, Mass.	38	37	1,511	1,326	373,310	247,477	247	187
Leadville, Colo.	39	34	1,328	1,232	365,759	270,010	275	219
Passaic, N. J.	40	53	1,398	978	351,543	160,095	251	164
Ironwood, Mich.	41	39	1,116	1,048	349,841	222,291	313	212
Oakland, Cal.	42	32	1,764	1,803	340,432	276,108	193	153
McKees Rocks, Pa.	43	50	1,021	710	340,101	166,954	333	235
Hartford, Conn.	44	52	1,763	1,258	324,230	160,840	184	128
Louisville, Ky.	45	33	2,012	2,072	315,348	271,237	157	131
Waterbury, Conn.	46	75	1,230	735	310,766	108,847	253	148
Bisbee, Ariz.	47	42	851	791	309,565	193,750	364	245
South Bethlehem, Pa.	48	157	939	307	302,981	57,758	323	188
Canton, Ohio	49	72	969	589	299,037	113,199	309	192
Uniontown, Pa.	50	71	816	568	291,262	114,886	357	202
Pawtucket, R. I.	51	51	1,427	1,157	280,526	161,742	197	140
Wilmington, Del.	52	54	1,618	1,316	275,199	154,495	170	117
Paterson, N. J.	53	49	1,263	1,056	268,361	168,860	212	160
Kansas City, Kans.	54	43	1,117	1,074	258,986	190,947	232	178
Youngstown, Ohio	55	111	833	408	253,149	72,229	304	177
San Diego, Cal.	56	41	1,123	1,146	248,921	195,317	222	170
Dallas, Tex.	57	44	1,673	1,672	248,795	189,770	149	113
Woodlawn, Pa.	58	113	737	318	248,575	71,497	337	225
Aberdeen, Wash.	59	67	782	567	245,296	122,379	314	216
Dayton, Ohio	60	47	1,391	1,338	240,046	180,021	173	135
Franklin, N. J.	61	60	709	636	237,201	136,403	335	214
Indianapolis, Ind.	62	46	1,329	1,346	233,009	182,933	175	136
Barberton, Ohio	63	69	749	575	231,032	116,832	308	203
Rochester, N. Y.	64	56	1,203	1,048	228,703	147,886	190	141
Long Island City, N. Y.	65	58	1,485	1,235	225,087	145,831	152	118
Baltimore, Md.	66	55	1,292	1,018	222,400	150,518	172	148
Homestead, Pa.	67	86	637	402	218,458	93,077	343	232
New Orleans, La.	68	48	1,037	1,018	217,767	171,105	210	168
Astoria, Oreg.	69	61	786	639	214,466	133,975	273	210
Lawrence, Mass.	70	63	780	724	207,083	133,320	265	184
Altoona, Pa.	71	59	1,032	991	199,205	142,506	193	144
Ansonia, Conn.	72	121	956	495	195,132	69,550	204	141
Joliet, Ill.	73	105	565	371	189,107	76,373	335	206
San Antonio, Tex.	74	65	1,173	823	182,902	126,181	156	135

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TABLE 7.—*Number of depositors, amount on deposit, and average principal per depositor at the postal savings depository post offices having deposits of $100,000 and over, June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916*—Continued.

Office.	Rank.		Number of depositors.		Balance to the credit of depositors.		Average principal per depositor.	
	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916
Roslyn, Wash	75	64	450	450	$181,157	$127,261	$403	$283
Staten Island, N. Y	76	(1)	1,765	(1)	180,493	(1)	102	(1)
Hibbing, Minn	77	74	524	452	176,662	109,000	337	241
Spokane, Wash	78	70	892	836	176,626	116,665	198	140
East Pittsburgh, Pa	79	79	567	493	175,052	99,712	309	202
Niagara Falls, N. Y	80	146	608	342	169,243	59,217	278	173
Memphis, Tenn	81	62	859	944	164,535	133,944	192	142
Bellingham, Wash	82	77	801	698	163,772	101,562	204	146
Bayonne, N. J	83	85	696	600	1631721	93,878	235	156
Camden, N. J	84	89	840	671	160,949	92,551	192	138
Globe, Ariz	85	78	374	383	160,630	100,410	429	262
Dunkirk, N. Y	86	94	800	637	159,697	88,410	200	139
Indiana Harbor, Ind	87	344	463	148	159,024	26,124	343	177
Rockford, Ill	88	76	584	559	157,992	104,742	271	187
New Kensington, Pa	89	120	499	350	156,271	69,594	313	199
Salt Lake City, Utah	90	109	619	492	156,262	74,771	252	152
Elizabeth, N. J	91	97	1,290	1,048	155,245	84,310	120	80
Hoboken, N. J	92	87	712	590	150,447	93,049	211	158
Ambridge, Pa	93	93	518	432	149,970	89,201	290	206
Worcester, Mass	94	107	732	568	146,861	75,962	201	134
Miami, Ariz	95	115	370	291	146,346	71,309	396	245
Springfield, Mass	96	92	817	709	146,187	89,708	179	127
Hopewell, Va	97	433	622	245	143,384	21,211	231	87
Norfolk, Va	98	83	808	760	143,326	98,139	177	129
Pensacola, Fla	99	81	564	551	142,143	98,962	252	180
Hammond, Ind	100	102	523	419	140,630	77,726	269	186
New Britain, Conn	101	95	695	615	140,446	88,383	202	144
Des Moines, Iowa	102	73	526	584	138,292	112,525	263	193
Anaconda, Mont	103	68	606	638	137,108	120,195	226	188
Everett, Wash	104	153	594	453	136,119	58,049	229	128
Superior, Wis	105	66	523	602	135,873	122,453	260	203
Manchester, N. H	106	90	702	636	135,238	92,437	193	145
Stamford, Conn	107	106	652	564	131,490	76,179	202	135
Mount Union, Pa	108	149	369	265	130,588	58,802	354	222
Racine, Wis	109	80	534	540	129,121	99,074	242	183
Binghamton, N. Y	110	84	451	451	127,505	96,832	283	215
Greensburg, Pa	111	210	375	227	125,367	43,552	334	192
Clairton, Pa	112	104	376	339	121,633	76,941	323	227
Sacramento, Cal	113	91	589	600	121,419	90,407	206	151
Tonopah, Nev	114	82	417	462	121,335	98,665	291	214
Bessemer, Mich	115	122	344	253	120,211	68,972	349	273
Chester, Pa	116	184	744	422	119,309	47,670	160	113
Bingham Canyon, Utah	117	172	296	190	118,541	50,929	400	268
Centralia, Wash	118	108	647	564	117,320	75,006	181	133
Virginia, Minn	119	163	354	252	117,122	55,787	331	221
Norwich, Conn	120	103	544	443	116,987	77,259	215	174
East St. Louis, Ill	121	140	363	296	116,113	61,531	320	208
Yonkers, N. Y	122	100	672	629	115,906	79,579	172	127
Jamaica, N. Y	123	99	869	772	113,656	80,000	131	104
Windber, Pa	124	161	318	267	113,620	56,168	357	210
Monessen, Pa	125	215	355	198	113,043	42,712	318	216
New Castle, Pa	126	186	387	261	112,664	47,126	291	181
Hurley, Wis	127	139	385	307	111,382	62,682	289	204
Monongahela, Pa	128	175	344	247	108,659	49,795	316	202
Perth Amboy, N. J	129	125	524	462	108,432	67,980	207	147
Lebanon, Pa	130	162	293	247	107,862	56,002	368	227
Donora, Pa	131	333	327	141	107,801	27,144	330	193
Fairbanks, Alaska	132	(2)	264	103	106,118	19,507	402	189
East Youngstown, Ohio	133	(2)	334	43	104,734	10,470	314	243
South Bend, Ind	134	112	469	440	104,096	71,574	222	163
Trenton, N. J	135	134	544	441	103,869	64,754	191	147
Christopher, Ill	136	141	236	239	103,313	60,926	438	255
Fall River, Mass	137	128	738	683	102,796	66,610	139	98
Lynn, Mass	138	88	655	664	102,746	92,909	157	140
Jacksonville, Fla	139	382	547	197	101,708	23,857	186	121
Herkimer, N. Y	140	126	360	355	101,131	67,731	281	191
Northampton, Pa	141	202	259	181	100,995	44,133	390	244
Flushing, N. Y	142	158	899	657	100,993	57,672	112	88
Kennett, Cal	143	132	282	250	100,426	65,619	356	262
Johnsonburg, Pa	144	136	341	296	100,076	64,088	293	217

[1] Established Feb. 1, 1917, by the consolidation of the post offices at Tompkinsville, New Brighton, New Dorp, Port Richmond, Prince Bay, Rosebank, Stapleton, Tottenville, and West New Brighton.
[2] Not listed for relative rank June 30, 1916, as deposits were less than $20,000.

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TABLE 8.—*Interest received from the deposit and investment of postal savings funds, interest allowed and entered to the credit of depositors, losses due to fire, burglary, etc., extra expense of the Post Office Department and the Postal Service incident to operation of the Postal Savings Depository System, and the profit resulting from the conduct of the system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Interest received:			
Interest received from banks	$2,650,698.20		
Interest received from bond investments	52,446.25		
Miscellaneous receipts	111.00		
		$2,703,255.45	
Interest allowed and losses:			
Interest allowed and entered to the credit of depositors	1,274,261.62		
Allowances to postmasters for losses due to fire, burglary, etc	3,577.22		
		1,277,838.84	
Excess of receipts			$1,425,416.61
Extra expense incident to the operation of the system:			
Post Office Department—			
Salaries of employees at the central office of the system	147,047.49		
Supplies and equipment	6,952.76		
		154,000.25	
Postal Service—			
Supplies	[1] 64,028.81		
Travel expenses	21.70		
Extra expense at depository post offices	251,735.65		
		315,786.16	
			469,786.41
Profit			955,630.20

TABLE 9.—*Number and class of banking institutions qualified as depositories for postal savings funds on June 30, 1917, by States.*

States.	Total banks.	National banks.	State banks.[2]	Savings banks.	Trust companies.	"Organized" private banks.
Alabama	30	17	9	1	3	.....
Alaska	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	25	9	12	.....	4	.....
Arkansas	34	30	4	.....	.....	.....
California	237	140	72	18	7	.....
Colorado	105	68	26	2	9	.....
Connecticut	53	33	1	.....	19	.....
Delaware	12	8	.....	.....	4	.....
District of Columbia	13	7	1	2	3	.....
Florida	52	29	20	1	2	.....
Georgia	47	30	12	3	2	.....
Hawaii	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	46	32	12	1	1	.....
Illinois	451	235	143	12	61	.....
Indiana	290	156	80	.....	41	13
Iowa	162	101	19	37	5	.....
Kansas	197	119	77	.....	1	.....
Kentucky	55	47	5	.....	3	.....
Louisiana	41	17	14	2	8	.....
Maine	55	34	.....	2	19	.....
Maryland	43	31	6	1	5	.....
Massachusetts	132	95	.....	.....	37	.....
Michigan	223	90	66	67	.....	.....

[1] Includes $12,000 estimated cost of binding and numbering 128,910 books of postal savings certificates by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the order for which has been only partially filled. The work is being done at cost and will probably be less than here estimated.

[2] Territorial banks of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico listed as "State banks."

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TABLE 9. *Number and class of banking institutions qualified as depositories for postal savings funds on June 30, 1917, by States*—Continued.

States.	Total banks.	National banks.	States banks.	Savings banks.	Trust companies.	"Organized" private banks.
Minnesota	182	111	70	.....	1	.....
Mississippi	21	18	2	.....	1	.....
Missouri	164	67	82	2	13	.....
Montana	66	38	21	.....	7	.....
Nebraska	85	62	22	1	.....	.....
Nevada	18	9	9	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	41	35	1	2	3	.....
New Jersey	186	131	7	1	47	.....
New Mexico	20	15	3	.....	2	.....
New York	362	247	64	.....	51	.....
North Carolina	32	20	9	.....	3	.....
North Dakota	43	34	8	1	.....	.....
Ohio	445	239	96	64	46	.....
Oklahoma	75	65	10	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	106	65	35	3	3	.....
Pennsylvania	650	485	38	9	118	.....
Porto Rico	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	20	7	.....	.....	13	.....
South Carolina	13	8	3	2	.....	.....
South Dakota	38	34	4	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	36	35	1	.....	.....	.....
Texas	122	104	14	.....	4	.....
Utah	19	10	4	2	3	.....
Vermont	24	19	.....	.....	5	.....
Virginia	82	58	20	1	3	.....
Washington	143	59	76	1	7	.....
West Virginia	60	44	13	.....	3	.....
Wisconsin	189	118	66	4	1	.....
Wyoming	26	19	7	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,583	3,486	1,274	242	568	13

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TABLE 10. *Number of depositors, balance to the credit of depositors, and average principal per depositor at the close of each fiscal year since the establishment of the system, by States.*

States.	Number of depositors.							Balance to credit of depositors.							Average principal per depositor.						
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	11,918	243,801	331,006	388,511	525,414	602,937	674,723	$677,145	$20,237,084	$33,818,870	$43,444,271	$65,684,708	$86,019,885	$131,954,696	$57	$83	$102	$112	$125	$143	$196
Alabama	249	1,014	1,157	1,245	1,529	2,051	2,421	11,237	77,334	95,573	114,890	169,581	222,173	329,581	45	76	83	92	111	108	136
Alaska [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,980	332,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	407
Arizona	550	1,447	1,689	1,737	2,362	2,861	3,023	55,306	217,679	279,168	291,960	391,908	605,635	952,227	101	150	165	168	166	212	315
Arkansas	116	996	1,160	1,319	1,529	1,484	1,496	2,766	75,491	116,189	153,120	193,637	229,200	281,859	24	76	100	116	127	154	189
California	433	16,293	21,443	23,187	25,586	24,224	23,755	25,327	1,704,636	2,632,996	3,074,345	3,670,540	3,835,989	4,727,383	58	105	123	133	143	158	199
Colorado	828	5,624	6,653	8,180	9,231	9,917	10,018	86,444	661,358	896,831	1,112,223	1,363,852	1,652,603	2,214,481	104	118	135	136	148	167	221
Connecticut	115	3,861	5,680	7,517	10,161	15,057	19,173	2,601	210,208	435,363	683,838	1,103,464	1,933,961	3,606,098	23	54	77	91	109	128	188
Delaware	28	524	650	652	885	1,510	1,904	574	23,839	49,427	50,049	82,031	172,938	317,353	20	45	76	77	93	115	167
District of Columbia [2]	.....	1,270	1,591	2,363	2,691	2,723	2,720	.....	114,068	166,535	263,978	323,148	373,386	417,414	....	90	105	112	120	137	153
Florida	273	1,527	1,839	2,394	2,985	3,277	3,997	15,336	108,425	154,314	212,534	306,068	363,923	616,461	56	71	84	89	103	111	154
Georgia	148	903	899	926	1,077	1,051	1,063	6,780	39,395	57,390	73,951	105,709	121,943	174,671	46	44	64	80	98	116	164
Hawaii [3]	.....	.....	.....	265	354	409	494	.....	.....	.....	19,395	30,108	38,452	59,547	....	.....	.....	73	85	94	121
Idaho	185	1,758	2,165	2,200	2,314	2,215	2,025	13,817	222,858	318,937	338,446	365,314	380,509	501,755	75	127	147	150	158	172	248
Illinois	361	18,790	24,390	28,039	34,193	35,979	40,204	19,638	1,707,828	2,802,889	3,596,470	4,932,414	5,991,844	9,265,211	54	91	117	128	144	167	230
Indiana	240	7,017	8,307	8,949	9,202	9,251	10,022	10,467	591,821	891,930	1,044,193	1,173,982	1,377,435	2,261,549	44	84	107	117	128	149	226
Iowa	186	2,578	2,916	2,871	3,219	3,155	2,751	8,023	184,944	303,780	344,790	453,794	527,383	622,493	43	72	104	120	140	167	226
Kansas	366	4,949	5,756	5,741	5,692	5,451	5,053	21,675	444,334	620,207	665,532	704,865	740,925	881,227	59	90	108	116	124	136	174
Kentucky	145	2,739	3,245	3,418	3,545	3,509	3,412	4,451	209,489	310,540	360,161	401,533	438,885	510,150	31	76	96	105	113	125	150
Louisiana	110	1,064	1,433	1,848	2,241	2,139	2,032	3,303	76,594	150,008	212,621	277,302	291,680	361,531	30	72	105	115	124	136	178
Maine	118	1,523	1,919	2,108	2,341	2,300	2,312	3,868	85,034	158,044	207,789	262,599	294,164	409,585	33	56	82	99	112	128	177
Maryland	49	913	1,051	1,087	1,342	1,286	1,522	1,095	54,807	77,939	95,426	149,947	171,409	245,839	22	60	74	88	112	133	162
Massachusetts	488	13,534	19,589	23,146	28,058	31,558	33,012	11,137	764,937	1,471,681	2,085,856	3,004,406	3,995,188	5,621,535	29	57	75	90	107	127	170
Michigan	198	6,890	9,738	11,547	15,863	19,155	23,609	13,414	625,302	1,145,745	1,483,721	2,241,472	3,200,147	5,821,425	68	91	118	128	141	164	247
Minnesota	191	8,942	11,655	11,191	12,103	11,852	11,053	9,168	907,847	1,467,106	1,508,363	1,744,145	1,951,129	2,531,755	48	102	126	135	144	165	229
Mississippi	213	899	1,017	1,397	1,391	1,141	1,039	8,323	55,825	85,615	152,835	160,585	140,315	140,674	39	62	84	109	115	123	135
Missouri	409	9,510	12,255	12,537	13,481	14,177	14,075	27,149	888,722	1,370,513	1,520,185	1,799,356	2,136,527	2,799,506	66	93	112	121	133	151	199
Montana	398	3,210	1,206	4,415	5,289	6,389	6,190	41,039	426,097	697,382	755,761	899,652	1,305,243	1,842,930	103	133	166	171	170	204	298
Nebraska	229	3,098	3,855	3,850	3,800	3,556	3,181	8,466	319,733	399,818	358,760	398,306	429,783	536,044	37	71	80	93	105	121	169
Nevada	780	1,832	2,104	2,170	2,217	2,200	2,212	65,138	285,359	336,027	332,367	390,403	439,520	561,794	84	156	160	176	176	192	254
New Hampshire	183	2,347	2,962	3,208	3,409	3,578	3,597	5,536	134,059	226,974	293,841	365,585	429,652	564,841	30	57	77	92	107	120	157
New Jersey	218	7,516	10,314	13,142	18,565	22,762	27,628	5,297	358,841	690,503	1,075,021	1,974,744	2,806,465	4,715,871	24	48	67	82	106	123	171
New Mexico	114	607	650	723	694	733	776	3,313	40,797	52,813	72,831	83,605	111,594	162,053	29	67	81	101	120	152	209

[1] No post offices designated as depositories until April, 1916.
[2] No postoffice designated as a depository until Sept. 30, 1911.
[3] No post offices designated as depositories until Jan. 2, 1914.

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TABLE 10.—*Number of depositors, balance to the credit of depositors, and average principal per depositor at the close of each year from the establishment of the system, by States*—Continued.

States.	Number of depositors.							Balance to credit of depositors.							Average principal per depositor.						
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
New York	335	36,932	63,317	84,189	171,298	211,007	289,475	$3,149	$2,349,210	$5,009,654	$7,593,289	$19,594,377	$27,607,524	$40,935,953	$34	$64	$79	$90	$114	$131	$141
North Carolina	86	354	525	501	475	426	371	3,444	29,888	37,112	39,778	44,810	45,747	53,631	40	54	71	79	94	108	146
North Dakota	57	384	639	505	451	424	351	1,646	27,989	37,503	37,745	36,809	40,783	48,655	29	48	59	75	82	96	139
Ohio	476	20,423	25,927	28,998	32,391	34,834	39,347	23,987	1,911,980	3,013,347	3,670,982	4,419,336	5,476,855	8,943,607	50	94	116	127	136	157	227
Oklahoma	144	2,293	2,713	2,731	2,758	2,556	2,326	5,021	180,710	268,793	303,273	336,547	322,435	390,172	35	79	99	111	122	126	168
Oregon	392	7,191	9,272	10,010	10,839	10,472	10,969	26,501	788,726	1,215,906	1,341,489	1,493,935	1,557,863	2,154,781	68	110	131	134	138	149	196
Pennsylvania	421	15,440	20,567	27,950	33,735	45,579	58,882	18,902	1,119,206	1,934,587	3,266,473	4,409,746	7,107,796	13,693,951	45	72	94	117	131	156	233
Porto Rico [1]				1,212	1,174	1,770	2,029				27,284	44,636	75,976	120,788				23	39	43	60
Rhode Island	208	2,402	3,640	4,708	5,784	7,370	7,999	7,300	109,799	244,554	358,233	540,171	795,910	1,127,131	35	46	67	76	93	108	141
South Carolina	40	250	238	259	279	273	307	256	11,297	13,154	20,923	29,007	26,445	42,173	6	45	55	81	104	97	137
South Dakota	59	595	605	632	624	556	449	2,524	40,945	58,990	60,715	72,815	75,156	79,937	43	69	85	96	117	135	178
Tennessee	232	1,485	1,856	2,104	2,068	1,927	1,850	13,811	119,815	195,621	251,554	264,912	261,394	310,298	60	81	105	120	129	136	168
Texas	126	5,201	6,242	6,356	6,641	6,908	7,064	3,744	327,049	510,917	557,946	649,914	760,931	1,022,026	30	63	82	88	98	111	145
Utah	161	924	1,078	1,136	1,396	1,570	1,851	6,786	92,959	130,170	152,049	209,657	297,015	548,835	42	101	121	134	150	189	297
Vermont	61	470	598	606	739	678	627	2,157	24,068	47,580	61,192	85,865	97,695	103,873	35	51	80	101	116	144	166
Virginia	100	1,555	1,976	2,070	2,437	2,935	3,378	2,094	104,222	165,289	196,159	258,013	362,858	614,885	21	67	84	95	106	124	182
Washington	490	7,527	10,425	10,958	12,845	12,963	17,258	32,218	901,599	1,486,610	1,599,853	1,943,832	2,119,145	4,100,664	66	120	143	146	151	163	238
West Virginia	73	720	827	1,063	1,305	1,404	1,588	2,088	48,924	80,429	121,141	183,583	252,279	419,903	29	68	97	114	141	180	264
Wisconsin	380	5,468	7,476	8,298	9,926	10,843	11,065	14,097	452,089	842,967	1,068,379	1,399,143	1,811,573	2,589,888	37	83	113	129	141	167	234
Wyoming	156	603	707	795	880	879	953	8,732	78,949	93,270	110,562	137,045	168,225	275,756	56	131	132	139	156	191	289

[1] No postoffices designated as depositories until Jan. 2, 1914.

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TABLE 11.—*Issues of postal savings bonds from the time the system began operations to July 1, 1917.*

Issue.	Date.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
First	July 1, 1911	$35,780	$6,120	$41,900
Second	Jan. 1, 1912	313,900	103,480	417,380
Third	July 1, 1912	712,980	141,880	854,860
Fourth	Jan. 1, 1913	881,120	193,860	1,074,980
Fifth	July 1, 1913	962,920	153,960	1,116,880
Sixth	Jan. 1, 1914	970,720	159,100	1,129,820
Seventh	July 1, 1914	761,880	110,360	872,240
Eighth	Jan. 1, 1915	842,500	91,040	933,540
Ninth	July 1, 1915	778,560	86,940	865,500
Tenth	Jan. 1, 1916	855,800	82,200	938,000
Eleventh	July 1, 1916	838,480	68,220	906,700
Twelfth	Jan. 1, 1917	799,560	88,400	887,960
Thirteenth	July 1, 1917	686,260	32,540	718,800
Total		9,440,460	1,318,100	10,758,560

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 492.

ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

REPORT OF THE DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1916, UNDER ACTS TO APPLY A PORTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS TO THE MORE COMPLETE ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

December 4, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, December 3, 1917.

Sir: Pursuant to section 5 of an act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862," I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of that act and of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight," which provides for an increase in the annual appropriation for the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts made by said act of August 30, 1890.

The prescribed reports having been received from the several institutions benefited by this endowment, on June 9, 1917, I certified to the Secretary of the Treasury the following States and Territories as each entitled to receive the installment of the grant, $50,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana,

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 503.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING A SPECIAL REPORT, SUPPLEMENTING ITS ANNUAL REPORT, WITH REFERENCE TO TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS AS AFFECTING AND AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

DECEMBER 5, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, December 5, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MY DEAR SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission has the honor to transmit herewith a special report, supplementing its annual report, with reference to transportation conditions as affecting and affected by the war in which the United States is now engaged.

At his request a separate expression from Commissioner McChord accompanies the report.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY C. HALL, *Chairman.*

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1917.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act to regulate commerce requires the commission to transmit to the Congress such recommendations as to additional legislation relating to regulation of commerce as the commission may deem necessary. Under this mandate the commission submits the following special report, supplementing its annual report, with reference to transportation conditions as affecting and affected by the war in which the United States is now engaged:

The railroads of the country came into being under the stimulus of competition. From the outset their operation and development have been responsive to a competition which has grown with the growth of population and industry. This competitive influence has been jealously guarded and fostered by State laws and constitutions,

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as well as by the Federal law. The keenness of rivalry naturally drew to the front those who were quick to seize and resolute to retain every available point of vantage for their respective roads. Terminals, if confined to exclusive use, were not only of strategic importance, but profit yielding assets. Out of competition grew rate wars, pooling, mergers, and consolidation into systems, as well as the rebating and other preferential treatment of shippers which the act to regulate commerce was primarily framed to prevent.

In that act the Congress, accepting the competitive principle as salutary, has thrown about it prohibitions against compacts for the pooling of freights or divisions of earnings of different and competing railroads, and, while the original act is but the nucleus of the act we now administer, that prohibition has remained unchanged.

But original act and successive amendments were alike framed in times of peace and for times of peace. They looked to protection of the shipper and the public against unjust or unfair treatment by the carrier, and not to protection of the Nation and its commerce in time of war by utilization of all the forces and resources of its transportation systems to their fullest extent.

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, and especially since this country was drawn into that war, it has become increasingly clear that unification in the operation of our railroads during the period of conflict is indispensable to their fullest utilization for the national defense and welfare. They must be drawn, like the individual, from the pursuits of peace and mobilized to win the war. This unification can be effected in one of two ways, and we see but two.

The first is operation as a unit by the carriers themselves. In the effort along this line initiated early in this year they are restricted by State and Federal law, and the idea is the antithesis of that which heretofore has controlled their activities. Their past operations have been competitive, although since the Hepburn Act, and especially since the Mann-Elkins Act, the prescription by this commission of reasonable maximum rates and charges for rail carriers subject to the act, and the exercise of its power to require abatement of unjust discrimination or undue prejudice, have in great degree restricted that competition to the field of service. But whether or not perpetuation of the competitive influence is desirable under a system of Government regulation, it is apparent that operation of our railroads as a unit involves the surrender by each of exclusive use of terminal facilities, surrender at times of profitable traffic to other carriers, and acceptance of less profitable traffic, with resultant loss of revenue, wherever economy of movement or greater freedom from congestion would dictate that course if the various carriers were in fact but one.

The alternative is operation as a unit by the President during the period of the war as a war measure under the war powers vested in him by the Constitution and those which have been or may be conferred by the Congress.

As bearing upon the alternatives thus stated it will be recalled that since the beginning of the war in 1914 the traffic offered to and moved by the railroads has increased enormously. Prior thereto there had been occasional periods of car shortage, usually restricted in territory, but it may be said that from 1907 down to 1916 the

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number of cars in the country exceeded the demand. This subject is treated in our annual report.

The sudden, unforeseen, and unprecedented demand for transportation occasioned by the war placed a strain upon the facilities and equipment of the railroads which they were not and are not prepared to meet. There was created a need for immediate and extensive additions to existing facilities and equipment. This need is coincident with demands upon capital, as well as upon labor, manufactures, and natural resources, such as we have never known. Important additions and betterments will require new capital.

The railroads propose essentially that we allow increases in freight rates of such magnitude that their increased earnings will attract investors, by dividends declared or by the prospect of dividends, in competition with securities issued by Federal, State, and municipal Governments, public-utility corporations, and industries organized and operating primarily for gain as distinguished from public service. Some of the latter have yielded large profits since the outbreak of the war.

An attempt to secure new capital would come at a time when the rising cost of living has made it difficult for those dependent for support upon their earnings to meet their current expenses; after the absorption by American capital of two-thirds of the American securities owned abroad prior to August 1, 1914, the railroad securities returned to this country alone amounting to from $1,700,000,000 to $2,000,000,000; after financing in this country of loans to our present allies; and after subscription for almost $6,000,000,000 of liberty loan bonds.

Even if the railroads had more money, the immediate construction of necessary facilities and equipment could not readily be effected. Labor is scarce and the cost is mounting. So with materials and supplies. Car and locomotive builders are largely engaged in producing equipment needed abroad, both by our allies and by our own forces in the conduct of the war. The steel and other materials needed for such construction, as well as the labor, are also needed in other phases of the conflict. Under such conditions, and pending the acquisition of such additional facilities and equipment, it is indispensable that those now in existence should be used to their fullest capacity, primarily for the uses which are most vital to the country's defense and welfare, but without unnecessary hindrance to the industry and commerce of our people upon which their ability to contribute toward the success of the war so largely depends.

The act to regulate commerce was not enacted to meet such a situation. The carriers have the right to demand at our hands, and it is our duty to approve, just and reasonable rates sufficient to yield fair returns upon the value of the property devoted to public use after necessary expenditures for wages, fuel, and supplies, reasonable expenditures for maintenance, renewals, and betterments properly chargeable to operating expenses, and appropriate depreciation. Measured in dollars the gross revenues of the carriers during the past and current fiscal years exceed any in their history. But what the dollar will buy in labor, material, and supplies is substantially less.

We are sensible of the vital and imperative need of the hour that our railroads shall not be permitted to become less efficient or less sufficient. We realize the gravity of a serious breakdown of our

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transportation facilities. It is unthinkable that this breakdown would be permitted if it could be prevented. Increased charges for carriage, if found necessary to take care of unavoidable increases in operating expenses, would not at this time bring new capital on reasonable terms in important sums.

In our opinion the situation does not permit of temporizing. All energies must be devoted to bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and to that end it is necessary that our transportation systems be placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency. This can only be secured through unification of their operation during the period of the war.

If the unification is to be effected by the carriers they should be enabled to effect it in a lawful way. To that end, in our judgment, the operation of the antitrust laws, except in respect of consolidations or mergers of parallel and competing lines, as applied to rail and water carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, and of the antipooling provision of section 5 of that act, should be suspended during the period of the war, and until further action by the Congress. In addition they should be provided from the Government Treasury with financial assistance in the form of loans or advances for capital purposes in such amounts on such conditions, and under such supervision of expenditure as may be determined by appropriate authority. As a necessary concomitant the regulation of security issues of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce should be vested in some appropriate body, as has been recommended in our annual reports. The rights of shippers for reasonable rates and nondiscriminatory service under the president jurisdiction of the commission need not seriously be interfered with by such unified control. Some elastic provisions for establishment of new routes would probably be needed.

If the other alternative be adopted and the President operates the railroads as a unit during the period of the war, there should be, in our opinion, suitable guaranty to each carrier of an adequate annual return for use of the property, as well as of its upkeep and maintenance during operation, with provision for fair terms on which improvements and betterments made by the President during the period of his operation could be paid for by the carrier upon return to it of the property after expiration of that period.

HENRY C. HALL,
Chairman.

Attest:

GEORGE B. MCGINTY,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 5, 1917.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The special report of the majority of the commission leaves unsaid some things which should be plainly stated if prompt and sure relief is to be brought to the present transportation situation. That the lack of adequate railroad service, particularly in eastern territory, is serious at the present time and is a cause of grave concern for the coming winter months needs no demonstration. Everyone knows

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it who knows anything about present business conditions. That the industries of the country engaged in making war materials as well as those not so occupied require the very best service which can be given by the railroads is also clear. I fully concur in the statement of the majority report that "it is necessary that our transportation systems be placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency," and also that "this can only be secured through unification of their operation during the period of war." But the majority report takes the position, at least by implication, that this unification may "be effected by the carriers" themselves. With that judgment I wholly disagree.

The carriers' cooperative effort at the present time is in charge of the "executive committee of the special committee on national defense of the American Railway Association." This committee in its public announcements calls itself the Railroad War Board. It is the fifth committee that the railroads have had in Washington to deal with the transportation situation since November, 1916. The first two of those committees were given no real authority, although the commission was advised by the executives that they had been given full power, or, as it was expressed in the case of the first committee, "all the power of the executives." These committees, therefore, were unable to cope with the situation, despite earnest and praiseworthy efforts of their individual members who were hampered by the unwillingness of certain railroads, acting under the restraint of executive influence, to carry out their instructions. These facts have been reported by the commission, Car Supply Investigation, 42 I. C. C., 657. In that report both the majority and the minority expressed the view that the situation could be improved by a committee of railroad officers to act in cooperation with this commission if the committee were given plenary power by all the railroads. In apparent response to that suggestion a third committee was sent to Washington in January, 1917, but it also had not been given the promised power and was therefore not received. In February, 1917, a fourth committee was sent to Washington to enforce certain car-service rules. Not all of the railroads believed that these rules were workable, and hence the agreement giving power to this committee was incomplete and inadequate. With this experience behind it the American Railway Association, on April 11, 1917, formed its special committee on national defense, and centered the chief authority in its executive committee. The resolution by which this committee was formed recites that the railroads of the United States pledged themselves, with the Government of the United States, with the governments of the several States, and with one another, that during the present war they would:

> Coordinate their operations in a continental railway system, merging during such period all their merely individual and competitive activities in the effort to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency.

It was understood that the coordination of railway operations in a continental railway system meant that cars would be used interchangeably and sent where they were most needed, that track and terminal facilities would be opened up to all railroads, so as to relieve congestion, and that locomotives would be at once requisitioned from some of the strong and less burdened railroads for use on the

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important lines which have been unable to give efficient service, largely because they were badly in need of motive power. Yet as late as November 24 the carriers' committee made an announcement from which the following is quoted:

> The Railroad War Board to-day adopted revolutionary measures in order to relieve the congestion of traffic on the eastern railways. It directed "that all available facilities on all railroads east of Chicago be pooled to the extent necessary to furnish maximum freight movement." The effect will be that to the full extent that conditions render it desirable these railways will be operated as a unit, entirely regardless of their ownership and individual interests.
>
> The operating vice presidents of the eastern lines have been appointed a committee to operate as a unit all the lines involved, and have been given instructions and authority to adopt all measures which in their judgment may be necessary to relieve the present situation and assure the maximum amount of transportation.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> An important part of the plan adopted for the operation of the eastern lines is that of placing at their disposal the facilities of railways in other territories to such extent as may be necessary.

These measures—the pooling of cars, the operation of railways as a unit, the placing of facilities at the disposal of railways in other territories as needed—are essential steps in the coordination of railway operations "in a continental railway system," using the phrase of the resolution of April 11, but were not taken until November 24.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that the carriers' committee has not accomplished results; nor that the shippers have not cooperated with the carriers to get greater service from the available equipment, for the heavier car loading has been a very material factor of improvement. But our experience with railroad committees during the past year makes me believe that no voluntary committee can accomplish what the situation demands. One of the principal reasons is that the element of self-interest, the traffic influence, is a persistent factor in postponing and resisting measures that seek to disregard individual rights in the effort to secure transportation results as a whole. The "merely individual and competitive activities" and the established operating practices have their effect, despite directions or recommendations that have no sanction to enforce them except a voluntary agreement which is very general in character. There runs also in the activities of these committees the self-evident purpose to do whatever appears to be necessary to prevent the governmental authority from acting. For these and other reasons which it is not necessary to state I can not concur in a report to the Congress which apparently acquiesces in a continuation of control over the transportation situation by a committee appointed by the carriers themselves. The suggestions with reference to the anti-trust laws, the antipooling provision of section 5 of the act, the desirability of government loans for capital purposes, and the regulation of security issues, undoubtedly have merit, but in my judgment their enactment into law will not make it possible for any committee appointed by the carriers to secure the full measure of transportation service which the present conditions demand.

The "unification" needed if our transportation systems are to be "placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency" is the unification of the present diversified governmental control. At the present time there are several Federal agencies authorized by law to issue orders or directions with respect to transportation. This commission, by the car-service act approved May 29, 1917, was given

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very broad powers to issue summary directions with respect to the movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of cars. The priority director, designated by the President for that purpose under the act approved August 10, 1917, is authorized to direct that traffic essential to the national defense shall be given priority in transportation, and he has made certain orders of that character. The transportation of troops and material of war, under the amendment to the act to regulate commerce approved August 29, 1916, is required upon the demand of the President to be given preference over all other traffic in time of war, and by direction of the Army and Navy Departments and the United States Shipping Board preference orders have been given for the transportation of a very large tonnage of war materials and supplies of all kinds. The administrations controlling fuel and food, to which adequate transportation is, of course, vital, have taken an active interest in the movement of those commodities through their appointed agents. Under this diversified control the carriers are not able to meet the requirements of the increasingly heavy tonnage which must be moved. In consequence the industries devoted to war purposes and those engaged in their normal business are suffering. There is no institution in which regularity of operation is more requisite than in transportation, but railroad operation is approaching a chaotic condition. A coherent plan must be worked out which shall provide for both the needs of the Government in the energetic prosecution of the war and the needs of general commerce. It is imperative that war material be given preference in transportation, but the financial sinews of war depend in large measure upon the successful operation of our manufacturing plants and business establishments.

I concur in the view that "the situation does not permit of temporizing," but I am convinced that the strong arm of governmental authority is essential if the transportation situation is to be radically improved. That authority must be unified to make possible action that is both vigorous and consistent. If the President elects to exercise the power given him under the act approved August 29, 1916, to take possession and assume control of the transportation systems, I believe that vastly improved transportation conditions can be promptly secured. For this course legislation assuring the carriers a fair return may be appropriate. If the President does not so elect, it is my judgment that the authority over the regulation of railroad operations now vested in the several agencies referred to, with such amplification as may be necessary, should be promptly centralized by act of Congress. All of the forces now at work upon the problem, including the carriers' executive committee and its numerous subcommittees, could be at once utilized under a single governmental administrative control.

C. C. McChord,
Commissioner.

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 518

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE, GIVING DETAILS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU FROM DECEMBER 1, 1916, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1917

DECEMBER 6, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 30, 1917.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible] to transmit herewith the report of the [illegible] of War Risk Insurance, giving details of the [illegible] of the bureau from December 1, 1916, to [illegible] Stat., p. 712).

W. G. MCADOO, *Secretary.*

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE,
Washington, November 30, 1917.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to present, for your information (and to be submitted to Congress, as per section 10 of the act), a detailed list of receipts and expenses up to and as of December 1, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, established under the act of Congress approved September 2, 1914.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. DELANOY,
Director.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance from Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Kind of policy issued.	Number of policies issued.	Amount insured.	Premiums.
Hulls	938	$483,796,603.00	$19,357,325.25
Cargoes	10,471	303,914,285.00	12,611,069.88
Freight	63	5,766,578.00	199,943.62
Seamen's	459	52,451,444.22	440,907.51
Total	11,931	845,928,910.22	32,609,246.26

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation.	Expended for—	Amount.
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and National Security and Defense, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury (reimbursable).	Salaries	$60,055.91
Do	Traveling expenses	3,826.88
Do	Equipment and supplies	190,074.05
Do	Services, including telephone and telegraph.	5,312.20
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department, 1917	Stationery	8,446.86
Public printing and binding, 1917	Printing (estimated)	27,036.01
National Security and Defense, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury (reimbursable).	Legal advice	858.30
Total		295,610.21

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Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance from Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

INSURANCE.

Vessel.	Date of loss.	Amount of insurance.				Settled claims.	Outstanding claims.
		Hull.	Cargo.	Freight.	Total.		
	1915.						
Evelyn		$100,000	$301,000		$401,000	$401,000.00	
Carib	Feb. 22	22,253	235,850		258,103	258,103.00	
Wm. P. Frye	Jan. 28	11,550			11,550	11,550.00	
Seguranca	Mar. 21		65,480		65,480	235.78	
Greenbrier		50,000			50,000	50,000.00	
Llama		115,000		$45,000	160,000		160,000.00
Navajo			250,000		250,000	58,368.34	
Carolyn	Mar. 30		120,000		120,000	62,595.03	
Illinois		250,000			250,000	250,000.00	
	1917.						
Healdton	Jan. 26	450,000		49,000	499,000	498,888.82	
Missourian	Apr. 4	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000.00	
Edwin R. Hunt	Mar. 25	50,000			50,000	49,776.67	
New York	Mar. 31	850,000	349,425		1,199,425		250,000.00
Percy Birdsall	Apr. 22	25,000			25,000	25,000.00	
Vacuum	Apr. 26	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000.00	
Rockingham	May 1	800,000	512,908		1,312,908	1,159,298.69	153,606.31
Hilonian	May 16	275,000	414,627		689,627	399,771.52	289,855.48
Harwood Palmer	May 23		66,500		66,500		66,500.00
Magnus Manson	May 25	75,000	93,960		168,960		168,960.00
Dirigo	May 31	175,000	108,300		203,300	245,000.00	38,300.00
Petrolite	June 10	475,000			475,000	475,000.00	
Moreni	June 12	775,000	578,700	135,000	1,488,700	1,488,700.00	
John D. Archbold	June 16	2,200,000			2,200,000	2,200,000.00	
Anna R. Heidritter	June 13	24,000			24,000		10,000.00
A. B. Sherman	June 26	18,000			18,000		18,000.00
Orleans	July 3	475,000	715,032		1,190,032	868,496.45	320,535.55
Kansan	July 10		697,014		697,014	94,200.00	602,814.00
Hildegard	July 10	28,000			28,000	28,000.00	
Grace	July 12	450,000	623,260		1,073,260	535,100.00	538,160.00
Campana	Aug. 6	1,150,000			1,150,000	1,150,000.00	
Christiano	Aug. 7	30,000			30,000	30,000.00	
Wilmore	Sept. 12	1,375,000			1,375,000		1,375,000.00
Wm. H. Clifford	Sept. 2	50,000			50,000	50,000.00	
Platuria	Sept. 15	565,000			565,000	565,000.00	
Lewis Luckenbach	Oct. 11	900,000	1,356,799		2,256,799		2,256,799.00
D. N. Luckenbach	Oct. 27	220,000	1,057,822		1,277,822		1,277,822.00
Rochester	Nov. 2		4,950		4,950		4,950.00
Schuylkill	Nov. 22	600,000	1,703,536		2,303,536		2,303,536.00
		14,593,803	9,255,163	229,000	24,077,966	12,965,084.21	10,585,197.55

Summary of receipts.

MARINE AND SEAMEN'S DIVISION.

AMOUNT INSURED.

Amount insured as per statement of Dec. 1, 1916	$167,650,397.00
Hulls insured Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917	483,796,603.00
Cargoes insured Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917	303,914,285.00
Freight insured Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917	5,766,578.00
Seamen insured June 26, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1917	52,451,444.22
Total	1,013,579,307.22

PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Amount of premiums as per statement of Dec. 1, 1916		3,169,432.80
Reductions in policies since Dec. 1, 1916:		
No. 1630, canceled (pro rata)	$1,558.33	
No. 1635, canceled (pro rata)	2,266.67	
No. 1636, canceled (pro rata)	2,266.67	
No. 1637, canceled (pro rata)	2,346.67	
No. 1674, reduced	6.25	

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Reductions in policies since Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.		
No. 1689, reduced	$7.00	
No. 1694, reduced	6.00	
No. 1701, premium returned; voyage curtailed	441.75	
		$8,899.34
		3,160,533.46
Additional premium received since December, 1916, on policy 1673; coaling privilege		1,125.00
Premiums on hulls, Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917		19,357,325.25
Premiums on cargoes, Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917		12,611,069.88
Premiums on freight, Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917		199,943.62
Premiums on seamen, June 12, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1917		440,907.51
Total		35,770,904.72

Military and Naval Insurance.

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE.

150,511 applications received Oct. 6 to Nov. 30, 1917 ..... $1,292,484,000.00

PREMIUMS.

Premiums on 992 applications Oct. 6 to Nov. 30, 1917 ..... 16,353.80

Summary of expenditures.

	Sept. 2 to Nov. 30, 1914.	Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916.	Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.	Total.
Salaries of officials and clerks	$2,506.28	$15,003.15	$15,832.07	$60,055.91	$93,397.41
Traveling expenses	161.87	717.01	1,066.12	3,826.88	5,771.88
Telegraph and telephone service	160.17	1,191.66	459.82	5,312.20	7,123.85
Equipment and supplies	640.22	673.59	184.87	190,074.05	191,572.73
Stationery and printing	405.63	573.92	300.65	35,482.87	36,763.07
Legal advice				858.30	858.30
Total	3,874.17	18,159.33	17,843.53	295,610.21	335,487.24
Appropriation made by act					250,000.00
Appropriation owing to deficit "National Security and Defense, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury (reimbursable)," available only until Jan. 1, 1918					500,000.00

Losses.

MARINE AND SEAMEN'S DIVISION.

Appropriation for payment of losses	$50,000,000.00
Losses paid	12,968,059.21
Balance	37,031,940.79

Recapitulation.

(11,931 policies issued Sept. 2, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1917.)

Total amount insured	$961,127,863.00
Premiums received on same	35,337,771.55
Salvage received to date	59,055.87
Total amount at risk	117,775,318.23
Known losses to date	24,148,075.00
Possible outstanding claims	10,652,332.55
Net losses (paid)	12,968,059.21
Total expense of bureau Nov. 30, including salaries of entire force	335,487.24
Total premiums received	35,337,771.55
Net losses paid	12,968,059.21
Surplus premiums on hand	22,369,712.34

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 563.

AGE LIMITS FOR ADMISSION TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF A BILL TO FIX THE AGE LIMITS FOR CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

December 12, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Navy,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, December 11, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Speaker: On account of the difference in the laws governing the age limits for admission of midshipmen to the Naval Academy and the confusion and dissatisfaction resulting therefrom, I have the honor to request that a law be enacted, either separately or as a part of some appropriate bill, to make the matter definite.

The law governing the age for admission of civilians to the academy is contained in the naval appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1198), and reads as follows:

> That after January first, nineteen hundred and four, all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at the time of their examination must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years.

The naval appropriation act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1182), authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint 100 midshipmen annually from enlisted men of the Navy who are:

> Not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy.

It will be noted that candidates from civil life must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years "at the time of their examination," while candidates from enlisted men must be "not more than 20 years of age on the date of entrance."

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All candidates for admission to the Naval Academy are first examined as to their mental qualifications. Those who are successful in that examination are then required to go to Annapolis for physical examination. If they pass a satisfactory physical examination, then they are admitted to the academy and that is considered the "date of entrance," whether it is before the beginning of the academic year or not. In the cases of civilians, it can be definitely ascertained whether they are eligible for an examination so far as age is concerned as they must be not more than 20 years of age on the date of examination and the date of the examination is fixed by regulation. But in the cases of enlisted men of the Navy, it is impracticable to determine definitely in advance whether or not the date of their actual entrance will in all cases be before they are 20 years of age. It takes considerable time to mark the examination papers and for the men to travel to the academy for physical examination and be examined, and there may also be delays for various reasons. This may result in a bar to the entrance of one who has satisfactorily passed the mental examination, but whose twentieth birthday comes a few days before final qualification for entrance to the academy. It is also impossible to advise many enlisted men who are to be 20 years of age within the six months following the date of examination, whether or not they will be able to finally qualify and enter before their twentieth birthday. This results in a great deal of dissatisfaction among the enlisted men and no inconsiderable amount of annoyance to the department.

There is inclosed herewith a proposed draft of a bill which, if enacted into law, would make the eligibility of all candidates, so far as age is concerned, fixed and definite and determinable.

I urge upon Congress the early and favorable consideration of this proposed measure.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To fix the age limits for candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years on July first of the calendar year in which they enter the academy.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 564.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

DECEMBER 12, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 12, 1917.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961), I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Inasmuch as there is considerable demand for information as to the lands being acquired and the procedure adopted, it is requested that, in addition to the usual number of copies printed, there be printed an additional 600 copies.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War, President.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

Members of the commission: Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, Senator from New Hampshire; Hon. John Walter Smith, Senator from Maryland; Hon. Willis C. Hawley, Member of Congress from Oregon; Hon. Gordon Lee, Member of Congress from Georgia.

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All candidate[illegible] [illegible] or the acquisition of lands examined as to [illegible] headwaters of navigable ful in that ex[illegible] [illegible],000,000. Of this amount physical exa[illegible] [illegible] $2,000,000 was for the fiscal nation, then [illegible]ation for 1910 became avail- ered the "[illegible] for so short a period that only of the ac[illegible] [illegible]ractically $3,000,000 of the be definit[illegible] [illegible]able for expenditure. The agri- nation so [illegible] [illegible] 11, 1916, reappropriated this years of a[illegible] [illegible] the purchase policy. Of this nation is [illegible] [illegible]able for the fiscal year 1917 and the N[illegible] [illegible] 918 and until expended. wheth[illegible] [illegible] the authorized expenditures have befor[illegible] [illegible]ing an estimated balance of $336,- the e[illegible] [illegible] were approved for purchase 175,463 for [illegible] [illegible]ice paid during the year was $2.25 and dela[illegible] [illegible]ge price for the 175,463 acres, the pur- of [illegible] [illegible]zed, was $4.86. The average price per wh[illegible] [illegible]proved for purchase was $5.27. The low tio[illegible] [illegible]ast year was due to the fact that a large m[illegible] [illegible] was considered. fo[illegible] [illegible] shows the distribution by States of the t[illegible] [illegible]d for purchase during the fiscal year and the [illegible] [illegible] approved for purchase since the inception [illegible] [illegible]gether with the average price per acre and the

[illegible] lands approved for purchase by States.

Prior to June 30, 1917.			During fiscal year 1917.		
Acres.	Average price.	Value.	Acres.	Average price.	Value.
	Per acre.			Per acre.	
22,112	$4.60	$101,813.60	22,112	$4.60	$101,813.00
110,309	6.42	709,311.48	12,829	6.01	77,081.78
2[illegible],808	5.47	152,341.25	3,043	3.19	9,716.25
318,121	6.43	2,293,359.19	77,820	4.51	351,242.69
291,706	6.34	1,868,802.20	25,308	6.90	175,939.55
23,394	5.55	132,610.75	745	5.94	4,428.75
240,089	4.57	1,080,664.00	5,992	5.21	31,185.35
430,031	3.49	1,138,122.30	24,894	3.67	91,067.15
111,608	3.25	362,363.35	2,610	3.85	10,050.15
1,301,357	5.22	7,859,389.72	175,463	4.86	852,524.67

[illegible] a [illegible] of 1,501,357 acres the purchase of which has [illegible] by the commission, 384,195 acres are virgin; 792,835 [illegible] and cut over, 153,430 acres are in young growth, [illegible] abandoned farm land, and 147,646 acres classed as burned, [illegible] with timber which is unmerchantable.

[illegible] approved area 94,[illegible],190.50 acres have been acquired, while [illegible] to be in process of being acquired. On 195,848.62 acres [illegible] proceedings are pending, other lands await the com- [illegible] or title examination.

[illegible] following table shows the status of the purchase program as of [illegible] 1917. Part I of this table gives information concerning the

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acreage of the areas within counties and on watersheds within which purchases are being made. Part 2 gives the acreage which has been approved for purchase in the different States and by counties and the average price at which purchases have been authorized. Part 3 gives the acreage which has been acquired and the aggregate amount which has been expended in purchase. The figures relating to lands approved are net after deductions have been made on account of reapprovals by the commission, on account of vendors refusing to sign purchase contracts, on account of purchase contracts having been terminated, and on account of lapse which have been included in the survey of other tracts. The acreage and values of such dropped lands are shown at the bottom of table.

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Information as of June 30, 1917, as to purchase areas and lands being acquired under the act of Mar. 1, 1911.

Part 1. Location of purchase area.				Part 2. Approved for purchase.			Part 3. Acquired.		
State and county.	Area.	Watershed.	Acres.	Acres.	Price.	Value.	Acres.	Price.	Value.
Alabama:									
Franklin	Alabama	Warrior	6,720	150	$6.00	$900.00			
Lawrence	do	do	108,840	21,962	4.00	100,913.00			
Winston	do	do	80,640						
Total			196,200	22,112	4.60	101,813.00			
Georgia:									
Fannin	Georgia	Tocoa	49,893	34,846	6.50	226,654.50	29,314.99	$6.28	$202,229.91
Gilmer	do	do	1,358	60	7.00	420.00	59.60	7.11	423.76
Habersham	Savannah	Chattahoochee	30,627	1,283	6.00	7,698.00			
Lumpkin	Georgia	do	29,145	2,575	7.00	17,965.00	2,375.72	7.09	16,861.77
Rabun	Nantahala	Savannah	2,193						
Do	Savannah	do	190,504	46,746	6.54	305,589.65	28,602.13	6.83	195,385.63
Towns	Georgia	Hiwassee	79,000						
Do	Savannah	Savannah	5,472						
Union	Georgia	Tocoa	116,952	25,059	6.03	150,984.33	20,581.10	6.15	126,664.59
White	do	Chattahoochee	53,103						
Total			558,247	110,569	6.42	709,311.48	80,933.54	6.67	341,565.66
Maine:									
Oxford	Androscoggin	Androscoggin	65,900						
Do	White Mountain	do	55,603	27,868	5.47	152,341.25			
Total			121,503	27,868	5.47	152,341.25			
Maryland:									
Garrett	Youghiogheny	Monongahela	80,259						
New Hampshire:									
Carroll	White Mountain	Saco	169,728	70,741	7.61	537,697.75	58,768.23	8.79	516,393.13
Coos	Androscoggin	Androscoggin	56,532						
Do	White Mountain	do	89,651	174,084	6.51	1,132,222.00	111,238.78	7.14	793,835.81
		Saco	92,979						
Do	do	Connecticut	77,440						
Grafton	do	do	128,086	103,346	6.02	623,439.44	71,160.44	6.53	465,291.96
		Merrimack	214,195						
Total			828,611	348,121	6.43	2,293,359.19	241,167.40	7.36	1,775,450.87

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North Carolina:									
Avery	Boone	Catawba	44,411	17,817	2.03	36,189.70			
Buncombe	Mount Mitchell	Tennessee	61,481	9,631	11.49	110,644.00	9,455.66	11.54	109,141.24
Do	Pisgah	do	20,540	15,132	5.01	75,798.00			
Burke	Boone	Catawba	62,024	3,550	4.00	14,200.00			
Caldwell	do	do	72,788	21,127	2.03	42,888.20	331.97	3.50	1,091.90
Do	Yadkin	Yadkin	34,592						
Cherokee	Cherokee	Hiwassee	5,978						
Do	Nantahala	do	79,037						
Clay	Savannah	Savannah	16,738						
Do	Nantahala	Hiwassee	68,012						
Graham	do	Little Tennessee	184,322						
Haywood	Pisgah	Tennessee	59,805	1,345	5.00	6,725.00			
Do	Smoky Mountain	do	90,915						
Henderson	Pisgah	do	22,717	21,075	5.02	105,776.50	16,949.97	4.96	84,083.18
Jackson	do	do	90,688						
Do	Savannah	Savannah	39,457	2,366	8.20	19,409.00	1,186.28	7.12	8,449.73
McDowell	Boone	Catawba	28,894						
Do	Mount Mitchell	do	86,016	49,914	6.62	330,632.75	34,655.95	7.22	250,184.91
Macon	Nantahala	Little Tennessee	126,660	34,889	8.92	311,277.30	31,114.98	9.41	292,783.06
Do	Savannah	Tennessee	76,121	38,165	7.90	301,369.50	30,229.58	7.91	239,217.77
Madison	Unaka	do	72,133						
Mitchell	Boone	Catawba	16,806						
Do	Mount Mitchell	Tennessee	17,265						
Do	Unaka	do	59,036						
Swain	Nantahala	Little Tennessee	30,063	2,170	6.04	13,098.25	2,266.81	5.89	13,344.23
Do	Smoky Mountain	Tennessee	248,786						
Transylvania	Pisgah	do	110,600	57,036	4.88	278,180.00	36,859.72	4.90	180,798.60
Do	Savannah	Savannah	43,462						
Watauga	Boone	Tennessee	6,725						
Do	Yadkin	Yadkin	30,856						
Wilkes	do	do	129,048						
Yancey	Mount Mitchell	Tennessee	69,051	20,488	10.87	222,614.00	10,198.69	10.91	111,260.71
Do	Unaka	do	38,208						
Total			2,143,235	294,705	6.34	1,868,802.20	173,229.61	7.45	1,290,355.33
South Carolina:									
Oconee	Savannah	Savannah	109,600	23,894	5.55	132,610.75	3,878.76	5.43	21,048.29
Pickens	do	do	42,266						
Total			151,866	23,894	5.55	132,610.75	3,878.76	5.43	21,048.29
Tennessee:									
Blount	Smoky Mountain	Tennessee	143,650						
Carter	Unaka	do	155,736	26,663	3.79	101,158.50			
Locke	Smoky Mountain	do	25,916						
Green	Unaka	do	31,831						
Johnson	do	do	1,220						
Do	White Top	do	64,352	22,275	4.38	97,662.50	24,103.18	4.02	106,964.31
McMinn	Chewkee	do	2,283	1,426	4.25	6,060.50			
Monroe	do	do	145,343	15,640	3.77	58,896.00	5,193.09	3.34	17,356.49

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Information as of June 30, 1917, as to purchase areas and lands being acquired under the act of Mar. 1, 1911—Continued.

Part 1. Location of purchase area.				Part 2. Approved for purchase.			Part 3. Acquired.		
State and county.	Area.	Watershed.	Acres.	Acres.	Price.	Value.	Acres.	Price.	Value.
Tennessee—Continued.									
Polk	Cherokee	Alabama	15,144						
		Tennessee	157,425	126,224	$4.76	$600,686.65	75,824.04	$5.37	$406,893.61
Sevier	Smoky Mountain	do	183,635						
Sullivan	Unaka	do	6,700						
Do	White Top	do	28,262	22,105	5.03	111,124.00	16,684.15	5.36	89,487.41
Unicoi	Unaka	do	122,843	22,356	4.70	105,085.85	11,497.01	5.27	60,559.54
Washington	do	do	29,440						
Total			1,108,780	236,689	4.57	1,080,664.00	133,301.47	5.11	681,261.66
Virginia:									
Amherst	Natural Bridge	James	33,719	18,766	3.59	67,400.55	7,638.03	3.05	23,263.77
Augusta	do	Potomac	21,494						
Do	Shenandoah	James	51,560	80,780	3.10	250,032.75	60,056.31	3.13	188,202.72
Do	do	Potomac	54,209						
Bath	do	James	33,460						
Bedford	Natural Bridge	Roanoke	33,303	17,056	6.16	105,014.45	14,832.33	6.23	92,455.60
Botetourt	do	James	29,866	22,706	7.07	160,523.50	21,456.37	6.67	143,152.23
Frederick	Potomac	Potomac	11,619	8,278	1.97	16,343.36	1,043.26	2.29	2,390.92
Grayson	White Top	Ohio	79,545						
Highland	Shenandoah	James	29,469	6,800	3.25	22,100.00	7,989.60	3.25	25,966.20
Nelson	Natural Bridge	do	33,805						
Page	Massanutten	Potomac	35,753	17,985	1.86	33,422.73	17,239.57	1.72	29,709.04
Rockbridge	Natural Bridge	James	60,877	35,522	4.36	154,931.00	25,632.15	4.95	126,934.64
Do	Shenandoah	do	816						
Rockingham	Massanutten	Potomac	34,139	11,287	1.25	14,108.75	7,899.10	1.24	9,873.88
Do	Shenandoah	do	133,426	19,533	3.27	63,882.50	18,265.50	3.26	59,554.75
Shenandoah	Massanutten	do	73,620	31,421	2.48	77,895.51	12,738.32	2.48	31,616.17
Do	Potomac	do	51,325	30,106	2.88	86,656.50	21,835.85	3.03	66,209.77
Smyth	White Top	Tennessee	52,474	11,474	3.50	38,528.00			
Warren	Massanutten	Potomac	9,434	2,480	1.70	4,222.40			
Washington	White Top	Tennessee	29,337	12,303	3.50	43,060.50	11,358.38	3.50	39,754.33
Wythe	do	Ohio	25,283						
Total			966,533	326,031	3.49	1,138,122.50	227,984.77	3.68	839,084.09
West Virginia:									
Grant	Monongahela	Potomac					9.55	2.50	23.88
Hampshire	Potomac	do	3,462	1,619	5.69	9,210.50	1,567.99	5.76	8,969.89
Hardy	do	do	79,632	37,628	2.88	108,196.70	28,119.05	2.90	81,702.18

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Pendleton	Shenandoah	do	76,961	18,600	3.49	62,750.00	12,318.45	3.49	18,472.90
Pocahontas	Monongahela	Monongahela	21,754						
Preston	do	do	57,969						
Randolph	do	do	352,399	30,358	3.18	96,625.15	19,066.99	2.87	54,704.72
Tucker	do	do	250,194	23,763	3.60	85,583.00	24,609.22	3.54	87,328.57
Total			842,391	111,268	3.25	362,365.35	86,701.95	2.99	251,202.14
Grand total			6,997,625	1,501,357	5.22	7,839,389.72	947,197.50	5.70	5,399,958.04
Dropped from further consideration and not included in above figures:									
On account of reapprovals by commission				60,013		254,550.55			
On account of vendors refusing to sign purchase contracts				13,893		63,108.75			
On account of purchase contracts having been terminated				41,653		188,522.50			
Included in survey of other tracts				874		3,044.56			
Total				116,433	4.37	509,226.36			
Gross area approved for purchase				1,617,790	5.16	8,348,616.08			

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PURCHASE POLICY.

On account of the comparatively small amount carried by the appropriation for further purchases the commission has thought it advisable to limit consideration to such lands as would block in with lands which have already been approved for purchase in order to solidify holdings, and thus facilitate administration. This policy has been closely followed on all the areas on which purchases have been previously made. It may seem that the inauguration of purchases on the Alabama area is an exception to this policy. This area, however, had been in formative process for several years, and considerable field work has been done, but until this year no purchases had been authorized on account of failure to reach price agreement for certain lands which seemed indispensable for the establishment of the area. This limitation of purchases to lands which connect up closely with lands the purchase of which has already been authorized has to a certain extent tended to curtail the amount of lands which could be considered. Many lands of this class are interior tracts which have been previously examined. Failure to secure them has been due to the impossibility of obtaining an acceptable price from the owners.

DEVELOPMENT OF ACQUIRED LANDS.

Progress was made in the administration of the purchased lands during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1917. Each year sees a more satisfactory situation with respect to the personnel in charge of the forests. It was necessary to build up a trained force of men to handle the administrative work, and this has of necessity taken time, since there is but little work in the East directly comparable to that being done by the Government, and therefore the men had no previous opportunity to obtain experience along the lines needed. It has uniformly been the practice in the Forest Service, in so far as possible, to recruit the ranger force from men familiar with forest conditions in the region in which they are to work.

Since the very life of the existing forests and the reforestation of denuded areas is dependent upon protection from fire, every possible effort is made to improve facilities for the discovery and suppression of fires. There have been constructed 421 miles of telephone line and 850 miles of trails. The means of quickly discovering fire have been improved by establishing lookout stations on the high peaks, these stations being connected with the headquarters of forest officers and the home of near-by farmers by means of the Government-constructed telephone lines. As the lookout telephone system is improved the men in charge of the forests find it easier to protect the land from fire. The fiscal year 1917 was generally favorable from a fire standpoint, and the total area burned over was only 7,984 acres. The burned area represents one-half of 1 per cent of the total area acquired or approved for purchase. Fires almost uniformly occur on lands which have been heavily cut and in most instances severely burned before they were acquired by the Government. Little or no valuable timber was destroyed.

In the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to issue rules and regulations for the prospecting and developing of mineral resources on

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lands acquired under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1911. These rules and regulations were made effective June 15, 1917. The regulations involve development under permit in which a reasonable charge is made. There is at present considerable activity in the development of minerals, especially of mica on some of the southern forests.

Presidential proclamations were issued October 17, 1916, creating the Pisgah National Forest and the Pisgah National Game Preserve, these proclamations having force and effect upon these lands within the Pisgah purchase area, title to which has been acquired. The rules and regulations governing the game preserve were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture November 15, 1916, and have led to a widespread interest in the protection of fish and game on this area.

A shipment of a carload of elk was made from Wyoming to Pisgah Forest. Six buffalo have also been donated for the Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve from the Corbin herd in New Hampshire. Since the opening of the war, however, transportation conditions became such that it has been impossible to have the buffalo shipped to North Carolina.

The total receipts for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1917, from the use and sale of resources on the purchased lands were $22,153.94. This represents an increase over the previous year of $12,540.66.

With the cutting out of private and corporately owned timber near and adjacent to forest lands the sale and value of Government timber will undoubtedly increase rapidly from year to year. In every instance sales are designed to market mature timber and better the conditions of the remaining stand.

PROGRAM FOR FUTURE WORK.

The guiding principle in considering lands for purchase during the coming year will be the same as during the past and only such lands will be taken up as are interior holdings or as tend to solidify the forests or promote their administration. A number of employees of the Forest Service engaged in the appraisal of lands to be considered by the commission have enlisted in the military forces. The reduction in this force which can not at present be made good will further tend to restrict the amount of land which can be considered during the coming year.

Since the inception of purchases in 1911 the prices of timber have remained comparatively stable. Late in the present fiscal year and accompanying the general rise in the prices of other commodities there has been an appreciable increase in the value of timber, the effect of which has been to increase the value of forest lands already acquired. At the same time this will make it more difficult in the future to conclude negotiations with owners on the basis of previous purchases.

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The following statement shows in detail the expenditures incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Weeks law during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

[illegible] commission"	$25,000.00
[illegible] June 30, 1917: Printing	53.35
[illegible] 1917	24,946.65
[illegible]	None.
[illegible]	24,946.65
[illegible] lands for protection of watersheds of [illegible] unexpended balance from fiscal year 1916, [illegible] report of National Forest Reservation [illegible] year 1916, S. Doc. No. 643, 64th Cong.,	3,565,238.80
[illegible] fiscal year 1917, by act approved Aug. 11,	1,000,000.00
[illegible] available for fiscal year 1917	4,565,238.80
[illegible] year 1917	2,011,330.69
[illegible] available for further disbursement July 1,	2,553,908.11
[illegible] balance of July 1, 1917, there [illegible] in the form of executed con- [illegible] of lands amounting to $1,954,609.32 [illegible] approved for purchase but for [illegible] purchase had not been executed [illegible] amounted to approximately 263,078.23	
[illegible] outstanding liabilities on lands approved for purchase	2,217,687.55
[illegible] balance July 1, 1917	336,220.56

Analysis of expenditures during fiscal year 1917.

[illegible]	Forest service.	Solicitor's office.	Purchase of lands.	Total.
[illegible]	$67,787.72	$43,113.30		$110,901.02
[illegible] expenses	16,864.17	8,423.64		25,287.81
[illegible]	190.92			190.92
[illegible]		1.35		1.35
[illegible]	369.00	561.70		930.70
[illegible]	98.29	57.50		155.79
[illegible]	222.62	84.64		307.26
[illegible]		25.83		25.83
[illegible]	6,805.70	227.95		7,033.65
[illegible]		68.65		68.65
[illegible]	81.00			81.00
[illegible]			$1,866,346.71	1,866,346.71
[illegible]	92,419.42	52,564.56	1,866,346.71	2,011,330.69

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 565.

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

December 13, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, December 10, 1917.

Sir: In conformity with the requirements of the act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., pp. 1134, 1159), entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918," and section 5 of the act of March 16, 1916 (34 Stat., pp. 63, 64), entitled "An act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof," I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the status of the Georgia Experiment Station, which said report shows that I am withholding a certificate from the State of Georgia of its appropriation, installments of which ordinarily would have been paid on the first days of July and October, 1917, and that, pursuant to section 4 of the above-mentioned act of March 16, 1906, I have reported to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the President the facts and reasons for the withholding of the said certificate.

Respectfully,

D. L. Houston,
Secretary.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

December 10, 1917.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF THE GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION UNDER THE HATCH AND THE ADAMS ACTS.

The act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, after appropriating to the

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States and Territories the sum of $720,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto," commonly referred to as the Hatch Act, and appropriating to the several States and Territories the further sum of $720,000 to carry into effect the provisions of an act approved March 16, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof," commonly referred to as the Adams Act, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall "ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the work of the Department of Agriculture with that of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said acts, and make report thereon to Congress."

Section 5 of the Adams Act provides:

> That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress on the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all of the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld; and if so, the reason therefor.

In order that my action with reference to the Georgia Experiment Station may be brought to the attention of Congress without delay, I am making a special report thereon. The other stations will be covered in the annual report concerning the work and expenditures of all the experiment stations.

Section 4 of the Adams Act is as follows:

> That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is complying with the provisions of this act and is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations under this act and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress in order that the State or Territory may, if it shall so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

Pursuant to said section 4 of said act, on the 26th day of June, 1917, I certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that certain States were entitled to receive their respective shares of the annual appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1918, and that certificates of the other States were temporarily withheld. Subsequent to June 26, I sent to the Secretary of the Treasury certificates with reference to all of the said States except Georgia. After thorough consideration, and on the 16th day of November, 1917, pursuant to said section 4, I reported to the President that I was withholding a certificate from the State of Georgia of its appropriation, installments of which ordinarily would have been paid on the first days of July and October, 1917, and in that report I stated the facts and reasons for the withholding of the certificate, and later, on the 10th day of December, 1917, I made a similar report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

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The facts and reasons for the withholding of the certificate are as follows:

The act of Congress of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 440), commonly referred to as the Hatch Act, authorized annual appropriations for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations. Two alternative sets of conditions are prescribed for participation in the appropriations. One is contained in section 1, the other in section 8, of the statute. In order to come within the requirements of section 1, the station must be under direction and a department of the college, or colleges, or agricultural department of colleges in the State established under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 503), commonly referred to as the first Morrill Act. Section 8 provides that a station may have the benefit of the appropriations if either (*a*) prior to the passage of the act such station was established by law separate from a college established under the first Morrill Act, or (*b*) it shall have been or shall be established under the direction of, or in connection with, an agricultural college or school in a State which shall have established, under the provisions of the first Morrill Act, an agricultural department in connection with a university, college, or institution not distinctly an agricultural college or school.

The act of Congress of March 16, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 63), commonly referred to as the Adams Act, makes appropriations for the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations established under the Hatch Act.

This department is informed that on the 18th day of February, 1888, the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station was first established by the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, as a department of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which college was at that time and is now a department of the University of Georgia, and under the control and direction of the trustees of the university; that the assent of the State of Georgia to the provisions of the Hatch Act was made by the governor, and the University of Georgia was designated by him as the recipient of the funds appropriated by Congress under the provisions of the Hatch Act; that with the funds appropriated for the first fiscal year, ending June 30, 1888, buildings belonging to the university were remodeled and fitted for the work of the station; that other equipment was supplied and a farm of 65 acres, with some buildings, stock and tools were given to the station by the trustees of the university, and a working staff of the station was appointed. (Bulletin No. 1, issued by Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station was dated October, 1888.) However, on December 29, 1888, the Legislature of Georgia passed an act entitled (Georgia Laws, 1888, p. 49):

> An act to establish in this State an experimental station and an experimental farm to be known as the Georgia Experiment Station, to provide for a board of directors for the location and management of the same, to apply the annual donation made by the Federal Congress in the acts approved March 2, 1887, and July 18, 1888 (providing for the establishment in the several States of agricultural experiment stations), of fifteen thousand dollars to the support and maintenance of the same; to appropriate a sum of money to carry this act into effect, and for other purposes.

The Georgia Experiment Station, as now organized. was established under the above-mentioned act of December 29, 1888, which

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[illegible] the station independently of any college whatsoever and placed it under the complete control of a separate board of directors. The station was moved from or near Athens, Ga., where it had been originally located, to Experiment, near Griffin, Ga., where it now is. Under these circumstances, a review of the acts of Congress, above mentioned, has led me to the opinion that the station as established under the Georgia act of 1888 was not established and has not been maintained in such form as to be entitled to participate in the Federal appropriations for Agricultural Experiment Stations. It is not under the direction of a college or agricultural department of a college established under the first Morrill Act, nor was it established upon the passage of the Hatch Act (Mar. 2, 1887), nor is it under the direction of, or in connection with, an agricultural college established and maintained independently by the State.

The present arrangement has continued for a long time and I felt that it ought not to be disturbed if some legal arrangement could be made which would enable the appropriations might be continued. The status of the station was brought to my attention in November, 1916. On December 27, 1916, I wrote to Gov. Harris of Georgia and explained the situation to him at length. I was advised by him that he would bring the matter to the attention of the legislature at its session to be held the following June. He did bring the matter to the legislature's attention in his message of June 27, 1917, and suggested remedial legislation; and Gov. Dorsey, the successor of Gov. Harris, in his message of July 23, 1917, directed the attention of the legislature to the final message of Gov. Harris on the subject, explained the situation, pointed out the importance of the matter, and, among other things, said:

"The Federal law under which the experiment stations were established requires that they should be brought under the control of the agricultural colleges. It can not be denied that this provision is violated by the Georgia statutes, which it will probably be necessary to amend in some way, as suggested by Gov. Harris."

I am informed that a bill was introduced in the last session of the legislature for the purpose of remedying the situation. However, it appears that this bill never came to a vote in either branch of the legislature and, too, this department having examined a copy of the bill expressed the opinion that it would not have corrected the matter, even if it had been passed.

After the legislature had adjourned, there was some subsequent correspondence between this department and the Georgia officials which resulted in a conference between a committee representing the State of Georgia and myself, at Washington, on the 17th day of October, 1917. I had hoped that the conference might develop some plan based upon legal authority, by which the Georgia Experiment Station might continue to receive the benefits of the Federal appropriations. But no such plan has been suggested and I have been unable to devise any legal arrangement, short of legislative action, which would authorize me to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the station is entitled to further allotments of Federal appropriations. I advised Gov. Dorsey to this effect on the 1st day of November, 1917.

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There is attached hereto, as Exhibit A, a brief memorandum with reference to the Federal statutes and the Georgia laws.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT A.

1. THE FEDERAL STATUTES.

1. *The act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat., 503), commonly referred to as the first Morrill Act.*—This act granted to the several States, subject to their assent to its provisions, public lands or land scrip for "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may, respectively, prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Each State claiming the benefits of the act was required, among other things, to provide at least one college as above described.

2. *The act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat., 440), commonly referred to as the Hatch Act.*—The title of this act is:

> An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

Section 1 provides:

> That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established under direction of the college or colleges or agricultural department of colleges in each State or Territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (first Morrill Act), * * * a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station."

Section 2 enumerates the objects of the stations.

Section 3 provides that, in order to secure uniformity of methods and results in the work of the agricultural experiment stations, the Secretary of Agriculture shall furnish forms for the tabulation of results and investigations and experiments, shall indicate from time to time such lines of inquiry as seem to him important, and shall furnish such advice and assistance as will promote the purposes of the act. The stations are required annually, on or before February 1, to make a full and detailed report of their operations to the governors of the respective States, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report is required to be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 4 requires bulletins or reports of progress to be published at the stations at least once in three months.

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[illegible] provides:

[illegible] purposes of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investi- [illegible] experiments and printing and distributing the results as herein- [illegible] ed, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum is hereby [illegible] to each State, to be specially provided for by Congress in the [illegible] from year to year, * * * out of any money in the Treasury [illegible] from the sales of public lands, to be paid in equal quarterly payments on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said col- [illegible] to receive the same. * * *

Sections 6 and 7 have no bearing upon the issue under consideration.

Section 8 provides that in States having colleges entitled to the benefits of the act, and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, the benefits of the act may be applied to experiments at stations so established, and further, that where "any State shall have established (under the first Morrill Act), an agricultural department or experiment station in connection with any university, college, or institution not distinctly an agricultural college or school, and such State shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricultural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the legislature of said State may apply in whole or in part the appropriation of this act made to such separate agricultural college or school."

Section 9 declares that the grants of moneys made by the act are subject to legislative assent of the States to the purposes of the grants.

Section 10 declares that the act shall not be construed as binding the United States to continue appropriations whenever it shall see fit to discontinue them.

3. *The act of March 16, 1906 (34 Stat., 63), commonly referred to as the Adams Act.*—The title of this act is:

An act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof.

Section 1 makes an annual appropriation—

for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations now established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Hatch Act) * * * to be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States or Territories.

Section 2 provides that the appropriations made by section 1—

shall be annually paid in equal quarterly payments on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said experiment stations to receive the same, and such officers shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture on or before the first day of September of each year a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement, on schedules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The grants of money authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants. * * *

Section 3 provides:

That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State or Territory for the further and more complete endowment, support, and

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maintenance of agricultural experiment stations as provided in this act shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied it shall be replaced by said State or Territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory * * *. It shall be the duty of each of said stations annually, on or before the first day of February, to make to the governor of the State or Territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Section 4 provides:

That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is complying with the provisions of this act and is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress, in order that the State or Territory may, if it shall so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

Section 5 provides:

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress on the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all of the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and if so, the reason therefor.

Section 6 provides:

That Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

4. *The agricultural appropriation act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 446)*.—This act, under the heading, "General expenses, States Relations Service," makes appropriations "to carry into effect the provisions of" the Hatch and Adams acts, and then provides:

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the above acts * * * relative to their administration, * * * $58,500; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the work of the Department of Agriculture with that of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said acts, and make report thereon to Congress.

II. The Test for Participation in Federal Appropriations.

The design of the first Morrill Act was the establishment in each State of a college or colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. It contained no reference to experiment stations.

The Hatch Act made further appropriations with which the States might establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations. It expressly provided that the stations should be established under the direction of an agricultural college or of an agricultural department of a college, and that such agricultural college or department of an agricultural college should be one established either under the first Morrill Act or under State law. There was only one exception. This is contained in section 8, which will be discussed later.

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It is manifest from an analysis of the statute, that, except in the single case mentioned in section 8, if an agricultural experiment station is to accomplish the purpose which Congress had in mind in providing for its creation, it must be an adjunct to an agricultural college. This is found the reason why the Hatch Act required such experiment stations to be established under the direction of an agricultural college. The title of the act plainly discloses the intent of Congress that the stations should be connected with the agricultural colleges. The provision in section 5 that payments of the appropriations should be made to the treasurer or other officer appointed by the governing boards of the colleges to receive the same, is another evidence of the intent of Congress that the benefits of the act should accrue only to stations actually connected with, and, under the direction of, an agricultural college. Still further, section 8, with the single exception referred to above, requires that the stations shall be connected with the colleges. Taking the act as a whole, it leaves no doubt but that its intent is that the agricultural colleges are to be benefited by the establishment therein, or in connection therewith, of experiment stations.

The object of the Adams Act was to increase the endowment of the stations established in compliance with the Hatch Act. Indeed, the additional benefits provided are, by express terms of the Adams Act, confined to such stations.

It follows, from a review of this legislation, that unless the Georgia Experiment Station either (1) comes within the exception created by section 8 of the Hatch Act, or (2) is actually connected with and under the direction of an agricultural college, it is not entitled to share in the appropriations made by Congress for the purpose of carrying out the Hatch and Adams Acts.

III. Section 8 of the Hatch Act.

We heretofore mentioned the single exception to the general rule presented by the Hatch Act—namely, that each experiment station shall be subject to and under the direction of a college—is contained in section 8 of that act. This section provides that in States having colleges entitled to the benefits of the Hatch Act—that is, colleges established under the first Morrill Act—and "having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from such colleges," such law might be applied to experiments at stations so established. The exception was inserted to take care of those few States in which at the date of the passage of the Hatch Act (Mar. 2, 1887), there were already existed agricultural colleges established under the first Morrill Act, and also experiment stations already established by law separate from the colleges.

The exception relates to a situation in States, such as described, at the date of the passage of the act, and was not intended to affect the authorized application of the benefits of the act to agricultural experiment stations subsequently established. This is the view that was adopted by the Comptroller of the Treasury in various published decisions rendered in 1888, and since then uniformly followed and acted upon.

[illegible] the Georgia Experiment Station was, as will be [illegible] below, not established earlier than December 29, 1888

(Laws of 1888 of Georgia, p. 49), more than a year and a half after the passage of the Hatch Act (Mar. 2, 1887), that station is not included within the exception created by section 8 of the Hatch Act.

IV. Georgia Statutes and Executive Action.

1. The benefits of the first Morrill Act were accepted by Georgia on March 10, 1866.

2. By act of December 12, 1866 (Laws of 1866, p. 64), the governor was authorized to apply for, receive, and sell the land scrip donated by the first Morrill Act to Georgia, to invest the moneys in bonds of the State, and to dispose of the interest on the bonds for the support and maintenance of a college such as contemplated by the first Morrill Act.

3. March 30, 1872, by order of the governor, the money arising from the sale of the land scrip was transferred out of the State treasury to the trustees of the University of Georgia.

4. In May, 1872, the trustees established a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts as a coordinate department in the University at Athens. It appears that the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, unlike other colleges in the University of Georgia, did not have a separate board of trustees or directors until 1906, when the legislature passed an act (Georgia Laws, 1906, p. 10) appropriating the sum of $100,000 to the University of Georgia for the purpose of erecting and furnishing buildings on the college campus to be used as an agricultural college, for purchasing the necessary equipment for the said agricultural college, and for other purposes. This act provided that the governor should appoint a board of trustees, 11 in number, for the management and control of the department for school of agriculture and farm technology in the State college at Athens, established under the acts of 1862 and 1890. This board has the same functions and exercises the same authority as that of the trustees of similarly organized coordinated divisions of the university, but is subject to the general control of the trustees of the university.

5. By act of February 27, 1875 (Laws of 1875, p. 11), the legislature, after reciting the facts set forth in subdivision 3 above and other facts, made an appropriation for the benefit of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts mentioned in subdivision 4.

(Note.—In section 7 of the act of December 29, 1888, discussed in subdivision 7 later, the act of February 27, 1875, is, by error, referred to as having established the college.)

6. By act of December 24, 1888 (Laws of 1888, p. 45), Georgia accepted the benefits of the Hatch Act "upon the terms and conditions and for the purposes therein set forth and prescribed."

7. By act of December 29, 1888 (Laws of 1888, p. 49), Georgia dealt with the subject of an experiment station.

Section 1 established—

an experiment station and an experimental farm to be known as the Georgia Experiment Station.

Section 2 provided that the governor should appoint a board of directors—

who shall be charged with the control and general management of the said Georgia Experiment Station. The governor shall select one member of this

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strict, and the selection shall be made from the of said districts, respectively. The commis- ne being, shall be ex officio the president, the Georgia, for the time being, and a member of ge of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, annually to er, shall be ex officio members of said board of

d the board of directors to receive bids or pro- communities, or persons, to donate lands or money, for the purpose of inducing the estab- on at a given point.

ded that the board of directors should be a body ontinued succession of members, with power to pur- for the purposes of the act, to receive property by be- on, to sell the products of the station, and to sue and be me and for the benefit of the State.

provided that a minute record of receipts and expendi- be kept by the board and submitted to the governor

n 6 defined the purposes for which the station was estab- cluding, by reference, the purposes mentioned in section 2 Hatch Act, and added that "in carrying out the provisions of the board of directors shall employ one superintendent and her employees as may be necessary for the proper conduct of Georgia Experiment Station in its several branches or depart-

tion 7 is as follows:

wherever located, said Georgia Experiment Station shall be regarded as ted with the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, established er an act approved February 27, 1875, and nothing in this act shall be ed to prevent or forbid the board of directors of the Georgia Experiment on locating the experimental farm at one point and the laboratory or ific branch or department of said experiment station at some other point.

tion 8 provided that all apparatus, etc., purchased by the trus- of the University of Georgia with the first annual payment der the Hatch Act, and with any moneys which subsequently passed their hands from the United States under the provisions of that act "shall be subject to the order of the board of directors hereinbefore provided for, to be used by the latter in furtherance of the provisions of this act."

Section 9 provided:

That all future annual appropriations under the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887 (the Hatch Act), shall be drawn by the governor and held to the order of said board of directors, to be used by them in the terms of acts of Congress herein mentioned, and of this act.

Section 10 appropriated $5,000 to be paid to the board of directors for the purposes of the act.

Section 11 is as follows:

That said board of directors shall prescribe rules and regulations for its own government, and for the government of all persons who may be employed at said station aforesaid. The said board shall fix the salaries of the officers and employees of said station. Biennially, the said board shall make, through the commissioner of agriculture, a full report to the governor at the same time reports from State house officers are submitted; and quarterly, through the Department of Agriculture, said board shall publish the results achieved at said Georgia Experiment Station on the lines indicated in section 6 of said act.

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Section 12 requires the board of directors to meet quarterly for the transaction of business and provides that their necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, while in actual attendance, shall be paid by the State when approved by the commissioner of agriculture. The board is prohibited from continuing in session at the expense of the State longer than two days at each quarterly meeting. The board is authorized to fix its own place of meeting.

8. By act of August 18, 1906 (Laws of 1906, p. 1161), Georgia accepted the benefits of the Adams Act and provided that the governor should receive the appropriations made by that act and—

hold the same subject to the order of the board of directors of the Georgia Experiment Station, established by act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved December 29, 1888, to be expended by the said board of directors in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress approved March 16, 1906.

V. Status of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station.

As heretofore pointed out in connection with the discussion of Federal legislation, with the single exception covered by section 8 of the Hatch Act, Congress has made connection with and control by a college the condition precedent for participation by an experiment station in the funds provided for carrying out the Hatch and Adams Acts.

While section 7 of the Georgia act of December 29, 1888, establishing the Georgia Experiment Station, declares that the station shall be "regarded" as connected with the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, yet the scheme of its organization and management is such that manifestly the connection is merely nominal, not real.

It will be observed that the act of 1888 above mentioned (sec. 2) provides for the appointment of a board of directors for the station, and constitutes them a body corporate, with all powers incident thereto, wholly independent of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia and of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in the University. Under the terms of this act the commissioner of agriculture is the ex officio president of the board and the chancellor of the University of Georgia and a member of the faculty of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, annually to be designated by the governor, are also ex officio members of the board. The remaining members of the board are selected by the governor—one from each congressional district. Georgia has 12 congressional districts. It is therefore seen that out of the 15 members of the board of directors of the station there are 12 who, under this law, do not have any official connection with the University of Georgia or with the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This board is "charged with the control and general management" of the station. It is authorized to employ the superintendent (now designated director) of the station and such other employees as may be necessary.

Sections 8 and 9 further evince the intent of the State to withdraw the control of the station from the trustees of the University of Georgia. Section 8 provided that the Federal moneys theretofore drawn by the trustees of the University of Georgia under the Hatch

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[illegible] which they had theretofore purchased in [illegible] should be subject to the order of the board [illegible] to be by the board used in furtherance of [illegible] required that all future annual appro- [illegible] Act should be drawn by the governor and [illegible] board of directors of the station.

[illegible] authorized the board of directors of the [illegible] and regulations for its own government and [illegible] persons who may be employed at said sta- [illegible] of the station officers and employees. Also [illegible] the station are to be published through the [illegible] culture; the report to the governor is to be [illegible] as required by the Hatch Act, and is to [illegible] commissioner of agriculture.

VI. CONCLUSION.

[illegible] that the Georgia Experiment Station, while [illegible] with the State College of Agriculture and [illegible] not a separate and independent institution, [illegible] conformity with either the letter or the spirit [illegible] of [illegible]

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 576.

INSPECTION OF STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOMES, 1917.

LETTER FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF SURGEON, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, TRANSMITTING REPORT OF INSPECTION OF STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

December 15, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOMES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Headquarters National Home for
Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith summaries of the reports of inspection of the 31 State homes for disabled Volunteer soldiers and sailors which have received the Government aid as provided by law.

All of the State homes have been inspected during the year, their returns verified, and the eligibility of members ascertained by the inspectors general of the home.

The State homes are generally well managed and have comfortable buildings, adequately lighted and heated. Hospital facilities are provided and the general comfort and welfare of members carefully looked after.

The population of the homes during the period covered by this report is shown in the following table, viz:

Comparative statement of average present, average present and absent, whole number cared for, and cost per capita of the State soldiers' homes, years 1916 and 1917.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	10,283
1916	10,620
Decrease	337
Average present and absent:	
1917	12,642
1916	13,182
Decrease	540
Whole number cared for:	
1917	17,573
1916	18,296
Decrease	723

Average cost per capita, $312.87.

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[illegible] women are not included. [illegible] women, and on June 30, 1917, there [illegible] were present.

[illegible] inspection of the several State homes.

JAMES E. MILLER,
[illegible] General and Chief Surgeon,
[illegible] for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

[illegible] Managers,
[illegible] Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

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CALIFORNIA.

VETERANS' HOME IN NAPA COUNTY.

OFFICERS.

Col. J. P. EDMUNDS, Commandant.
Maj. D. L. GASS, Surgeon.
Lieut. Col. C. DE COLMESMIL, Secretary-Treasurer.
Capt. F. P. BLISS, Quartermaster-Commissary.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	879
1916	937
Decrease	58

Average present and absent:

1917	974
1916	1,029
Decrease	55

Cost per capita, $264.55.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 19, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	887
Absent	65
Aggregate present and absent	952

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings in good condition, well heated and lighted. Grounds in good order.

Care of members.—Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be ample, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is properly furnished and equipped, and in good condition. A surgeon, assistant surgeon, hospital steward, and trained female nurses care for the sick.

COLORADO.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT MONTE VISTA.

OFFICERS.

Col. JOHN CONKIE, Commandant.
Lieut. THOMAS HULL, Quartermaster.
Capt. JOSEPH S. PARADIS, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	164
1916	174
Decrease	10

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[illegible] and amount:

[illegible]	238
Decrease	239
Cost per capita, [illegible]	1

The home was last inspected by [illegible] E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon [illegible] for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 1, [illegible] date showed:

[illegible]	169
[illegible]	63
[illegible]	232

[illegible] on the rolls appeared to be [illegible] cared for. At date of inspection [illegible] total, 19.

[illegible] made from the members for the [illegible] are substantial and in fair [illegible] are provided with uniform clothing. [illegible] cooked and served.

[illegible] of sufficient capacity, is in charge [illegible] in fair condition at date of inspection. [illegible] regular visits and comes on call.

CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] SOLDIERS AT NOROTON HEIGHTS.

OFFICERS.

[illegible]	Maj. EDWARD E. PELTON, Adjutant and Inspector.

[illegible] June 30:

[illegible]	322
[illegible]	347
[illegible]	25

[illegible]	403
[illegible]	431
[illegible]	28

[illegible] Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, [illegible] Home for Disabled Volunteer [illegible] on that date showed:

[illegible]	365
[illegible]	42
[illegible]	407

[illegible] members on the rolls appeared to be

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Women.—Women are not maintained.

Collections.—No collections are now made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are suitable, well arranged, and in fair condition as to repairs. Grounds are attractive and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, adequately heated and lighted. The substitution of suitable mattresses for the cotton pads used has been completed. Food appears to be sufficient in quantity, varied in kind, well cooked and well served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, well furnished and equipped, and kept in good condition. The discontinuance of the use of enameled cups in the hospital mess is recommended. A surgeon, one assistant surgeon, with female and male nurses, care for the sick.

IDAHO.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT BOISE.

OFFICERS.

Col. ROBERT H. BARNES, Commandant.
Maj. EDWARD T. BIWER, Surgeon.
Capt. E. G. BURNETT, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	147
1916	140
Increase	7
Average present and absent:	
1917	187
1916	185
Increase	2

Cost per capita, $318.99.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 23, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	135
Absent	44
Aggregate present and absent	179

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—The buildings are substantial, comfortably furnished, and in good condition. Grounds neat and well cared for.

Care of members.—Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be ample, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is under charge of a trained nurse and was in good condition at date of inspection. A physician in the city makes regular visits and comes on call.

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ILLINOIS.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT QUINCY.

OFFICERS.

Col. JOHN E. ANDREW, Superintendent.
Dr. C. E. EHLE, Surgeon.
ROBERT L. FARR, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	1,159
1916	1,130
Increase	29

Average present and absent:

1917	1,398
1916	1,423
Decrease	25

Cost per capita, $178.92.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 13, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of member present	1,102
Absent	284
Aggregate present and absent	1,386

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 277 present and 150 absent; total, 427.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial and were in good condition. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters comfortably furnished. Uniform clothing is provided for members. Food appears to be sufficient, well prepared and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, well furnished and equipped, and in good condition at date of inspection. A surgeon, assistant surgeons, a steward, and female nurses care for the sick.

INDIANA.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT LA FAYETTE.

OFFICERS.

Col. D. B. KEHLER, Commandant.
Maj. A. E. MORGAN, Surgeon.
Capt. H. R. CANFIELD, Adjutant and Quartermaster.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	294
1916	318
Decrease	24

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Average present and absent:	
1917	459
1916	489
Decrease	30

Cost per capita, $219.35.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 15, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	263
Absent	188
Aggregate present and absent	451

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 511 present and 397 absent; total, 908.

Collections.—Members are required to pay, for the support of the home, excesses of pension as follows: Unmarried members, all over $15 per month; members married, all over $22 per month; and widows, all over $12 per month.

Buildings and grounds.—The buildings are suitable, comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortable and kept in good condition. Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be sufficient, well cooked, and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is well equipped and in good condition. A surgeon, assistant surgeons, and female nurses care for the

IOWA.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT MARSHALLTOWN.

OFFICERS.

BENJAMIN C. WHITEHILL, Commandant.	HORACE J. BENNETT, Quartermaster.
Dr. HAMILTON P. DUFFIELD, Surgeon.	JOHN C. LOPER, Adjutant.
Rev. HENRY O. PRATT, Chaplain.	

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	589
1916	530
Increase	59
Average present and absent:	
1917	771
1916	760
Increase	11

Cost per capita, $180.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 12, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	541
Absent	222
Aggregate present and absent	763

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

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Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 251 present and 134 absent; total, 385.

Collections.—Pensioners drawing more than $20 per month are required to pay the excess for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are suitable and in good order. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, properly heated, and lighted. Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be sufficient, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—A good hospital, conveniently arranged and well managed, is maintained. One surgeon, assistant surgeons, hospital steward, matron, and female nurses care for the sick.

KANSAS.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT FORT DODGE.

OFFICERS.

S. S. MARTIN, Commandant.
Dr. SHERMAN L. AXFORD, Surgeon.
Rev. J. MCMILLEN, Chaplain.
JOHN W. SIDLOW, Quartermaster.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	234
1916	246
Decrease	12
Average present and absent:	
1917	253
1916	278
Decrease	25

Cost per capita, $457.43.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 7, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	232
Absent	14
Aggregate present and absent	246

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—The wives and widows, and children under 14 years of age, of soldiers and sailors are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 260 women present and 10 absent; total, 270. Fifty-nine children present.

Collections.—No collections are made from members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings have been painted and are in good condition. Grounds in good order. Great improvement since last inspection.

Care of members.—The members residing in cottages draw rations in kind and prepare them themselves. For the members in the dormitories food is cooked and served. The food seems to be of good quality and ample in quantity.

Medical care.—A new hospital was completed January 1, 1917, at a cost of $12,000. The hospital is under the charge of a surgeon and an assistant surgeon.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT CHELSEA.

OFFICERS.

RICHARD FOSTER, Commandant.
GEORGE H. MAXFIELD, M. D., Surgeon.
Rev. BENJAMIN G. SEABOYER, Adjutant and Chaplain.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	442
1916	465
Decrease	23
Average present and absent:	
1917	531
1916	554
Decrease	23

Cost per capita, $344.30.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 13, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	496
Absent	50
Aggregate present and absent	546

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are suitable, well arranged, and in good repair. Grounds neat and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, heated, and lighted. Clothing of uniform pattern is provided and, with some exceptions, was clean and in good condition. Food appears to be sufficient in quantity, varied in kind, well prepared and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is excellently arranged and equipped. A surgeon, two assistant surgeons, hospital steward, trained nurses, and attendants care for the sick. The hospital was clean and in good condition at the time of inspection.

MICHIGAN.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT GRAND RAPIDS.

OFFICERS.

Col. WILLIAM T. MCGURRIN, Commandant.
Maj. HOWARD A. GRUBE, Surgeon.
Rev. W. H. HERBERT, Chaplain.
Maj. CHARLES P. COFFIN, Adjutant.
Capt. LESTER B. PLACE, Quartermaster.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	786
1916	808
Decrease	22

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Average present and absent:

1917	1,041
1916	1,061
Decrease	20

Cost per capita, $220.14.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, March 29, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	810
Absent	235
Aggregate present and absent	1,045

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 204 present and 49 absent; total, 253.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, suitably arranged, well equipped, and kept in good repair. Grounds are well laid out and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted, and in good condition. Uniform clothing is provided. Food appears to be varied in kind, sufficient in quantity, well prepared, and well served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, well equipped, and well kept. A surgeon, two assistant surgeons, trained female nurses, and orderlies care for the sick.

MINNESOTA.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICERS.

Col. W. H. HARRIES, Commandant.
Maj. T. C. CLARK, Surgeon.
Rev. L. P. SMITH, Chaplain.
Maj. R. R. HENDERSON, Adjutant.
Capt. A. W. GUILD, Quartermaster.
Rev. J. B. WEBER, Chaplain.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	314
1916	331
Decrease	17

Average present and absent:

1917	368
1916	386
Decrease	18

Cost per capita, $251.59.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, March 19, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	340
Absent	26
Aggregate present and absent	366

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Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted. At date of inspection there were 112 present and 2 absent; total, 114.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, well equipped and arranged, and kept in good repair. Grounds are attractive and well cared for.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated, and lighted. Clothing good and uniform. Food appears to be ample, varied as to kind, properly cooked, and well served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, well furnished and equipped, and kept in good condition. A surgeon, an assistant surgeon, female nurses, and civilian orderlies care for the sick.

MISSOURI.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS' HOME AT ST. JAMES.

OFFICERS.

JERD MIKKELSON, Superintendent. | H. E. GORMAN, Adjutant.
Dr. C. H. FULBRIGHT, Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	134
1916	138
Decrease	4
Average present and absent:	
1917	174
1916	180
Decrease	6

Cost per capita, $206.47.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 2, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	147
Absent	24
Aggregate present and absent	171

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 92 present and 21 absent; total, 113.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are in fair condition. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, heated, and lighted. Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be sufficient, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—A small hospital is maintained. Many of the members, when sick, are treated in their cottages. The surgeon resides in

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the village near by, makes daily visits, and comes on call. Two women nurses are in charge of the hospital.

MONTANA.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT COLUMBIA FALLS.

OFFICERS.

Col. G. I. REICHE, Commandant.
JOHN T. ROBINSON, M. D., Surgeon.
JOHN S. AXTELL, Adjutant.
Rev. ARTHUR W. SMITH, Chaplain.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	84
1916	94
Decrease	10

Average present and absent:

1917	102
1916	112
Decrease	10

Cost per capita, $260.61.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 26, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	82
Absent	20
Aggregate present and absent	102

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 16 present and 7 absent; total, 23.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are good, substantial, and in fair repair. Grounds neat and well cared for.

Care of members.—Members are provided comfortable uniform clothing. Food seems to be ample, properly cooked and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is under the charge of a civilian hospital steward, and was in good condition. A physician in the village makes regular visits and comes on call.

NEBRASKA.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT BURKETT.

OFFICERS.

J. F. WALSH, Commandant.
Dr. E. CHAPMAN, Surgeon.
E. J. MAXWELL, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	240
1916	224
Increase	16

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Average present and absent:

1917	308
1916	307
Increase	1

Cost per capita, $320.13.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 3, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	230
Absent	78
Aggregate present and absent	308

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 202 present, and 62 absent; total, 264.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings have been repaired and painted recently, and in good condition. Grounds in excellent order.

Care of members.—Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food seems to be ample, varied, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—The two hospital buildings were in good condition. The hospital is under charge of a surgeon, an assistant surgeon, a hospital steward, and trained nurse.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT MILFORD.

OFFICERS.

DAVID C. ROWDEN, Commandant. | WALTER D. ROWDEN, Adjutant.
Dr. JOHN G. MUIR, Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	103
1916	100
Increase	3

Average present and absent:

1917	137
1916	130
Increase	7

Cost per capita, $246.92

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 4, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	97
Absent	39
Aggregate present and absent	136

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. There were 36 present at date of inspection, and 14 absent; total, 50.

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Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings were in good condition at date of inspection. Grounds in good order.

Care of members.—Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food seems to be ample, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—The hospital was in good condition at date of inspection. A physician in the village makes regular visits and comes on call.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT TILTON.

OFFICERS.

Maj. WILLIAM H. TRICKEY, Commandant | WILLIAM D. TRICKEY, Adjutant.
JAMES B. ERSKINE, M. D., Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	85
1916	82
Increase	3
Average present and absent:	
1917	99
1916	98
Increase	1

Cost per capita, $287.26.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 12, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	88
Absent	14
Aggregate present and absent	102

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, conveniently arranged, in good repair, and excellent as to cleanliness. Grounds neat and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Uniform clothing is provided, and this was in good condition. Food appears to be ample, varied as to kind, well cooked, and well served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, is suitably furnished and well kept. The surgeon resides in the village, calls regularly every other day, and comes on call. A hospital steward and trained nurse are in attendance at the hospital.

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NEW JERSEY.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT KEARNY.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE C. CHANDLER, Acting Superintendent and Quartermaster.
ALONZO P. LENNOX, M. D., Surgeon.
EUGENE H. GOLDBERG, M. D., Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	380
1916	407
Decrease	27
Average present and absent:	
1917	427
1916	457
Decrease	30

Cost per capita, $307.10.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 23, 1917, and muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	404
Absent	34
Aggregate present and absent	438

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, conveniently arranged, and kept in fair repairs. Grounds neat and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are well arranged, adequately heated and lighted. Suitable clothing of uniform pattern is furnished. Food appears to be sufficient in quantity, varied as to kind, well prepared, and well served.

Medical care.—A surgeon, an assistant surgeon, a visiting oculist, and trained nurses care for the sick. The hospital is in good condition, but with the increasing number of members requiring hospital treatment it does not appear adequate to the needs.

HOME FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND THEIR WIVES, AT VINELAND.

OFFICERS.

Capt. JOHN SHIELDS, Commandant.
Dr. JOHN S. HALSEY, Surgeon.
EDWARD P. SOUTHWICK, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	100
1916	101
Decrease	1

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Average present and absent:

1917	120
1916	122
Decrease	2

Cost per capita $324.23.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 23, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	106
Absent	12
Aggregate present and absent	118

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 351 present and 37 absent; total, 388.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, conveniently arranged, and well kept as to repairs. Grounds are neat and orderly.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Uniform clothing is provided, which was in good condition. Food appears to be ample and varied as to kind. At the time of inspection the preparation and service were evidently not satisfactory, and the kitchen, dishwashing rooms, and refrigerators were not satisfactorily clean.

Medical care.—Ample hospital facilities are provided for the care of the sick and are well kept. The doctor resides in the village, makes daily visits, and comes on call. One trained nurse, four female assistant nurses, and two orderlies care for the sick.

NEW YORK.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT BATH.

OFFICERS.

S. M. Morgan, Commandant.
Dr. Raymond C. Hill, Surgeon.
Fred McConnell, Quartermaster.
Rev. J. J. O'Donoghue, Chaplain.
Z. L. Tidball, Adjutant.
Rozell Seager, Inspector.
Rev. Clarence E. Sutton, Chaplain.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	1,092
1916	1,195
Decrease	103

Average present and absent:

1917	1,254
1916	1,360
Decrease	106

Cost per capita, $286.07.

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The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 8, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	1,179
Absent	97
Aggregate present and absent	1,276

Eligibility of members.—Three members found on the rolls were not eligible. These have been dropped.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, well arranged, and kept in a fair state of repair. Grounds extensive, attractive, and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Former suggestion as to the installation of elevator in at least one barrack for the use of infirm members and the providing of bathing facilities in all barracks is renewed. Uniform clothing is provided. Food appears sufficient in quantity, to be varied, and well prepared and served. Kitchen and dining room satisfactorily clean.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, properly equipped, and was found in good condition. A separate ward or room for the segregation of cancer patients is suggested. A surgeon, two assistant surgeons, a hospital steward, and male nurses care for the sick. At date of inspection there were 447 patients in the hospital. It is again suggested that an increase in the number of doctors is necessary for proper attention.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME AT OXFORD.

OFFICERS.

JAMES S. GRAHAM, Superintendent.
HARRIET D. MYERS, M. D., Surgeon.
FRANK MOOTZ, Storekeeper.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	30
1916	30
Average present and absent:	
1917	33
1916	31
Increase	2

Cost per capita, $300.78.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 9, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	31
Absent	3
Aggregate present and absent	34

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Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 177 present and 5 absent; total, 182.

Collections.—All pensioners drawing over $56 per quarter are required to pay the excess for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, well arranged and kept in good repair. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Uniform clothing is provided. Food seems to be ample, to be varied in kind, well cooked and served. Kitchen and dining rooms clean and sanitary.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, suitably equipped, well kept and well managed. A surgeon and female nurses care for the sick.

NORTH DAKOTA.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT LISBON.

OFFICERS.

Col. J. W. CARROLL, Commander. Maj. T. C. PATTERSON, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	19
1916	19
Average present and absent:	
1917	25
1916	26
Decrease	1

Cost per capita $614.49.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, March 20, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	22
Absent	3
Aggregate present and absent	25

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted. At date of inspection there were 10 present and 1 absent; total, 11.

Collections.—No collections are made from members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are suitable, well arranged and kept in good repair. Grounds are attractive and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated, and lighted. Clothing good and of uniform character. Food is ample and of good quality, properly cooked and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, has sufficient equipment, and is kept in excellent condition. It is in charge of two day nurses and one night nurse. The physician resides in the village, makes daily visits, and comes on call.

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OHIO.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT SANDUSKY.

OFFICERS.

Gen. W. R. BURNETT, Commandant.
Capt. A. A. POMEROY, Treasurer.
Maj. J. T. HAYNES, Surgeon.
Maj. CHARLES A. REESER, Inspector.
Capt. B. F. ATKINSON, Adjutant.
Rev. FRANK G. MITCHELL, Chaplain.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	1,073
1916	1,133
Decrease	60
Average present and absent:	
1917	1,259
1916	1,331
Dercease	72

Cost per capita, $262.77.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 6, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	1,187
Absent	115
Aggregate present and absent	1,302

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, clean, and in good repair. Grounds are neat and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well arranged, and well heated and lighted. Uniform clothing is provided. This is kept in good condition, considering facilities. A dry-cleaning plant would be of great benefit. Food appears to be ample, varied, well prepared, and well served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of ample capacity, excellently arranged, well equipped, and very well kept. A surgeon, three assistant surgeons, hospital steward, and female nurses care for the sick.

OREGON.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT ROSEBURG.

OFFICERS.

ROBERT C. MARKEE, Commandant.
Dr. E. B. STEWART, Surgeon.
F. W. POORMAN, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	149
1916	147
Increase	2

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Average present and absent:

1917	188
1916	185
Increase	3

Cost per capita, $217.88.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 21, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	145
Absent	40
Aggregate present and absent	185

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted, but several members with their families occupy cottages on the grounds.

Collections.—No collections are made from members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial and kept in good repair. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be sufficient, well cooked, and served.

Medical care.—A small hospital is maintained and was in good condition at date of inspection. A hospital steward, druggist, and nurses care for the sick. A physician from the village makes regular visits and comes on call.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE.

OFFICERS.

Capt. SYLVESTER H. MARTIN, Commandant.
H. H. FORINGER, M. D., Surgeon.
Rev. R. L. FOULKE, Chaplain.
Capt. J. R. MCCAULEY, Adjutant.
GEORGE D. MINSTER, Quartermaster.

Average present during year ending June 30:

1917	223
1916	234
Decrease	11

Average present and absent:

1917	230
1916	240
Decrease	10

Cost per capita $488.09.

The house was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 7, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	238
Absent	3
Aggregate present and absent	241

Eligibility of members.—Two members found on the rolls were not eligible. The necessary action has been taken in regard to them.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

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Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, conveniently arranged, and for the most part in good repair. Grounds are well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Suitable and sufficient uniform clothing is provided. Food seems ample and varied, and well prepared and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, suitably arranged and equipped, and in good condition. A surgeon, assistant surgeon, matron, and female nurses care for the sick.

RHODE ISLAND.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT BRISTOL.

OFFICERS.

Capt. BENJAMIN L. HALL, Commandant. | JAMES B. HATHAWAY, Adjutant.
Dr. ALFRED M. MERRIMAN, Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	89
1916	96
Decrease	7
Average present and absent:	
1917	113
1916	125
Decrease	12

Cost per capita, $435.61.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 21, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	97
Absent	15
Aggregate present and absent	112

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are suitable, well arranged, and in fair condition as to repairs. Interior painting could be done to advantage. Grounds are well laid out and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Some badly worn and moth-eaten blankets were noticed in use. Uniform clothing is provided. Food appears to be ample, well prepared and served. Some of the dishes and kitchen utensils were not satisfactorily clean at time of inspection.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, suitably arranged and equipped. The surgeon resides in the village, makes daily visits, and comes on call. A hospital steward and four male nurses are in attendance.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT HOT SPRINGS.

OFFICERS.

Col. E. P. Farr, Superintendent.
Dr. H. H. Wilcox, Surgeon.
William B. Evans, Adjutant.
W. H. Cornell, Quartermaster.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	177
1916	185
Decrease	8
Average present and absent:	
1917	212
1916	226
Decrease	14

Cost per capita, $420.66.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, May 2, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	145
Absent	60
Aggregate present and absent	205

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 43 present and 6 absent; total, 49.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are suitable, well arranged, and kept in good repair. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are suitable, well heated, lighted, and ventilated. Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be sufficient, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, well furnished and managed. The surgeon is competent, and nurses competent and attentive to patients.

VERMONT.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT BENNINGTON.

OFFICERS.

George P. Martin, Superintendent. Lucretius H. Ross, Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	49
1916	53
Decrease	4
Average present and absent:	
1917	60
1916	67
Decrease	7

Cost per capita, $456.88.

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The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, February 10, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	50
Absent	8
Aggregate present and absent	58

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from members on whose account Federal aid is paid. At time of inspection there were seven members whose admission was on condition that they pay to the State not less than one-half their pension. These members were not carried on the muster rolls.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, well arranged, and kept clean. Repairs to plastering and painting could be done to advantage. Grounds are attractive and well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, heated, and lighted. Uniform clothing of good quality is provided. This was in excellent condition. Food appears to be sufficient in quantity, to be varied, well prepared, and well served.

Medical care.—A hospital of sufficient capacity is maintained. The surgeon resides in the village, makes daily visits, and comes on call. Three attendants are in immediate charge of the hospital, which was found in good condition.

WASHINGTON.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT ORTING.

OFFICERS.

EDWARD C. WARNER, Superintendent. | S. A. D. WILSON, Adjutant.
Dr. D. A. GOVE, Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	280
1916	307
Decrease	27
Average present and absent:	
1917	462
1916	544
Decrease	82

Cost per capita, $211.48.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 25, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	292
Absent	152
Aggregate present and absent	444

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Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are not admitted.

Collections.—No collections are made from members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are suitable, and in good repair. Grounds well kept.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished. Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be sufficient, well cooked and served.

Medical care.—Hospital conditions remain about the same as at last inspection. A surgeon, one trained nurse, and four male nurses care for the sick.

VETERANS' HOME AT RETSIL.

OFFICERS.

Col. W. H. WISCOMBE, Superintendent | MARTIN L. BIBB, Adjutant.
Dr. J. D. MACLEAN, Surgeon.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	346
1916	334
Increase	12
Average present and absent:	
1917	484
1916	450
Increase	34

Cost per capita, $210.19.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 25, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	345
Absent	141
Aggregate present and absent	486

Eligibility of members.—All members on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 173 present and 113 absent; total, 286.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are substantial, well furnished, and properly heated and lighted. Grounds in good order.

Care of members.—Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be sufficient, well cooked and served,

Medical care.—The hospital is well equipped and managed. It is under charge of a surgeon, hospital steward, and nurses.

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WISCONSIN.

VETERANS' HOME IN WAUPACA COUNTY.

OFFICERS.

Col. F. S. VEEDER, Commandant.
Maj. A. E. MCCALLIN, Surgeon.
Maj. H. K. MOSHER, Adjutant.
Capt. D. G. FREEMAN, Quartermaster.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	270
1916	285
Decrease	15
Average present and absent:	
1917	300
1916	320
Decrease	20

Cost per capita, $214.49.

The home was last inspected by Lieut. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, assistant inspector general, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, March 22, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	281
Absent	16
Aggregate present and absent	297

Eligibility of members.—All members found on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted. At date of inspection there were 343 present and 25 absent; total, 368.

Collections.—Pensioners are required to turn over for the support of the home a part of their pension, the amount being determined by the amount of pension drawn and being between 25 and 30 per cent of the total amount.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings consist of both barracks and cottages which are suitable in arrangement and kept in good repair. Some painting should be done for preservation and sanitation. Grounds neat and orderly.

Care of members.—Quarters are comfortably furnished, well heated and lighted. Uniform clothing is provided and kept in good condition. The food appears sufficient, varied, and to be well prepared and served. Kitchen and dining rooms were clean and well kept.

Medical care.—The hospital is of sufficient capacity, adequately furnished and well arranged. An operating room has been fitted up since last inspection. A surgeon, an assistant surgeon, and female nurses care for the sick.

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WYOMING.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT BUFFALO.

OFFICERS.

Maj. N. H. MELDRUM, Commandant. Lieut. P. D. SHOEMAKER, Adjutant.

Average present during year ending June 30:	
1917	30
1916	27
Increase	3
Average present and absent:	
1917	32
1916	31
Increase	1

Cost per capita, $366.56.

The home was last inspected by Col. James E. Miller, inspector general and chief surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, April 30, 1917, and the muster on that date showed:

Total number of members present	32
Absent	2
Aggregate present and absent	34

Eligibility of members.—All members found on the rolls appeared to be eligible.

Women.—Women are admitted and cared for. At date of inspection there were 11 present.

Collections.—No collections are made from the members for the support of the home.

Buildings and grounds.—Buildings are in good condition, well heated and lighted; grounds in good order.

Care of members.—Members are provided with uniform clothing. Food appears to be ample, properly cooked and served.

Medical care.—There is no hospital, but a portion of the main building, occupied as quarters for members, is set aside for the sick. A physician in the village makes regular visits and comes on call.

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 583

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., November 15, 1917.

To THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission was created by the act of September 7, 1916, providing compensation for civil employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, as the administrative authority charged with the duty of giving effect to the provisions of the act. The organization of the commission dates from March 17, 1917, when two of the commissioners took the oath of office and formally organized, but office quarters were not secured until March 26, 1917, so that it is practically accurate to say that the actual work of the commission did not begin before April 1, 1917.

By express authority of the act (sec. 42) the President by Executive order of September 15, 1916, transferred the administration of the act so far as the employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co. are concerned to the Governor of the Panama Canal, and by a similar order, dated September 29, 1916, transferred the administration so far as employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission are concerned to the chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission.

LAWS SUPERSEDED BY COMPENSATION ACT.

The compensation act when approved, September 7, 1916, came into immediate effect, superseding, as to injuries occurring after September 6, 1916, the act of May 30, 1908, and its amendments, which provided a system of compensation for employees of the United States engaged in manufactuirng and construction work, and in certain designated services regarded as specially hazardous; the act of May 12, 1914, covering employees engaged in construction of railways in Alaska; the act of August 24, 1912, and Executive order of March 20, 1914, covering employees of the Panama Canal Commission; and provisions of various Post Office appropriation acts which, established in 1900 to cover clerks in the Railway Mail Service, had gradually been extended until in 1916 they included also the Rural Free Delivery Service, the City Delivery Service, and post-office laborers, and classified civil-service employees in all post offices of the first and second classes.

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SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION ACT.

The provisions of the new act, briefly summarized, are as follows:

Date of enactment, September 7, 1916; in effect same date.

Injuries compensated.—Personal injuries sustained while in the performance of duty causing death, or disability for more than three days—if not due to intoxication, willful misconduct, or intention to bring about injury.

Industries covered.—All civilian employments of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad Co.

Persons compensated.—All civil employees of the United States and of the Panama Railroad Co.

Burden of payment.—All borne by the United States Government through a special compensation fund.

Compensation for death.—(*a*) Burial expenses not exceeding $100 and transportation of body of residents of the United States dying away from home station, if relatives desire it.

(*b*) To widow or dependent widower alone, 35 per cent of the monthly wages of the deceased, with 10 per cent additional for each child, the total not to exceed 66⅔ per cent.

(*c*) If no parent survives, 25 per cent to one child and 10 per cent additional for each additional child, the total not to exceed 66⅔ per cent.

(*d*) To wholly dependent parents of deceased, 25 per cent if one, 40 per cent if both, are dependent; if partially dependent, a lower percentage according to the degree of dependency; if there is a widow, widower, or child, the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed 66⅔ per cent.

(*e*) Other dependent relatives receive benefits in smaller amounts subject to the claims of the foregoing relatives.

Payments to a widow or dependent widower terminate on their death or remarriage; to a child on marriage, reaching the age of 18, or if over 18 and incapable of self-support, on becoming capable of self support; payments to other beneficiaries are subject to the above limitations, but may in no case continue beyond eight years.

All payments are subject to a maximum of $66.67 per month, and to a minimum of $33.33, unless the actual earnings are less than that amount, when the compensation shall equal the earnings.

Compensation for disability.—(*a*) Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies; such services and supplies to be furnished by United States medical officers and hospitals wherever practicable.

(*b*) For total disability, 66⅔ per cent of the monthly pay during the continuance of such disability.

(*c*) For partial disability, 66⅔ per cent of the difference in wage-earning capacity due to such disability.

Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death. Payments on account of death or permanent disability may be commuted to a lump sum.

Revision of benefits.—Awards may be reviewed by the commission at any time, either on request or by the commission on its own motion.

Security of payments.—Compensation is paid from special compensation fund established by congressional appropriation.

Settlement of disputes.—The United States Employees' Compensation Commission decides all questions arising under the act.

The administration of the act in the Panama Canal Zone is by the Governor of the Panama Canal, and in the work of the Alaskan Engineering Commission by the chairman of that commission.

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The act of September 7, 1916, differs in important respects from the Federal compensation acts previously in effect. The new act provides compensation for all personal injuries causing death or resulting in disability of more than three days. The act of 1908 established a waiting period of 15 days, during which no compensation was paid, unless disability continued for more than 15 days, in which case payment began with the first day of disability. The new act covers all civil employees, regardless of the hazard of the employment, while the older act was limited to employees in manufacturing establishments, arsenals, navy yards, construction of river and harbor or fortification work, work in the Reclamation Service, Bureau of Mines, Lighthouse Service, or in the Forestry Service. In the new act no distinction is made as to occupations, clerical employments being covered as well as those engaged in manual labor. In the act of 1908 compensation was payable in the manufacturing establishments, arsenals, navy yards, etc., to artisans and laborers only. Quite as important as the above differences are those in regard to the amount and duration of payments. Thus, under the act of September 7, 1916, in case of death, compensation is payable to the widow for life or until remarriage; to children until the age of 18; and to dependent parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters for a period not to exceed eight years. In case of permanent disability also, compensation based on decrease of earning power is payable during life. Under the act of 1908, however, compensation in any case was limited to a period of one year.

The scale of payment under the new act is fixed in case of total disability at 66⅔ per cent of wages, the wages being limited, for the purpose of computing compensation, to $100 per month. Under the act of 1908, however, the full amount of wages was payable during the period for which compensation was payable. Under the new act medical service is provided with no limit as to the amount except reasonableness. Under the older act no medical service was furnished. Under the new act compensation is paid directly by the commission from a special compensation fund. Under the act of 1908 compensation was paid by the various bureau disbursing officers from the annual appropriations for the support of each particular service. The act covering injuries to employees engaged in the construction at railways in Alaska followed in the main the provisions of the act of 1908. The compensation provided for employees of the Postal Service was the full amount of wages for one year and 50 per cent during a second year if disability continued during such period. In case of death the sum of $2,000 was payable to the legal representatives of the deceased. The compensation system applying to Panama Canal employees, established by Executive order of March 20, 1914, provided for payment of 75 per cent

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of the wages for the first three months and 50 per cent thereafter during total disability, eight years being fixed as a maximum. Death benefits were subject to a maximum of 50 per cent of wages for a period of eight years. In all of the older acts compensation was not payable in case of injury due to negligence on the part of the injured employee. Under the new act the negligence, in order to disqualify for compensation, must amount to willful misconduct. Intoxication and intention to bring about injury to himself or another are also added in the new act as disqualifying for compensation.

CONDITION OF WORK AT ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION.

The compensation act of September 7, 1916, placed upon the commission the administration of its provisions as to injuries occurring on or after September 7, 1916, and also the administration of two of the earlier acts as to cases pending at the time of organization of the commission. At the time of its organization, therefore, the commission found itself charged with the duty of handling three classes of cases:

(1) Cases under the act of May 30, 1908, including all injuries occurring prior to September 7, 1916, for which compensation was payable and which had not been settled before the organization of the commission. There were several hundred of such cases, a considerable number of them entitled to compensation extending to September 6, 1917; that is, for a period of a year from the beginning of compensation.

(2) Cases under the Post Office appropriation acts upon which compensation was payable and which had not been settled prior to September 7, 1916. These cases also numbered several hundred, including a considerable number entitling the injured employee to compensation running for two years.

(3) In addition to these cases reports of injuries occurring after September 6, 1916, and claims on account of the same under the new act which had been made during the period from September 7, 1916, to the end of March, 1917. These cases numbered 5,301. In many of these cases because of the unfamiliarity of the injured employee, and of officials throughout the service as to the provisions of the act, reports of termination of disability had not been submitted, and in a much larger number of cases where apparently the injured employee was entitled to compensation no claim had been filed, nor any statement indicating the reason for the absence of a claim.

Since the law gave no one authority to investigate any injury or claim or to pass upon or approve any claim in advance of the appointment and organization of the commission, an enormous mass of work

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had accumulated and was pressing for immediate attention when the commission came together at the end of March and endeavored to organize a force of examiners and assistants for the handling of reports and claims. The difficulties of the work were greatly increased by the inability to secure promptly the necessary filing and other office furniture essential for the rapid and safe handling and disposition of reports and claims.

It was necessary not only to dispose of this accumulation of reports and claims but to care for current cases which were constantly increasing. The reports received during the first month of the organization of the commission numbered only 706. Within six months, however, the number of reports more than doubled, and promises to again double within another six months. The deaths reported to the commission, which numbered only 91 during the first seven months after the enactment of the law, averaged one per day during the month of October, 1917.

IMMEDIATE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The important problem of the commission upon organization was to provide for the payment of compensation in the case of the many long delayed claims with the least possible additional delay, and at the same time to work out a system for caring for all the details of future reports and claims and their payment.

The examination of claims and the payment of compensation were given preference over all other work so far as possible, cases of temporary disability being taken up first, since most of them involved no difficult questions and little investigation and could be disposed of rapidly. Bills for medical and hospital services were given second place, as involving many difficult questions and because delay was not likely to result in any hardship. Death claims were taken up as promptly as possible, but because of the many details of proof of marriage, birth certificates, guardianship of children, dependency of parents, grandparents, brothers, or sisters, the completion of the necessary papers was in many cases very slow.

In connection with the system of reporting it was necessary to provide for the securing of prompt reports of injuries and their termination in order that there might be opportunity in doubtful cases for investigation in regard to the cause and nature of injury while the circumstances were fresh in the minds of those competent to speak and while the facts could be established without special difficulty. The knowledge of injuries without delay was also important in order that any cases involving difficult medical questions, or likely without special treatment to result in long continued disability or death, might have the advice or treatment of competent specialists.

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It was necessary to provide for a system of medical examinations in cases of continuing disability in order that any doubtful questions as to the responsibility of the commission might be settled without delay and that any necessary treatment likely to shorten the disability might be provided. It was necessary to ascertain what services could be furnished by United States medical officers and hospitals as required by section 9 of the act, and to provide also for the use of other hospitals and for a standardization of the fees to be paid for medical, surgical, and hospital services.

The disbursements on account of compensation and medical services also furnished a new problem. Under the former acts payment for compensation had been through the regular disbursing officers of the various bureaus out of appropriations for salaries or labor. Under the new act payment must be made directly by the commission from a special compensation fund. Careful planning was therefore necessary in order that the funds of the commission might be properly safeguarded and at the same time that there might be no unnecessary delay in making payment.

Investigation of injuries and claims becomes necessary in certain cases in view of the fact that permanent disabilities and deaths may involve an obligation amounting in individual cases to as much as $800 a year for life. In such serious cases it is therefore desirable to have personal investigations made by a representative of the commission where a reasonable doubt exists as to the occurrence of the injury while in the performance of duty, as to the causal connection between the disability and the injury alleged, as to the actual dependency of claimants other than wife and children, and as to the actual disability in cases continuing longer than would seem warranted by the reports made to the commission.

All these matters have been taken up in order as rapidly as possible, after giving necessary preference to the payment of delayed claims.

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR INJURED EMPLOYEES.

When civil employees of the United States are injured while in the performance of their duties, they are, by the terms of the Federal compensation act of September 7, 1916, entitled to "reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies" for the injury, whether or not disability has arisen. The act further provides that where practicable such medical services and supplies shall be furnished by United States medical officers and hospitals. For this purpose 19 hospitals of the Public Health Service are available without cost, and to a limited extent military, naval, and Indian Service hospitals also.

In addition to this the Public Health Service has under contract to furnish hospital service a large number of hospitals throughout the country. The commission has arranged with these hospitals to care

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for injured civil employees in the United States who may need treatment upon the terms provided for by their contracts with the Public Health Service.

In many cities where a dispensary is in charge of a United States medical officer such dispensary furnishes medical and surgical service, and to promote this service the commission pays the necessary carfare of injured employees who are able to return to the dispensary for treatment.

United States dispensaries are already established at all of the navy yards and arsenals and at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Government Printing Office, where free treatment is provided for first aid and for all injured employees able to return for treatment. At all of these establishments, with the exception of a few of the smaller ones, hospital service has been provided for by United States hospitals or by contract hospitals. In view of the fact that a very large proportion of all of the injuries occur in these establishments provision is now made for medical care for a very large proportion of all the expected injuries.

The commission has not yet completed its organization of medical and hospital service, but it is its purpose to arrange with hospitals in all parts of the country where civil employees of the United States are engaged for the treatment of injured employees when hospital service is required.

Until other arrangements are made in places where there are no United States medical officers, hospitals, or dispensaries the commission has advised injured employees to make their own selection of a reputable physician for the treatment of their injuries. In selecting such physician they are requested to inform him that the Compensation Commission will pay all reasonable charges, but that settlement will be based upon the minimum rates fixed or obtaining in the locality for persons receiving the average income of United States civil employees, and not the average rates of pay patients in which the wealthy patients are included in the average. Injured employees are advised not to pay physicians directly, but to forward the physician's statement for payment by the commission.

The commission has ruled to designate established and reputable hospitals where there are no Government hospitals for the treatment of injured civil employees, and the hospital staff is authorized to engage the services of specialists in general surgery, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, or other special regions of the body, and the services of special nurses, masseurs, and the like. This would include the services of any person licensed to furnish accepted cures under the State laws—for example, osteopaths, chiropractors, and the like. The commission has ruled not to recognize doctors of

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osteopathy, chiropractors, and mental healers as physicians or surgeons within the meaning of the compensation act, except as above outlined.

The commission having ruled that the phrase found in section 19 of the act "shall be accompanied by a certificate of the employee's physician stating the nature of the injury and the nature and probable extent of the disability" did not include doctors of osteopathy, chiropractors, or mental healers, and that the commission would not recognize them as competent under section 19 of the law, Commissioner Keegan dissented on the ground that it was not the intent of the law to discriminate between schools of medicine nor to clothe the commission with the authority to designate the school of doctor the claimant should patronize, or to dictate to the claimant the religion he should practice.

SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT PLANTS.

At the very beginning of the commission's work it became apparent that it was essential that it should have knowledge of the conditions under which the work in Government establishments is carried on, of the hazard of the work, and of the possibilities of accident prevention by the development of methods which in recent years have proved so successful in industrial establishments in reducing the number and cost of industrial accidents. Without such knowledge it was plain that the law could not be administered intelligently or effectively. Because of the war also the navy yards and arsenals and many of the other establishments were under high pressure, rapidly increasing the number of employees, installing new equipment, and by new construction rapidly extending their facilities; all conditions tending greatly to increase acccident hazards. The members of the commission believed that the prevention of accidents and other personal injuries is even more important than compensation for disability. They believe also that in a time like the present, with practically every important industry calling for more skilled labor, no effort should be spared to reduce to the minimum the loss of time and productive efficiency due to accident disability.

As the best means to this end the commission accepted the services of the National Safety Council and of the National Museum of Safety for a safety survey of the various Government establishments with the cooperation of the various Government departments and an advisory committee representing them.

The survey met with the most cordial cooperation of the officials in charge of Government establishments, and in many cases important hazards which were pointed out by the experienced safety engineers were immediately corrected, and steps were taken to provide for safeguards to the fullest extent practicable. The offi-

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cials of several of the arsenals and navy yards were so convinced of the need of continued safety work that they recommended to their departments the permanent employment of safety engineers, as a result of which the Secretaries of the Navy and of War appointed safety engineers for all of the important navy yards and arsenals.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR.

The following statement shows the net amount of money disburse by this commission from its organization, March 26, 1917, to June 30, 1917, inclusive:

Detailed statement of disbursements.

Appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Employees' Compensation Commission, 1917":		
Furniture and equipment		$3,642.08
Books, stationery, and supplies		474.18
Traveling expenses		381.82
Salaries		9,792.09
Medical examinations (secs. 21, 22)		6.00
Rent		204.17
Printing and binding		1,289.11
Miscellaneous		86.67
Total		15,876.12
Appropriation "Employees' Compensation Fund, 1917":		
Compensation on account of injuries	$121,800.86	
Less recoveries (sec. 38) [1]	68.89	
		121,731.97
Compensation on account of deaths		292.95
Medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies		781.15
Total		122,806.07

During the period covered by the above statement there were no payments made on account of transportation for securing medical, surgical, or hospital treatment, as provided by section 9 of the compensation act, on account of the transportation of the bodies of deceased employees or burial expenses of deceased employees, as provided by section 11, or on account of lump-sum payments, as provided by section 14 of the compensation act. During this period also no payments were made to the Panama Canal or to the Alaskan Engineering Commission in reimbursement of payments made to injured employees from their funds.

[1] In case 2104, employee was granted leave to cover the entire absence on account of disability and his check returned for cancellation $37.78
In case 2376, employee was paid during the entire period of disability by the Post Office Department and his check returned for cancellation 31.11
Total 68.89

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

The commission submits herewith for the consideration of Congress the following recommendations for the improvement and clarification of the act:

First. That the act be amended so as to include all civil employees of the District of Columbia. There is now no compensation act which covers such employees, and although their entire salaries or wages are not paid from the Federal Treasury, a portion of the same are so paid, and they are now without the remedy on account of personal injuries sustained in the performance of their duties which is accorded to Federal employees.

Second. That a new section be added to the act to provide that whenever any beneficiary entitled to benefits under the act shall die before the amount due him as such beneficiary has been received by him from the United States, such amount shall be paid by the commission to the widow or widower of such beneficiary, or if there is no surviving widow or widower, to the nearest surviving relative or relatives; if there is more than one such relative, the total amount to be apportioned among them in the discretion of the commission.

Third. In view of the widely varying practices throughout the Government service in the method of computing the monthly pay of employees, the commission recommends a substitute for section 12 of the act to provide for a more uniform method of computation

Fourth. As the payments of compensation to parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren of deceased employees may be commuted to a lump sum on the basis of the value of compensation for a period of eight years, while section 14 limits the commutation of such payments in the case of a widow or widower to five years, the commission recommends that it be given authority by amendment of section 14 to commute payments to widows or widowers for a period of eight years so that they may be given benefits in such cases for the same period as the other classes of beneficiaries above named.

Fifth. To enable the commission to cooperate with the other establishments of the Government to prevent personal injuries among the employees covered by this act and to aid in the elimination or reduction of existing industrial hazards, thereby conserving for the benefit of the United States the skill and experience of its trained workers and reducing the amount of compensation to be paid on account of personal injuries, the commission recommends a new section to provide for such prevention work and for the appointment of a safety expert to carry into effect the provisions of that section and to cooperate with the safety engineers who have already been appointed in the large manufacturing establishments of the War and Navy Departments.

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Sixth. That paragraph G of section 10 of the act be amended to provide that the compensation of a totally dependent parent or parents may continue until such parent or parents die, marry, or cease to be dependent.

INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT.

COMPUTATION OF MONTHLY PAY.

Section 12 of the compensation act requires the computation of compensation upon a monthly basis, and makes no provision whatever for any rule of computation for per diem employees. Commissioners Axtell and Keegan, basing their opinions upon the commonly accepted rule that 30 days constitute a month unless otherwise stipulated, voted to adopt 30 days as a monthly basis for the computation of all compensation.

Commissioner Little dissented on the ground that section 12 of the act requires "that in computing the monthly pay, the usual practice of the service in which the employee was employed shall be followed." In his opinion, the evident intent of the law is that the commission should consider monthly pay as the monthly earnings of the per diem, hourly, and piece-worker employees, and such earnings are capable of determination according to the practice of the branch of the service in which an injured employee is engaged at the time of his injury.

INJURIES AS DISTINGUISHED FROM ACCIDENTS.

The commission early took the view that the term "personal injuries" used in the act covers not only accidents as ordinarily defined, but also any bodily injury or disease due to the performance of duties and causing incapacity for work. In this respect the commission was following the precedents established by the Department of Labor in its interpretation of the act of 1908, the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, and the Massachusetts Supreme Court in their interpretation of the term "personal injury" in the Massachusetts compensation act, and the State of California which by an amendment to its compensation act effective August 8, 1915, had deliberately enlarged the scope of its act by substituting throughout the word "injury" in place of the word "accident."

Consistent with this principle the commission has awarded compensation in a variety of occupational poisonings and diseases which probably would not have been subject to compensation under a simple accident-compensation act. The cases in this class in which awards have been made include 23 cases of lead poisoning; 16 cases of dermatitis from fulminate of mercury; dermatitis from machine oil; brass chills due to the fumes from molten brass; occupational

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neuritis, from the use of the pneumatic hammer; bursitis of the elbow, due to work where the injured employee, a chipper and calker, was compelled to work for a long period with his elbow resting against a steel surface; rheumatism resulting from work for a long period in a room where the injured employee was compelled to stand upon a dirt floor damp from oiling and daily sprinkling; apoplexy, due to overexertion from working for a long time in a position involving unusual strain; apoplexy, due to a fall after unusual exertion; heat prostration, due to working under conditions of excessive heat; typhus fever of an inspector in the Public Health Service, resulting from the bite of a louse.

On the other hand, the commission has refused to allow compensation in fully as many cases of a somewhat similar character where the evidence did not show a causal connection with a reasonable degree of clearness between the work of the employee and the injury which was alleged to have caused disability. Such cases disallowed by the commission include, among others, dermatitis of a postal clerk, alleged to be due to the handling of heavily inked papers; chorea, affecting the arms, shoulders, and neck of a letter carrier, alleged to be due to overwork; bronchitis of a post-office clerk, alleged to be due to the handling of infected money; bronchitis and asthma of a painter at the Boston Navy Yard, alleged to be due to gas and sulphur fumes and heat from the forges; hernia of rural carriers, alleged to be due to the jarring of the wagon in riding over unusually rough roads; and pneumonia of an employee at the Indianhead Proving Grounds, asserted to be due to irritation from chlorine fumes. In this last case investigation showed that while some employees of one building of the plant were exposed to chlorine fumes, the employee who alleged injury had never had any duty calling for such exposure, and so far as appeared, never had been so exposed. The claim, therefore, was not allowed.

In discussions of the reasonable scope of a workmen's compensation act, opposition to the inclusion of occupational injuries which are not accidental has often been made on the ground that such an inclusion would be likely to increase greatly the cost of compensation and prove unreasonably burdensome for employers. It is of interest, therefore, to note that less than 70 cases of occupational injury which were not accidental were reported to this commission during the nine and four-fifths months from September 7, 1916, to June 30, 1917; less than 1 per cent of the total number of injuries.

INJURIES WHILE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

The Federal compensation act, in requiring that personal injuries to an employee in order to be compensable must be sustained while in the performance of his duty, uses terms of definition slightly

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different from those found in any other American or foreign compensation act. Most American acts define the accidents entitled to compensation as those arising out of and in the course of the employment, although several States limit the accidents covered to those occurring in the course of the employment, omitting the words "arising out of." The commission, therefore, found no precedent directly applicable to guide it in its interpretation of the words "while in the performance of his duty." After a study of the decisions of the various States, conferences with members of the committee of Congress immediately concerned in the drafting of the compensation act, and a careful study of a considerable number of border-line cases, the commission adopted the following decision embodying the definition which, in its judgment, should guide it in passing upon cases in which the question of whether the injury was sustained while in the performance of duty arises:

A personal injury sustained by a civil employee of the United States while on the industrial premises of a navy yard, arsenal, or other place of employment, provided such employee is on such premises for the purpose of going to or returning from his work or performing duties connected with or incidental to his work, and is not on such premises merely for purposes of his own, shall be an injury sustained "while in the performance of his duty" within the meaning of that phrase as used in section 1 of the compensation act of September 7, 1916. This ruling is based upon the responsibility of the United States, as the employer, for the safe and sanitary condition of its premises.

The practical application of this definition may be illustrated by several cases from those already passed upon by the commission:

An employee of the New York Navy Yard was held to have been injured while in the performance of his duty when he slipped on ice and fell within the navy yard inclosure, fracturing his right arm, while on his way to leave the yard after his day's work.

The same rule was the basis of an award of compensation to widow and children of a lighthouse keeper who was drowned by the capsizing of the Government boat in which he was rowing from the lighthouse on his way to go on shore leave.

So, also, compensation was awarded to a laborer who was injured by the derailing of the locomotive on which he was riding to dinner during the noon hour, with the approval of his official superior, in order to save time.

But on the other hand compensation was denied, on the ground that the injury was not sustained while in the performance of duty, to a watchman employed at the Government Printing Office who was injured when he fell on the ice on the public sidewalk adjacent to the Government Printing Office, as he was on his way to report for duty, some 15 to 30 minutes before his work was to begin.

The same rule and reasoning led to a denial of compensation to a laborer in the Reclamation Service who lost the sight of both eyes

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from a premature explosion of dynamite in the hand of a fellow employee. The claimant employee had left his place of work at a time when he was not busy and had crossed the river in order to see the blowing up of some tin cans by his fellow employee.

Denial of compensation on the ground that the injury was not sustained while the injured man was in the performance of his duty was also made in the case of a substitute rural mail carrier who was struck by a passenger train while riding in the automobile of the regular carrier at his invitation and in order to assist him with his work on a part of his route because of the heavy amount of mail.

On the same grounds compensation was also denied in the case of a chauffeur at the Chicago post office, who was struck by a fellow employee in the course of an altercation in which he was the aggressor.

The following phrase in section 1 of the compensation act, "personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty," was construed by Commissioners Axtell and Keegan as an intent on the part of Congress to narrow rather than broaden the law as compared with the many State as well as the English compensation laws in which are found the clause, "arising out of and in the course of his employment." Applying this interpretation of the law the commission denied compensation to a rural letter carrier whose arm was broken in the garage at his home while cranking an automobile preparatory to starting to the post office to report for duty. As in the case of an employee of the Government Printing Office who slipped on the sidewalk adjacent to the place of his employment, the rural carrier was neither on the premises of his employer, nor had he reported for duty.

Commissioner Little dissented on the ground that the carrier's duties began when he took hold of the automobile to go to the post-office, in obedience to the Postal Laws and Regulations which required him to furnish a vehicle and to have it at the post office 30 minutes before he started on his route to deliver mail. The Government engaged a vehicle as well as an employee, and while the employee was using such vehicle for his employer, and not for himself, he was performing a duty for his employer. According to the postmaster, the carrier was engaged in his regular work at the appointed time when he was injured.

CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYEES OF CONTRACTORS NOT EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Question as to whether an injured claimant was an employee of the United States, within the meaning of the act has not arisen except in a very few cases. Such cases have led to rulings that independent contractors and the employees of contractors are not

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employees in any sense entitling them to compensation for injuries sustained while in the performance of work under such contracts.

On the ground that the United States was not the employer compensation was denied to the widow of a workman under the engineering department of the War Department who was drowned when he fell from a boat on which he was employed as a deck hand by a contractor holding a contract with the United States Government for certain river improvement work.

On the ground that an independent contractor is not an employee, compensation was denied to an outside pieceworker for the quartermaster's depot at Philadelphia who submitted a claim for compensation on account of an injury asserted to have been sustained while carrying a heavy bundle of work to her home from the quartermaster's depot. The commission after a thorough investigation and a careful consideration of the law and all the facts were of the opinion that there did not exist between the United States and the claimant the relation of master and servant, but that her relation to the United States, partook rather of the nature of an independent contractor, inasmuch as the United States did not control the detailed manner in which she performed her work.

The question of whether an injured claimant was an employee of the United States arose in the case of a laborer at work in California in connection with an investigation of the water resources of that State. The work upon which the injured laborer was engaged was being carried on under a cooperative agreement between the United States through the Geological Survey and the State of California through its State engineer. The agreement provided that the Geological Survey and the State of California should contribute equal amounts toward the cost, the expenditures to be supervised by and the work to be under the direction of the Geological Survey. In the particular case the commission found that the claimant was hired by the assistant engineer of the Geological Survey, that he performed his work under the orders and directions of the assistant engineer and that he was paid through the office of a representative of the Survey. The commission therefore, considered the claimant a civil employee of the United States and awarded compensation.

The question of the compensation act covering the civilians employed by contractors to erect the cantonments for the Army was presented informally to the chairman of the commission by a representative of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, but was referred by the Quartermaster General to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for a legal opinion as to the status of these employees before being presented formally to the commission. The Judge Advocate General held the opinion that the employees were not civil employees of the Government, but of the contractors, and other provision was

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then made by the contractors for compensation of their employees on account of injury without being further referred to the commission.

However, in the case of the construction of the American ordnance base depot in France, for which the War Department has employed the American firm known as Stone & Webster as agents, it appears the contract has been somewhat differently drawn and in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army these employees are civil employees of the Government. The Judge Advocate General however, makes it clear that the Compensation Commission, under section 32 of the compensation act, which provides that "the commission shall decide all questions arising under this act," is the sole authority on the question as to whether or not they are employees of the Government within the meaning of the compensation law. The commission differed on this question, two of the commissioners sharing the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that the men thus employed with Stone & Webster are civil employees of the Government and compensable under the Federal compensation law.

Commissioner Axtell dissented, holding to the opinion that the employees were employees of a contractor or agent of the Government, and not civil employees within the meaning of the law.

A somewhat similar question was presented to the commission by the Shipping Board as to the compensation act covering the civilian employees on requisitioned ships to serve the War and Navy Departments, and, as the requisition charters place the ships, masters, officers, and crew entirely in the service of the Government and under the exclusive control of Government officials while serving the War and Navy Departments, the commission ruled that the civilian employees of said ships are civil employees of the Government when the vessels are so employed, but are not civil employees when said ships are under the exclusive direction of the owners of the ships or their masters or officers, as they are when not in the service of the War or Navy Departments.

SIMPLE NEGLIGENCE NOT WILLFUL MISCONDUCT.

That simple contributory negligence on the part of an injured employee is not such willful misconduct as under the terms of the act bars a claim for compensation was the decision of the commission in the case of a chauffeur at the Chicago post office, who, while waiting for an assignment on a bench provided for the purpose, dozed or fell asleep and was injured when a wheel of a passing truck ran over his left foot at the instep. The commission concluded that the injured employee "while chargeable with some negligence, was not guilty of willful misconduct, and that he is therefore entitled to compensation on account of his injury."

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Compensation has also been denied in cases where the injury was due to willful misconduct (fighting), intoxication, and intention to injure himself (suicide). No cases, however, have arisen under these heads where the circumstances left any doubt as to the proper decision.

THIRD-PARTY LIABILITY FOR INJURY.

Section 27 of the act provides that—

If an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the United States to pay damages therefor, and a beneficiary entitled to compensation from the United States for such injury or death receives, as a result of a suit brought by him or on his behalf, or as a result of a settlement made by him or on his behalf, any money or other property in satisfaction of the liability of such other person, such beneficiary shall, after deducting the costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, apply the money or other property so received in the following manner:

(A) If his compensation has been paid in whole or in part, he shall refund to the United States the amount of compensation which has been paid by the United States and credit any surplus upon future payments of compensation payable to him on account of the same injury. Any amount so refunded to the United States shall be placed to the credit of the employees' compensation fund.

(B) If no compensation has been paid to him by the United States, he shall credit the money or other property so received upon any compensation payable to him by the United States on account of the same injury.

A considerable number of injuries have been reported in which there was a legal liability in some person other than the United States, mostly among employees of the Railway Mail Service injured on railway trains, but including also a number of injuries to rural letter carriers and to letter carriers and messengers in City Delivery Service. In most of these cases settlement of claims has been sought directly by the injured men or their representatives; in others, the right of action has been assigned to the commission.

In view of the fact that the compensation payable under the act is compensation for personal injuries only, and that no account is taken of property damages, the commission has adopted the rule that—

In cases where there is a liability upon third parties to pay damages on account of injury or death for which compensation is also payable by the commission, the amount recovered from such third parties on account of property damage shall be separated from the amount recovered on account of personal injury, wherever it is possible to do so, and only the latter amount shall be applied as a credit upon the payment of compensation by the commission.

A special-delivery messenger of the Post Office Department delivering letters on his motorcycle was run into by an automobile and badly injured and his motorcycle damaged. The owner of the automobile recognized the liability and settled with the injured messenger, paying $95 for damages to the motorcycle and clothing and $105 on account of the personal injury. The amount payable under the

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compensation act was found to be $151.12 for 68 days of disability and $139 for medical and hospital services. Under the ruling of the commission quoted above the commission awarded to the claimant the sum of $185.12 (that is, $290.12 less $105 collected from the owner of the automobile on account of personal injury).

When a railway mail car was wrecked in a derailment, said to have been due to excessive speed on a curve, five railway mail clerks were injured, resulting in disabilities ranging from two to five weeks. In two of these cases settlements have been reported for $350 and $625, respectively, more than covering any claims payable under the compensation act, unless serious results should develop later, which it is now impossible to foresee. Settlements in the other three cases have not yet been reported, but may be expected to be for amounts which will relieve the commission of any payment of compensation.

The settlements made up to November 15 by or on behalf of injured employees with third parties who were liable for the injuries covered 36 cases, and the amount recovered exceeded $12,000. In some cases the amount recovered considerably exceeded what would have been paid as compensation if no recovery had been made and if the disability had been compensated out of the funds of the commission. In a small number of these cases, one of which is the case of the special-delivery messenger cited above, the compensation for disability and medical services payable under the act exceeded the amount recovered from the party liable for damages, and in these cases small amounts were paid from the funds of the commission.

LUMP-SUM SETTLEMENTS.

Section 14 of the act authorizes the commission under certain circumstances to discharge its liability to pay compensation by the payment of a single lump sum computed in a prescribed manner. The commission is opposed to lump-sum settlement on principle, as likely to defeat the very purpose of the compensation act and as against the best interests of the beneficiary in nearly all cases. Few requests for such form of settlement have thus far been made. In one case, however, where such a request was made (since the close of the fiscal year), that of a Japanese laborer, 43 years of age, in Hawaii, who had lost his right arm at the shoulder and who desired to return to Japan, the commission was of the opinion that the best interests of the beneficiary would be served by a lump-sum payment and accordingly granted the application. The monthly wages of the man were $52.50 and compensation for total disability $35. As the loss of the arm was in this case rated as equivalent to 50 per cent of total disability, the compensation payable was $17.50 monthly for life. The present value of this compensation, computed at 4 per

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cent discount compounded annually with duration determined according to the American Experience Table, was $3,193.47 and payment was made of this amount.

STATISTICS OF THE OPERATION OF THE ACT.

Because of the short time during which the act has been in operation and because of delays and defects in reporting, partly due to unfamiliarity with the act, and partly due also to very great expansion in work in practically all Government plants, it is impossible at this time to present any statistics having more than a tentative value.

Under the former act injuries were not subject to compensation unless they extended beyond 15 days. The result was that in spite of regulations requiring reports of all injuries many of the less serious injuries were not reported, probably because of the feeling that where no compensation seemed likely to become payable a report was of no consequence. Under the present act the tendency not to report disabilities of three days or less has been seen, and it is evident that considerable time and effort will be required to overcome it. So also there has been seen a tendency to omit reports of termination of disability in cases where the entire period of disability was covered by annual or sick leave, and no claim for compensation was to be made. The result of these tendencies is found in the reporting of an unduly small proportion of short-time disabilities. It is found also in a considerable number of disabilities, especially of a less serious character, where the report of termination has not been submitted, although the nature of the injury makes it clear that the disability must have long since terminated. Claims for compensation also have been unduly delayed, in large part probably due to a lack of familiarity with the right to compensation under the law and with the procedure necessary to secure compensation.

Any figures which can at this time be presented in regard to cost of compensation must also be regarded as of a tentative character. Even if reports were fairly complete the time during which the act has been in operation is too short to permit figures as to cost of compensation from being more than suggestive in a very limited way.

CASES COMPENSATED AND AMOUNTS PAID FOR COMPENSATION.

The records of this commission and the reports received from the Panama Canal and the Alaskan Engineering Commission show that the total amount expended under the act on account of injuries to civil employees during the nine and four-fifths months—from September 7, 1916, to June 30, 1917—was $159,930.11. The distribution of this amount according to the purposes of expenditure is shown in the following brief table. It should be borne in mind that this distribution of expenditures can not be regarded as at all

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indicative of what is likely to occur in a normal year after the act is in full operation. The Compensation Commission, while receiving reports of 121 deaths, was able to complete its investigation and begin payment prior to July 1 in only two cases. This is due to the fact already mentioned that during the period of three months which elapsed between its organization and the end of the fiscal year it was necessary to devote the greater part of the time to the investigation and disposition of nonfatal cases. The Alaskan Engineering Commission also, while reporting four death cases during the fiscal year, had made no compensation payments on account of such cases.

CASES COMPENSATED AND AMOUNTS PAID FOR THE SEVERAL KINDS OF COMPENSATION, SEPT. 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.

	Disability compensation.		Medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies.		Death.	
	Number of cases.	Amount paid.	Number of cases.	Amount paid.	Number of cases.	Amount paid.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
United States Employees' Compensation Commission	2,796	121,731.97	27	781.15	[1] 2	292.95
Panama Canal	[2] 661	[2] 15,571.77	(3)	(3)	[4] 12	[4] 13,961.57
Alaskan Engineering Commission	61	5,047.31	33	1,847.50	.....	.....
Total	3,518	142,351.05	60	2,628.65	14	14,254.52

	Transportation.		Burial expenses.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Amount paid.	Number of cases.	Amount paid.	Number of cases.	Amount paid.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
United States Employees' Compensation Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,798	122,806.07
Panama Canal	.....	.....	11	273.39	673	29,808.73
Alaskan Engineering Commission	1	47.50	4	375.00	65	7,317.31
Total	1	47.50	15	648.39	3,536	159,930.11

[1] One widow 6 months, at $35 a month, and 1 widow 3 months, at $27.65 a month.
[2] Including 5 lump-sum settlements for permanent partial disability, $2,420.71.
[3] The absence of any expenditure for medical services in the Panama Canal cases is due to the fact that the medical and hospital service is a regular part of the Government service on the Canal Zone, and the cost applicable to these injury cases is therefore not chargeable against compensation funds.
[4] All lump-sum settlements; there were also 2 death cases in which there were no dependents.

During the brief period since the organization of the commission up to June 30, 1917, there was paid out by the commission on account of compensation, medical, and hospital services $122,806.07 in awards made in 2,798 cases. This amount was distributed as follows: Disability, 2,796 cases, $121,731.97; medical, surgical, and hospital, 27 cases, $781.15; death benefits, 2, $292.95.

The distribution of the disability payments according to departments and bureaus or important establishments is shown in detail in the following table. The cases where disability has terminated and the compensation paid covered the entire claim on account of disability are shown separately.

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NUMBER OF CLAIMS APPROVED AND AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION FOR COMPLETED AND CONTINUING CASES, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OR ESTABLISHMENTS, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION TO JUNE 30, 1917.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Completed cases.		Continuing cases.		Total claims approved.	
	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.
Agriculture:						
Forest Service	15	$887.05	1	$24.73	16	$911.78
Other	1	32.22			1	32.22
Total	16	919.27	1	24.73	17	944.00
Commerce:						
Lighthouse Bureau	21	849.15	1	172.10	22	1,021.25
Other						
Total	21	849.15	1	172.10	22	1,021.25
Interior:						
Reclamation Service	82	3,075.71	67	698.43	88	3,774.14
Other	9	786.74	4	449.84	13	1,236.58
Total	91	3,862.45	10	1,148.27	101	5,010.72
Justice						
Labor						
Navy:						
Boston Navy Yard	199	9,484.97	7	759.18	206	10,244.15
Bremerton Navy Yard	64	1,877.68			64	1,877.68
Charleston Navy Yard	38	891.50	1	18.72	39	910.22
Mare Island Navy Yard	136	5,523.97	2	567.65	138	6,091.62
New York Navy Yard	412	13,153.66	6	1,025.63	418	14,179.29
Norfolk Navy Yard	133	4,640.00	4	544.91	137	5,184.91
Philadelphia Navy Yard	82	3,540.75	1	424.30	83	3,965.05
Portsmouth Navy Yard	82	3,684.65	3	364.22	85	4,048.87
Washington Navy Yard	166	4,607.21	1	27.31	167	4,634.52
Total, navy yards	1,312	47,404.39	25	3,731.92	1,337	51,136.31
Cavite naval station	5	83.69			5	83.69
Guantanamo naval station	12	250.92			12	250.92
Key West naval station	8	374.34			8	374.34
New Orleans naval station	8	241.37	2	356.00	10	597.37
Olongapo naval station	12	296.82			12	296.82
Pearl Harbor naval station	2	75.79			2	75.79
Hingham naval magazine	6	239.97	1	76.53	7	316.50
Portsmouth (Va.) naval magazine	14	265.17			14	265.17
Indianhead Proving Grounds	35	1,128.76			35	1,128.76
Newport torpedo station	23	530.86			23	530.86
Pensacola aeronautic station	3	71.08			3	71.08
Annapolis Naval Academy	3	134.89	1	69.97	4	204.86
Other	22	1,089.51			22	1,089.51
Total, Navy Department	1,465	52,187.56	29	4,234.42	1,494	5,421.98
Post Office:						
City mail service (outdoor)	272	16,378.42	10	2,320.12	282	18,698.54
City mail service (indoor)	27	1,799.91			27	1,799.91
Rural free delivery	118	9,606.39	3	1,084.25	121	10,690.64
Railway Mail Service	27	1,473.19			27	1,473.19
Other	4	173.90			4	173.90
Total	448	29,431.81	13	3,404.37	461	32,836.18
State	1	48.89			1	48.89
Treasury:						
Customs						
Engraving and Printing	19	876.89	3	398.29	22	1,275.18
Internal Revenue	1	84.45			1	84.45
Public Health Service						
Other	12	1,094.98			12	1,094.98
Total	32	2,056.32	3	398.29	35	2,454.61
War:						
Augusta Arsenal						
Benicia Arsenal	3	82.68			3	82.68
Frankford Arsenal	71	2,049.26			71	2,049.26
Picatinny Arsenal	13	442.86			13	442.86
Rock Island Arsenal	75	2,811.59			75	2,811.59
Springfield Armory	22	708.78			22	708.78

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NUMBER OF CLAIMS APPROVED AND AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION FOR COMPLETED AND CONTINUING CASES, BY DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OR ESTABLISHMENTS, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION TO JUNE 30, 1917—Continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Completed cases.		Continuing cases.		Total claims approved.	
	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.
War—Continued.						
Watertown Arsenal	29	$1,144.21			29	$1,144.21
Watervliet Arsenal	6	160.57			6	160.57
San Antonio Arsenal						
Total, arsenals and armory	219	7,394.95			219	7,394.95
Engineer Department	340	11,846.88	13	$1,021.32	353	12,868.20
Quartermaster's Department	37	1,511.83	5	582.77	42	2,094.60
Other	4	74.08			4	74.08
Total, War Department	600	20,827.74	18	1,604.09	618	22,431.83
Government Printing Office	35	1,080.17			35	1,080.17
Other	4	51.34			4	51.34
Total, all departments	2,716	110,838.96	72	10,893.01	2,788	121,731.97

INJURIES REPORTED AND CLAIMS FILED.

The number of injuries reported and the number of claims filed with the commission during each month since the organization of the commission are given in the following table. The rapid increase in reports and claims is explained as the result in part of better reporting and in part of increased number of employees in Government establishments.

REPORTS OF INJURIES AND CLAIMS RECEIVED SEPT. 7, 1916, TO OCT. 31, 1917.

Period covered.	Injuries reported.	Claims received.		
		Disability.	Death.	Total.
Sept. 7, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917	5,301	1,575	15	1,590
April	706	291	18	309
May	792	365	9	374
June	1,033	456	9	465
Total to June 30	7,832	2,687	51	2,738
July	1,081	471	28	499
August	1,381	526	49	575
September	1,416	602	20	622
October	1,627	776	31	807
Total to Oct. 31	13,337	5,062	179	5,241

INJURIES REPORTED, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

The injuries reported to the commission during the period September 7, 1916, to June 30, 1917, numbered 7,832, of which 121 were deaths. Omitting those cases in which no time was lost except on the day of injury and those in which the particulars received are not sufficiently complete for tabulation, leaves a total of 6,518 which have been tabulated so as to show the duration of disability for

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each department and important bureau or establishment. This number, it should be understood, includes all cases reported, some of which will certainly be found on investigation to be not tabulatable as occupational injuries, either because the injury did not occur while the employee was in the performance of duty, or because the person injured did not have the status of a civil employee of the United States, or because there was no adequate evidence of the occurrence of the alleged injury. The number of such injuries, however, is certainly quite small. The results are shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF INJURIES BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, SEPT. 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.

[Injuries resulting in no loss of time except on the day of injury are not included in this table.]

Department and bureau or establishment.	Total injuries.	Number of injuries resulting in—						
		Death.	Temporary disability of—					
			Over 1 to 3 days.	Over 3 to 7 days.	Over 7 to 14 days.	Over 14 to 28 days.	Over 28 days.	Total temporary disabilities.
Agriculture:								
Forest Service	54	3	8	7	11	13	12	51
Other	51	2	10	13	10	8	6	49
Total	105	5	18	20	21	21	18	98
Commerce:								
Lighthouse Bureau	91	14	10	19	15	16	17	77
Other	19	.....	2	5	6	3	3	19
Total	110	14	12	24	21	19	20	96
Interior:								
Reclamation Service	166	5	15	18	38	51	39	161
Other	63	4	7	10	20	11	11	59
Total	229	9	22	28	58	62	50	220
Justice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labor	15	.....	2	3	3	2	5	15
Navy:								
Boston Navy Yard	412	3	35	56	98	114	106	409
Bremerton Navy Yard	115	2	6	27	33	28	19	113
Charleston Navy Yard	90	.....	18	30	17	15	10	90
Mare Island Navy Yard	189	1	5	26	47	61	49	188
New York Navy Yard	799	5	24	242	205	216	107	794
Norfolk Navy Yard	337	2	45	89	76	75	50	335
Philadelphia Navy Yard	213	2	28	55	53	51	24	211
Portsmouth Navy Yard	123	1	3	8	25	44	42	122
Washington Navy Yard	208	1	.....	60	48	61	38	207
Total, navy yards	2,486	17	164	593	602	665	445	2,469
Cavite naval station	9	1	1	1	2	2	2	8
Guantanamo naval station	23	.....	2	6	6	8	1	23
Key West naval station	10	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	10
New Orleans naval station	27	.....	.....	4	11	9	3	27
Olongapo naval station	20	.....	.....	2	8	6	4	20
Pearl Harbor naval station	12	.....	2	5	.....	2	3	12
Hingham naval magazine	14	.....	3	3	.....	4	4	14
Portsmouth, Va., naval magazine	9	.....	.....	2	3	3	1	9
Indianhead Proving Grounds	62	1	7	12	13	17	12	61
Newport Torpedo Station	50	.....	4	9	14	16	7	50
Pensacola Aeronautic Station	16	.....	4	3	2	5	2	16
Annapolis Naval Academy	10	.....	2	1	3	1	3	10
Miscellaneous	57	1	6	9	6	19	16	56
Total, Navy Department	2,805	20	195	650	671	763	506	2,785

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NUMBER OF INJURIES BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, SEPT. 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917—Continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Total injuries.	Number of injuries resulting in—						
		Death.	Temporary disability of—					
			Over 1 to 3 days.	Over 3 to 7 days.	Over 7 to 14 days.	Over 14 to 28 days.	Over 28 days.	Total temporary disabilities.
Post Office:								
City Mail Service (outdoor)	790	10	75	145	189	168	203	780
City Mail Service (indoor)	128	2	24	29	18	25	30	126
Rural Free Delivery	180	8	3	8	32	37	92	172
Railway Mail Service	184	4	5	20	42	42	71	180
Other	7	.....	1	1	1	3	1	7
Total	1,289	24	108	203	282	275	397	1,265
State	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Treasury:								
Customs	35	.....	12	11	2	4	6	35
Engraving and Printing	140	.....	44	37	19	24	16	140
Internal Revenue	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Public Health Service	7	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	5
Other	38	2	4	5	9	8	10	36
Total	222	4	60	53	32	37	36	218
War:								
Augusta Arsenal	7	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	7
Benicia Arsenal	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Frankford Arsenal	169	1	13	47	41	39	28	168
Picatinny Arsenal	40	2	9	10	1	15	3	38
Rock Island Arsenal	309	.....	104	78	41	54	32	309
San Antonio Arsenal	9	.....	2	3	2	1	1	9
Springfield Armory	63	.....	12	14	6	21	10	63
Watertown Arsenal	131	.....	33	38	33	10	17	131
Watervliet Arsenal	20	.....	6	5	3	4	2	20
Total, arsenals and armory	752	3	185	196	128	147	93	749
Engineer Department	783	34	96	152	149	187	165	749
Quartermaster's Department	161	4	17	37	35	28	40	157
Other	8	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	6
Total, War Department	1,704	43	299	385	316	363	298	1,661
Government Printing Office	57	1	2	14	18	10	12	56
All other departments	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, all departments	6,536	121	718	1,380	1,422	1,552	1,343	6,415
Panama Canal	1,209	31	397	279	213	167	[1] 122	1,173

[1] Including 5 cases of permanent partial disability.

According to the foregoing table, of the 6,536 injuries tabulated, 121, or 1.9 per cent, resulted fatally, and 6,415, or 98.1 per cent, were nonfatal injuries. Of this latter number 6,415 were temporary disabilities, in which duration was reported or could be closely estimated. Of the total disabilities whose duration was known 718, or 11 per cent, were disabilities of three days or under, and therefore furnished no basis for compensation, except for medical service, under any circumstances. The number of really serious temporary disabilities (over 28 days) is especially significant, 1,343, or 20.5 per cent, of the total disabilities reported, and it is reasonably certain that a considerable proportion of the disabilities whose termination is not known will when reports are received belong in this group.

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The departments reporting the largest number of injuries are, in order of numbers, the Navy, War, and Post Office Departments. When deaths are considered, the War Department leads all others with 43 deaths, against 24 in the Post Office Department and 20 in the Navy Department. When temporary disabilities of over 28 days are considered the Navy Department leads, but it should be noted that all of these departments have a large number of cases in which the duration of disability has not yet been reported.

No attempt has been made to state the number of permanent total and permanent partial disabilities because the point has not been reached where awards have been made in anything like the full number of these cases. As is shown in a later table the amputations of various kinds numbered 102. There were also 6 cases involving the loss of one eye, 7 involving partial loss of vision, with 7 others which must be classed as probable permanent injuries. In addition to these there was one case resulting in loss of both eyes. Wherever in these cases the termination of the temporary disability for work had been reported as sufficient to permit a return to work at the former rate of pay the injury has been included in the temporary disabilities tabulated in the above table.

In the table which follows these injuries have been tabulated by nature of injury for each department and bureau or important establishment. The cases in which infection followed the injury are indicated specially in order to show the importance of proper first-aid care in the case of every injury. Of the 6,760 injuries here tabulated infection was reported in 486. Infections were most numerous in connection with cuts, punctures, and lacerations, where 248 were reported in connection with 1,715 injuries, in bruises, contusions, and abrasions, where 172 were reported in connection with 1,974 injuries, and in eye injuries, where 28 were reported in connection with 297 injuries. With prompt and careful first-aid treatment nearly all of these infections will be preventable, with the result that disability would be very much shortened and in many cases would not result in a claim for compensation or for medical services.

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NATURE OF INJURY, BY DEPARTMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT.

[The small figures at the left in certain columns of this table show the number of cases in which infection was reported.]

Department and bureau or establishment.	Bruises, contusions, and abrasions.	Burns and scalds.	Concussions.	Cuts, punctures, and lacerations.	Amputations.	Dislocations.	Fractures.	Sprains and strains.		Eye injuries.	All other.	Total.
								Hernia.	Other.			
Agriculture:												
Forest Service	1 10	2	1	3 19	.....	2	8	2	12	4	2	3 62
Other	1 11	1	2	3 21	1	.....	7	.....	7	1	2	3 53
Total	2 21	3	3	4 40	1	2	15	2	19	5	4	6 115
Commerce:												
Lighthouse Bureau	2 31	3	.....	4 13	3	2	1 7	5	13	1 4	4	3 85
Other	1 8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1	5	2	.....	1 23
Total	3 39	3	.....	4 18	3	2	1 9	6	18	1 6	4	3 108
Interior:												
Reclamation Service	12 46	3	.....	3 37	6	2	31	3	39	8	2	30 177
Other	1 25	1	1	3 28	1	2	13	1	10	3	1	4 86
Total	13 71	4	1	10 65	7	4	44	4	49	11	3	34 263
Justice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labor	4	.....	.....	3 4	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	3 15
Navy:												
Boston Navy Yard	12 125	4 19	1	16 95	2	6	41	5	95	8	10	30 407
Bremerton Navy Yard	4 27	4	.....	19	2	4	3	.....	29	10	10	4 108
Charleston Navy Yard	2 23	1	.....	6 40	1	.....	5	.....	15	4	3	7 91
Mare Island Navy Yard	3 58	7	1	13 41	4	2	20	5	31	1 7	2	17 178
New York Navy Yard	12 256	4 36	2	47 243	9	6	34	10	123	4 64	1 15	74 798
Norfolk Navy Yard	1 96	12	2	10 81	6	.....	15	3	31	8 34	1 61	30 341
Philadelphia Navy Yard	7 70	1 9	1	6 65	1	.....	19	1	1 30	13	2	14 211
Portsmouth Navy Yard	9 42	1 10	1	4 39	1	1	7	.....	14	5	4	14 194
Washington Navy Yard	7 53	2 11	1	8 52	7	.....	29	6	22	7 21	1 6	30 208
Total, navy yards	62 750	12 109	9	90 675	32	19	173	30	1 390	90 166	8 113	100 2,466
Cavite Naval Station	2	1	.....	1 5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 11
Guantanamo Naval Station	10	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	15
Key West Naval Station	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	10
New Orleans Naval Station	1 6	.....	.....	1 6	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1	7	8 29
Olongapo Naval Station	4	5	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	20
Pearl Harbor Naval Station	2 4	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	8 12
Hingham Naval Magazine	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	15

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Portsmouth, Va., Naval Magazine		4								1				3				8
Indianhead Proving Grounds		17		6			2	16		1	2	5		6		7	1	12	3	72
Newport Torpedo Station	1	16		2			3	28				4		4		5			4	59
Pensacola Aeronautic Station		7						5		1				4		1				18
Annapolis Naval Station		1		1		1	1	3		1		2		1					1	10
Other	2	20		2				13		1		7	2	5		4		2	2	56
Total, Navy Department	69	847	12	128		11	107	770		44	21	202	32	1	434	20	189	4	134	211	2,812
Post Office:																					
City Mail Service (outdoor)	13	195		3		5	23	112		1	21	128	14		363	2	5		12	25	859
City Mail Service (indoor)	6	40		1			7	30			4	11	11		35		2		3	13	137
Rural Free Delivery	3	24		1			2	16		1	6	83	3		40		4		6	5	184
Railway Mail Service	3	74		1		2	3	24	1	3	2	26	3	1	43	2	5	1	4	11	187
Other		2						3			1				2						8
Total	25	335		6		7	35	185	1	5	34	248	31	1	483	4	16	1	25	54	1,375
State												1									1
Treasury:																					
Customs	4	21					1	12			1	3			5					5	42
Engraving and Printing	7	44	1	6			1	38		1		2	7		39		4		1	9	142
Internal Revenue		1						1				1									3
Public Health Service	1	2						1							2				1	1	6
Other		11		3			3	17			2	3	1		6		1			3	44
Total	12	79	1	9			5	69		1	3	9	8		52		5		2	18	237
War:																					
Augusta Arsenal																	1				1
Benicia Arsenal	1	4						3					1							1	8
Frankford Arsenal	7	51		5		1	9	57		8		9		2	16	1	7	2	15	21	169
Picatinny Arsenal		13	1	2			1	8				1			3		1		10	2	38
Rock Island Arsenal	6	80	1	8		1	18	123		9		21	4		36	1	23		5	28	310
San Antonio Arsenal	2	14		2			19	41		3		1			3					21	64
Springfield Armory	1	47	1	12		2	6	41		3		10		1	14	1	4			9	133
Watertown Arsenal	1	6						7				2	1		4					1	20
Watervliet Arsenal		5						4							1						10
Total, arsenals and armory	18	220	3	29		4	53	284		23		44	6	3	77	2	36	2	30	81	753
Engineer Department	18	265	2	27		5	22	216		12	11	92	9		137	1	23	2	8	46	805
Quartermaster's Department	9	62	1	4			5	40	1	4	2	28	3		25		5		1	15	174
Other		9		1			1	3				3			5		1		1	1	23
Total, War Department	44	556	6	61		9	88	543	1	39	13	167	18	3	244	3	65	4	40	143	1,755
Government Printing Office	4	19		5			2	16		1	2	8			7					7	58
Other		3		1				5		1		6			5						21
Total	178	1,974	19	220		31	248	1,715	2	102	81	1	718	102	5	1,313	28	297	9	212	484	6,760

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The nature of injury is shown somewhat more in detail in the brief table given below. Here sprains and strains have been analyzed so as to show the exact part of the body involved, and the same is true of fractures and amputations. Out of 6,760 injuries where the information as to the nature of injury was available for tabulation, 1,415 were reported as sprains or strains. Of this number 102 were cases of hernia; 543 sprains of the ankle, foot, or leg; 336 sprains or strains of the back; and 228 sprains or strains of the wrist or arm. Of decided importance are the 297 eye injuries, one of which resulted in the loss of both eyes, 6 in the loss of one eye, and 7 in the partial loss of vision. The amputations numbered 102; 2 involving the loss of the right arm; 1 of the left arm; 1 of the left hand; 1 of a leg; and 1 of a foot. The other amputations involved toes or fingers.

In view of the fact that the present act is one of the few compensation acts providing compensation in case of occupational diseases as well as for accidents, the number of injuries which would probably not receive compensation under a straight accident law will be of decided interest. Of the 6,760 injuries tabulated as to nature of injury less than 60 were of this character. This number includes 23 cases of lead poisoning, 2 of which were fatal; 16 cases of dermatitis and conjunctivitis from fulminate of mercury; 2 cases of brass poisoning; 2 cases of acid poisoning from acid fumes; 2 cases of creosote poisoning; and single cases of dermatitis from acid, and from benzine irritation, bronchitis and laryngitis from acid fumes, dermatitis from cement water, eczema of the hands from potassium bichromate, temporary paralysis of the right arm from use of the pneumatic hammer, zinc poisoning from fumes given off in welding galvanized iron, and typhoid fever from handling typhoid bacilli in making vaccine.

The seriousness of lead poisoning may be seen from the fact that the 21 nonfatal cases reported resulted in an aggregate disability of 1,145 days, an average of 54.5 days per case. In this number is counted one case which had continued 240 days without termination. The cost of compensation and medical expenses in 20 cases, 3 of which were not settled, amounted to $1,318.77. Of the fatal cases, one received an award of $35 per month to the widow for life, and $10 per month up to the age of 18 to a child of 12. In the other fatal case the particulars as to the dependents of the deceased are not sufficiently complete to determine whether an award of compensation will be payable. The 16 cases of dermatitis and conjunctivitis caused by fulminate of mercury resulted in a time loss of 235 days, or an average of 14.7 per case. Five cases of poisoning from nitrous fumes, although probably compensable under an accident law, may be mentioned here. These resulted in an aggregate time loss of only 40 days.

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NATURE OF INJURY, WITH CASES OF INFECTION FOR ALL ESTABLISHMENTS COMBINED.

Nature of injury.	Total injuries.	Injuries with infection.
Bruises, contusions, and abrasions	1,974	172
Burns and scalds	220	20
Concussions	81	.....
Cuts, punctures, and lacerations	1,715	248
Sprains and strains:		
Hernia	102	.....
Back	336	2
Ankle, foot, or leg	543	3
Wrist or arm	228	.....
Other	206	.....
Total	1,415	5
Dislocations	81	.....
Fractures:		
Arm	137	1
Hand	26	.....
Finger or fingers	106	.....
Leg	115	.....
Foot	40	.....
Toe or toes	59	.....
Ribs	173	.....
Skull	7	.....
Other	50	.....
Total	713	1
Eye injuries:		
Loss of both eyes	1	.....
Loss of 1 eye	6	.....
Partial loss of vision	7	1
Other	283	28
Total	297	29
Amputations:		
Right arm	2	.....
Right hand	.....	.....
Right finger	41	1
Right fingers, 2 or more	12	.....
Left arm	1	.....
Left hand	1	.....
Left finger	27	1
Left fingers, 2 or more	12	.....
Leg	1	.....
Foot	1	.....
Toe or toes	4	.....
Total	102	2
Other permanent injuries	7	1
Poisoning and occupational diseases	82	4
All other	123	4
Total	6,760	486

INJURIES AND COMPENSATION OF PANAMA CANAL EMPLOYEES.

The number of injuries to employees of the Panama Canal, including the Panama Railroad, between September 7, 1916, and June 30, 1917, together with the number and amount of claims paid, is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF INJURIES BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMS PAID, ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES OF THE PANAMA CANAL, SEPT. 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.

	Total injuries reported.	Number of injuries resulting in—			Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.
		Death.	Disability of 3 days and under.	Disability of over 3 days.		
Compensated cases	673	12	.....	661	673	$29,806.73
No time lost	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Time lost, but no compensation paid	427	.....	368	59	.....	.....
Disallowed	110	[1] 10	37	63	.....	.....
Pending	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,010	31	405	783	673	29,806.73

[1] Including 2 death cases in which there were no dependents.

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The amount paid out on account of injuries was divided according to the kind of compensation as follows:

CLAIMS PAID AND AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF COMPENSATION, SEPT. 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.

Kind of compensation.	Cases.	Amount.
Temporary disability compensation	656	$13,151.06
Permanent disability compensation	5	[1] 2,420.71
Death compensation	12	[1] 12,961.57
Burial	11	273.39
Total	673	29,806.73

[1] Lump sum payments in full settlement of compensation.

In the table following a comparison is made of the number of fatal and nonfatal compensated injuries and the cost of compensation during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915 and 1916, and the period September 7, 1916, to June 30, 1917. It will be seen that under the present act the cost was much below the figures of the previous years, even when due allowance is made for the shorter period covered (nine and four-fifths months).

INJURIES COMPENSATED AND AMOUNT PAID AS COMPENSATION BY THE PANAMA CANAL, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915 AND 1916 AND FOR THE PERIOD SEPT. 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.

Period covered.	Average number of employees.	Injuries compensated.			Compensation paid.		
		Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Total.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	22,572	23	1,080	1,103	$57,286.68	$59,575.31	$116,861.99
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	19,632	14	699	713	34,527.07	32,509.85	67,036.92
Period Sept. 7, 1916, to June 30, 1917	20,969	12	661	673	14,234.96	15,571.77	29,806.73

The lower cost of compensation under the present act is strikingly shown when the average cost in fatal and nonfatal cases is compared for the three periods. Thus the fatalities, which under the former system averaged a cost of nearly $2,500 each, under the present act cost a little under $1,200. The nonfatal injuries which under the former system cost an average of $55.16 and $46.51 in the years 1915 and 1916, under the new act showed an average cost of only $23.56. This is brought out clearly in the table which follows:

COMPENSATED INJURIES PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE COST OF FATAL AND NONFATAL INJURIES AMONG EMPLOYEES OF THE PANAMA CANAL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915 AND 1916, AND FOR THE PERIOD SEPT. 7, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.

Period covered.	Average number of employees.	Compensated injuries per 1,000 employees.			Average compensation paid.	
		Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915	22,572	1.0	47.9	48.9	$2,490.73	$55.16
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	19,632	.7	35.6	36.3	2,466.22	46.51
Period Sept. 7, 1916, to June 30, 1917	20,969	[1] .7	[1] 33.6	[1] 30.3	1,185.35	23.56

[1] These rates for a year have been computed on the basis of the actual rates for the period of 9⅘ months.

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INJURIES AND COMPENSATION OF ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION EMPLOYEES.

Particulars are not available for a detailed examination of the injuries and compensation to employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission. With an average of 3,700 employees 65 compensated injuries were reported to June 30, 1917, 4 of which resulted in death. The expenditures on account of these injuries were as follows:

Disability compensation	$5,047.31
Hospital	1,533.00
Medical and surgical	314.50
Transportation	47.50
Burial (4 cases)	375.00
Total	7,317.31

COST OF COMPENSATION DURING 1915–16.

The cost of compensation for the injuries occurring during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, under the act of May 30, 1908, and its amendments as administered by the Department of Labor and later by this commission was $425,358.85 paid on account of 3,131 injuries.

The cost of compensation for the injuries occurring to employees of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, under the Executive order of March 20, 1914, was $67,036.92, paid on account of 713 injuries.

The cost of compensation for injuries to employees of the Post Office Department has not been reported in full, but the appropriation for the payment of compensation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was $134,500. As the law applicable to injuries to Postal Service employees provides for payment extending to two years in cases of continued disability, the full cost of some disabilities can not be determined before September 7, 1918. The amount of the appropriation for the year 1915–16 may be taken as representing minimum cost. The extension of the system of compensation to include post-office laborers and civil-service employees in post offices of the first and second classes in the appropriation act for 1917 was accompanied by an increase in the appropriation to $234,000.

The aggregate cost of compensation for injuries to employees of the United States under the above three compensation systems was $626,895.77. It is evident that no basis yet exists for computing cost of compensation under the existing law for purposes of comparison, since it is impossible in advance of the completion of the claim papers to ascertain the number of deaths which will result in awards.

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The number of claims paid and the cost of compensation for injuries occurring during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, are shown for each department and important bureau or establishment in the following table. A second table gives corresponding figures for the period July 1 to September 6, 1916.

NUMBER OF INJURIES REPORTED AND NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIES OCCURRING DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, UNDER ACT OF MAY 30, 1908.

	Number of injuries reported.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.
Agriculture:			
Forest Service	125	67	$17,569.34
Other bureaus	67	2	130.00
Total	192	69	17,699.34
Commerce:			
Lighthouse Bureau	128	58	14,521.77
Other bureaus	13	1	54.00
Total	141	59	14,575.77
Interior:			
Reclamation Service	286	158	26,306.74
Other bureaus	114	24	2,691.38
Total	400	182	28,998.12
Justice	.....	.....	.....
Labor	12	.....	.....
Navy:			
Boston Navy Yard	438	328	49,149.32
Bremerton Navy Yard	116	102	12,877.80
Charleston Navy Yard	83	33	2,820.25
Mare Island Navy Yard	258	140	18,925.71
New York Navy Yard	462	358	45,437.33
Norfolk Navy Yard	326	167	19,312.53
Philadelphia Navy Yard	344	265	22,374.14
Portsmouth Navy Yard	189	171	18,852.98
Washington Navy Yard	196	137	11,902.00
Total, navy yards	2,418	1,501	201,652.06
Cavite Naval Station	17	8	341.63
Guantanamo Naval Station	21	7	210.73
Key West Naval Station	6	5	309.48
New Orleans Naval Station	14	11	742.54
Olongapo Naval Station	25	13	937.57
Pearl Harbor Naval Station	33	17	954.80
Hingham Naval Magazine	12	10	534.46
Portsmouth (Va.) Naval Magazine	11	8	430.36
Indianhead Proving Grounds	61	40	4,447.06
Newport Torpedo Station	40	27	1,772.58
Pensacola Aeronautic Station	11	9	1,085.58
Annapolis Naval Academy	18	11	1,497.65
Miscellaneous	41	25	4,004.91
Total, Navy Department	2,728	1,665	218,921.41
Post Office:			
City mail service (outdoor)	599	.....	.....
City mail service (indoor)	96	.....	.....
Rural Free Delivery	16	.....	.....
Railway Mail Service	522	.....	.....
Other	49	.....	.....
Total	1,282	[1] 4	[1] 199.10
State	.....	.....	.....
Treasury:			
Engraving and Printing	166	76	15,945.99
Other	87	9	1,642.20
Total	253	85	17,588.19

[1] Only cases under act of 1908; other Post Office Department cases under special compensation system.

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NUMBER OF INJURIES REPORTED AND NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIES OCCURRING DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, UNDER ACT OF MAY 30, 1908—Continued.

	Number of injuries reported.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.
War:			
Augusta Arsenal	6	5	$812.35
Frankford Arsenal	265	170	6,445.16
Picatinny Arsenal	27	12	2,728.95
Rock Island Arsenal	278	169	6,129.79
Springfield Armory	12	10	1,742.95
Watertown Arsenal	60	31	5,205.50
Watervliet Arsenal	24	15	3,297.35
Total, arsenals and armory	672	412	25,962.05
Engineer Department	1,056	563	85,625.46
Quartermaster Department	132	29	8,866.11
Other	67	24	2,357.81
Total, War Department	1,927	1,028	122,811.43
Government Printing Office	65	38	4,515.49
Miscellaneous	3	1	50.00
Total	7,003	3,131	425,358.85

NUMBER OF INJURIES REPORTED AND NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIES OCCURRING JULY 1 TO SEPT. 6, 1916, UNDER ACT OF MAY 30, 1908.

	Number of injuries reported.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.
Agriculture	76	35	$6,484.82
Commerce:			
Lighthouse Bureau	19	14	3,105.30
Other	3		
Total	22	14	3,105.30
Interior:			
Reclamation Service	52	25	3,053.29
Other	3		
Total	55	25	3,053.29
Justice			
Labor	2		
Navy:			
Boston Navy Yard	96	74	14,828.43
Bremerton Navy Yard	17	9	757.58
Charleston Navy Yard	24	13	744.71
Mare Island Navy Yard	38	34	3,615.55
New York Navy Yard	146	125	12,330.53
Norfolk Navy Yard	68	48	4,521.02
Philadelphia Navy Yard	44	32	3,165.11
Portsmouth Navy Yard	28	24	2,654.00
Washington Navy Yard	43	20	1,674.68
Total, navy yards	504	379	44,291.61
Cavite, P. I., naval station	1	1	17.92
Guantanamo naval station	4	1	46.64
Key West naval station	3	1	44.00
New Orleans naval station	2	2	158.52
Olongapo naval station	2	1	9.24
Pearl Harbor naval station	4	3	243.01
Hingham Naval Magazine	2	1	36.68
Portsmouth, Va., Naval Magazine	4	2	81.36
Indian Head Proving Grounds	20	15	1,181.91
Newport Torpedo Station	11	9	457.60
Pensacola Aeronautic Station	2	2	65.99
Annapolis Naval Academy			
Miscellaneous	9	7	318.22
Total, Navy Department	567	424	46,952.70

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NUMBER OF INJURIES REPORTED AND NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIES OCCURRING JULY 1 TO SEPT. 6, 1916, UNDER ACT OF MAY [illegible]

	Number of injuries reported.	Number of claims paid.	Amount of compensation paid.
[illegible]			
[illegible]	100	(1)	(1)
[illegible]	11	(1)	(1)
[illegible]	79	(1)	(1)
[illegible]	32	(1)	(1)
Total	222	(1)	(1)
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]	39	13	$1,583.11
[illegible]	34	8	1,761.15
Total	73	21	3,344.32
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]	31	11	1,340.27
[illegible]	13	10	1,828.30
[illegible]	45	19	1,578.54
[illegible]	4	3	152.75
[illegible]	11	8	574.18
[illegible]	4	4	387.50
[illegible]	108	55	5,891.54
[illegible]	303	120	16,539.38
[illegible]	47	12	4,883.19
[illegible]	10	5	1,451.05
[illegible]	468	192	28,765.16
[illegible]	21	17	953.02
[illegible]			
[illegible]	1,282	728	92,858.61

(1) [illegible] Department acts under special compensation system.

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TEXT OF THE COMPENSATION ACT.

[PUBLIC—No. 267—SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 15316.]

AN ACT To provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States shall pay compensation as hereinafter specified for the disability or death of an employee resulting from a personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty, but no compensation shall be paid if the injury or death is caused by the willful misconduct of the employee or by the employee's intention to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or if intoxication of the injured employee is the proximate cause of the injury or death.

Compensation payable, when.

SEC. 2. That during the first three days of disability the employee shall not be entitled to compensation except as provided in section nine. No compensation shall at any time be paid for such period.

Waiting time.

SEC. 3. That if the disability is total the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability a monthly compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of his monthly pay, except as hereinafter provided.

Compensation for total disability.

SEC. 4. That if the disability is partial the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability a monthly compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the difference between his monthly pay and his monthly wage-earning capacity after the beginning of such partial disability. The commission may, from time to time, require a partially disabled employee to make an affidavit as to the wages which he is then receiving. In such affidavit the employee shall include a statement of the value of housing, board, lodging, and other advantages which are received from the employer as a part of his remuneration and which can be estimated in money. If the employee, when required, fails to make such affidavit, he shall not be entitled to any compensation while such failure continues, and the period of such failure shall be deducted from the period during which compensation is payable to him.

Partial disability.

Statements as to earnings.

SEC. 5. That if a partially disabled employee refuses to seek suitable work or refuses or neglects to work after suitable work is offered to, procured by, or secured for him, he shall not be entitled to any compensation.

Refusing work.

SEC. 6. That the monthly compensation for total disability shall not be more than $66.67 nor less than $33.33, unless the employee's monthly pay is less than $33.33, in which case his monthly compensation shall be the full amount of his monthly pay. The monthly compensation for partial disability shall not be more than $66.67. In the case of persons who at the time of the injury were minors or employed in a learner's capacity and who were not physically or mentally defective, the commission shall, on any review after the

Maximum and minimum payments.

Learners.

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time when the monthly wage-earning capacity of such persons would probably, but for the injury, have increased, award compensation based on such probable monthly wage-earning capacity. The commission may, on any review after the time when the monthly wage-earning capacity of the disabled employee would probably, irrespective of the injury, have decreased on account of old age, award compensation based on such probable monthly wage-earning capacity.

Aged employees.

Other payments.

SEC. 7. That as long as the employee is in receipt of compensation under this Act, or, if he has been paid a lump sum in commutation of installment payments, until the expiration of the period during which such installment payments would have continued, he shall not receive from the United States any salary, pay, or remuneration whatsoever except in return for services actually performed, and except pensions for service in the Army or Navy of the United States.

Annual and sick leave.

SEC. 8. That if at the time the disability begins the employee has annual or sick leave to his credit he may, subject to the approval of the head of the department, use such leave until it is exhausted, in which case his compensation shall begin on the fourth day of disability after the annual or sick leave has ceased.

Medical, etc., services.

SEC. 9. That immediately after an injury sustained by an employee while in the performance of his duty, whether or not disability has arisen, and for a reasonable time thereafter, the United States shall furnish to such employee reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies unless he refuses to accept them. Such services and supplies shall be furnished by United States medical officers and hospitals, but where this is not practicable shall be furnished by private physicians and hospitals designated or approved by the commission and paid for from the employees' compensation fund. If necessary for the securing of proper medical, surgical, and hospital treatment, the employee, in the discretion of the commission, may be furnished transportation at the expense of the employees' compensation fund.

Compensation for death.

SEC. 10. That if death results from the injury within six years the United States shall pay to the following persons for the following periods a monthly compensation equal to the following percentages of the deceased employee's monthly pay, subject to the modification that no compensation shall be paid where the death takes place more than one year after the cessation of disability resulting from such injury, or, if there has been no disability preceding death, more than one year after the injury:

Widow.

(A) To the widow, if there is no child, thirty-five per centum. This compensation shall be paid until her death or marriage.

Widower.

(B) To the widower, if there is no child, thirty-five per centum if wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee at the time of her death. This compensation shall be paid until his death or marriage.

Children.

(C) To the widow or widower, if there is a child, the compensation payable under clause (A) or clause (B) and in addition thereto ten per centum for each child, not to exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum for such widow or widower and children. If a child has a guardian other than the surviving widow or widower, the compensation payable on account of such child shall be paid to such guardian. The compensation payable on account of any child shall cease when he dies, marries, or reaches the age of eighteen, or, if

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over eighteen, and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support.

(D) To the children, if there is no widow or widower, twenty-five per centum for one child and ten per centum additional for each additional child, not to exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum, divided among such children share and share alike. The compensation of each child shall be paid until he dies, marries, or reaches the age of eighteen, or, if over eighteen and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support. The compensation of a child under legal age shall be paid to its guardian. Orphan children.

(E) To the parents, if one is wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee at the time of his death and the other is not dependent to any extent, twenty-five per centum; if both are wholly dependent, twenty per centum to each; if one is or both are partly dependent, a proportionate amount in the discretion of the commission. Parents.

The above percentages shall be paid if there is no widow, widower, or child. If there is a widow, widower, or child, there shall be paid so much of the above percentages as, when added to the total percentages payable to the widow, widower, and children, will not exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum.

(F) To the brothers, sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren, if one is wholly dependent upon the deceased employee for support at the time of his death, twenty per centum to such dependent; if more than one are wholly dependent, thirty per centum, divided among such dependents share and share alike; if there is no one of them wholly dependent, but one or more partly dependent, ten per centum divided among such dependents share and share alike. Other dependents.

The above percentages shall be paid if there is no widow, widower, child, or dependent parent. If there is a widow, widower, child, or dependent parent, there shall be paid so much of the above percentages as, when added to the total percentage payable to the widow, widower, children, and dependent parents, will not exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum.

(G) The compensation of each beneficiary under clauses (E) and (F) shall be paid for a period of eight years from the time of the death, unless before that time he, if a parent or grandparent, dies, marries, or ceases to be dependent, or, if a brother, sister, or grandchild, dies, marries, or reaches the age of eighteen, or, if over eighteen and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support. The compensation of a brother, sister, or grandchild under legal age shall be paid to his or her guardian. Term of payments.

(H) As used in this section, the term "child" includes stepchildren, adopted children, and posthumous children, but does not include married children. The terms "brother" and "sister" include stepbrothers and stepsisters, half brothers and half sisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption, but do not include married brothers or married sisters. All of the above terms and the term "grandchild" include only persons who at the time of the death of the deceased employee are under eighteen years of age or over that age and incapable of self-support. The term "parent" includes step-parents and parents by adoption. The term "widow" includes only the decedent's wife living with or dependent for support upon him at the time of his death. The term "widower" includes only the decedent's husband dependent Definitions.

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for support upon her at the time of her death. The terms "adopted" and "adoption" as used in this clause include only legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.

Readjustments.

(I) Upon the cessation of compensation under this section to or on account of any person, the compensation of the remaining persons entitled to compensation for the unexpired part of the period during which their compensation is payable shall be that which such persons would have received if they had been the only persons entitled to compensation at the time of the decedent's death.

Apportionment modified.

(J) In case there are two or more classes of persons entitled to compensation under this section and the apportionment of such compensation above provided would result in injustice, the commission may, in its discretion, modify the apportionment to meet the requirements of the case.

Wage base.

(K) In computing compensation under this section, the monthly pay shall be considered not to be more than $100 nor less than $50, but the total monthly compensation shall not exceed the monthly pay computed as provided in section twelve.

Accepting payments after marriage.

(L) If any person entitled to compensation under this section, whose compensation by the terms of this section ceases upon his marriage, accepts any payments of compensation after his marriage he shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Burial, etc., expenses.

SEC. 11. That if death results from the injury within six years the United States shall pay to the personal representative of the deceased employee burial expenses not to exceed $100, in the discretion of the commission. In the case of an employee whose home is within the United States, if his death occurs away from his home office or outside of the United States, and if so desired by his relatives, the body shall, in the discretion of the commission, be embalmed and transported in a hermetically sealed casket to the home of the employee. Such burial expenses shall not be paid and such transportation shall not be furnished where the death takes place more than one year after the cessation of disability resulting from such injury, or, if there has been no disability preceding death, more than one year after the injury.

Computation of pay.

SEC. 12. That in computing the monthly pay the usual practice of the service in which the employee was employed shall be followed. Subsistence and the value of quarters furnished an employee shall be included as part of the pay, but overtime pay shall not be taken into account.

Housing, board, etc.

SEC. 13. That in the determination of the employee's monthly wage-earning capacity after the beginning of partial disability, the value of housing, board, lodging, and other advantages which are received from his employer as a part of his remuneration and which can be estimated in money shall be taken into account.

Lump-sum settlements.

SEC. 14. That in cases of death or of permanent total or permanent partial disability, if the monthly payment to the beneficiary is less than $5 a month, or if the beneficiary is or is about to become a nonresident of the United States, or if the commission determines that it is for the best interests of the beneficiary, the liability of the United States for compensation to such beneficiary may be discharged by the payment of a lump sum equal to the present value of all future payments of compensation computed at four per centum true dis-

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count compounded annually. The probability of the beneficiary's death before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to compensation shall be determined according to the American Experience Table of Mortality; but in case of compensation to the widow or widower of the deceased employee, such lump sum shall not exceed sixty months' compensation. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of the compensation shall be disregarded.

Notice of injury.

SEC. 15. That every employee injured in the performance of his duty, or some one on his behalf, shall, within forty-eight hours after the injury, give written notice thereof to the immediate superior of the employee. Such notice shall be given by delivering it personally or by depositing it properly stamped and addressed in the mail.

SEC. 16. That the notice shall state the name and address of the employee, the year, month, day, and hour when and the particular locality where the injury occurred, and the cause and nature of the injury, and shall be signed by and contain the address of the person giving the notice.

Compensation withheld, when.

SEC. 17. That unless notice is given within the time specified or unless the immediate superior has actual knowledge of the injury, no compensation shall be allowed, but for any reasonable cause shown, the commission may allow compensation if the notice is filed within one year after the injury.

Claims.

SEC. 18. That no compensation under this Act shall be allowed to any person, except as provided in section thirty-eight, unless he or some one on his behalf shall, within the time specified in section twenty, make a written claim therefor. Such claim shall be made by delivering it at the office of the commission or to any commissioner or to any person whom the commission may by regulation designate, or by depositing it in the mail properly stamped and addressed to the commission or to any person whom the commission may by regulation designate.

Forms.

SEC. 19. That every claim shall be made on forms to be furnished by the commission and shall contain all the information required by the commission. Each claim shall be sworn to by the person entitled to compensation or by the person acting on his behalf, and, except in case of death, shall be accompanied by a certificate of the employee's physician stating the nature of the injury and the nature and probable extent of the disability. For any reasonable cause shown the commission may waive the provisions of this section.

Time for claims.

SEC. 20. That all original claims for compensation for disability shall be made within sixty days after the injury. All original claims for compensation for death shall be made within one year after the death. For any reasonable cause shown the commission may allow original claims for compensation for disability to be made at any time within one year.

Medical examinations.

SEC. 21. That after the injury the employee shall, as frequently and at such times and places as may be reasonably required, submit himself to examination by a medical officer of the United States or by a duly qualified physician designated or approved by the commission. The employee may have a duly qualified physician designated and paid by him present to participate in such examination. For all examinations after the first the employee shall, in the discretion of the commission, be paid his reasonable traveling and other expenses and

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loss of wages incurred in order to submit to such examination. If the employee refuses to submit himself for or in any way obstructs any examination, his right to claim compensation under this Act shall be suspended until such refusal or obstruction ceases. No compensation shall be payable while such refusal or obstruction continues, and the period of such refusal or obstruction shall be deducted from the period for which compensation is payable to him.

Medical referee.

SEC. 22. That in case of any disagreement between the physician making an examination on the part of the United States and the employee's physician the commission shall appoint a third physician, duly qualified, who shall make an examination.

Fees.

SEC. 23. That fees for examinations made on the part of the United States under sections twenty-one and twenty-two by physicians who are not already in the service of the United States shall be fixed by the commission. Such fees, and any sum payable to the employee under section twenty-one, shall be paid out of the appropriation for the work of the commission.

Reports of injuries.

SEC. 24. That immediately after an injury to an employee resulting in his death or in his probable disability, his immediate superior shall make a report to the commission containing such information as the commission may require, and shall thereafter make such supplementary reports as the commission may require.

Assignments, etc.

SEC. 25. That any assignment of a claim for compensation under this Act shall be void and all compensation and claims therefor shall be exempt from all claims of creditors.

Assignments of damage claims against third parties.

SEC. 26. If an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this Act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some person other than the United States to pay damages therefor, the commission may require the beneficiary to assign to the United States any right of action he may have to enforce such liability of such other person or any right which he may have to share in any money or other property received in satisfaction of such liability of such other person, or the commission may require said beneficiary to prosecute said action in his own name.

If the beneficiary shall refuse to make such assignment or to prosecute said action in his own name when required by the commission, he shall not be entitled to any compensation under this Act.

The cause of action when assigned to the United States may be prosecuted or compromised by the commission, and if the commission realizes upon such cause of action, it shall apply the money or other property so received in the following manner: After deducting the amount of any compensation already paid to the beneficiary and the expenses of such realization or collection, which sum shall be placed to the credit of the employees' compensation fund, the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the beneficiary and credited upon any future payments of compensation payable to him on account of the same injury.

Settlements with third parties.

SEC. 27. That if an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this Act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the United States to pay damages therefor, and a beneficiary entitled to compensation from the United States for such injury or death receives, as a result of a suit brought by him or on his behalf, or as a result of a settlement made by him or on his behalf, any money or other property in satisfaction of the liability of such other person, such beneficiary shall, after deducting

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the costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, apply the money or other property so received in the following manner:

(A) If his compensation has been paid in whole or in part, he shall refund to the United States the amount of compensation which has been paid by the United States and credit any surplus upon future payments of compensation payable to him on account of the same injury. Any amount so refunded to the United States shall be placed to the credit of the employees' compensation fund.

(B) If no compensation has been paid to him by the United States, he shall credit the money or other property so received upon any compensation payable to him by the United States on account of the same injury.

Commission created.

SEC. 28. That a commission is hereby created, to be known as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and to be composed of three commissioners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated by the President as chairman. No commissioner shall hold any other office or position under the United States. No more than two of said commissioners shall be members of the same political party. One of said commissioners shall be appointed for a term of two years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of six years, and at the expiration of each of said terms, the commissioner then appointed shall be appointed for a period of six years. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of $4,000 a year. The principal office of said commission shall be in Washington, District of Columbia, but the said commission is authorized to perform its work at any place deemed necessary by said commission, subject to the restrictions and limitations of this Act.

Transfer of claims and employees.

SEC. 28a. Upon the organization of said commission and notification to the heads of all executive departments that the commission is ready to take up the work devolved upon it by this Act, all commissions and independent bureaus, by or in which payments for compensation are now provided, together with the adjustment and settlement of such claims, shall cease and determine, and such executive departments, commissions, and independent bureaus shall transfer all pending claims to said commission to be administered by it. The said commission may obtain, in all cases, in addition to the reports provided in section twenty-four, such information and such reports from employees of the departments as may be agreed upon by the commission and the heads of the respective departments. All clerks and employees now exclusively engaged in carrying on said work in the various executive departments, commissions, and independent bureaus, shall be transferred to, and become employees of, the commission at their present grades and salaries.

Powers as to witnesses.

SEC. 29. That the commission, or any commissioner by authority of the commission, shall have power to issue subpœnas for and compel the attendance of witnesses within a radius of one hundred miles, to require the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses, upon any matter within the jurisdiction of the commission.

Employees of commission.

SEC. 30. That the commission shall have such assistants, clerks, and other employees as may be from time to time provided by Congress. They shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission, and in accordance with the civil-service law.

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Estimates.

SEC. 31. That the commission shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the work of the commission.

Rules, regulations, etc.

SEC. 32. That the commission is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act, and shall decide all questions arising under this Act.

Annual reports.

SEC. 33. That the commission shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report of its work for the preceding fiscal year, including a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures, a detailed statement showing receipts of and expenditures from the employees' compensation fund, and its recommendations for legislation.

Expenses.

SEC. 34. That for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000 for the work of the commission, including salaries of the commissioners and of such assistants, clerks, and other employees as the commission may deem necessary, and for traveling expenses, expenses of medical examinations under sections twenty-one and twenty-two, reasonable traveling and other expenses and loss of wages payable to employees under section twenty-one, rent and equipment of offices, purchase of books, stationery, and other supplies, printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing Office, and other necessary expenses.

Compensation fund.

SEC. 35. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $500,000, to be set aside as a separate fund in the Treasury, to be known as the employees' compensation fund. To this fund there shall be added such sums as Congress may from time to time appropriate for the purpose. Such fund, including all additions that may be made to it, is hereby authorized to be permanently appropriated for the payment of the compensation provided by this Act, including the medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies provided by section nine, and the transportation and burial expenses provided by sections nine and eleven. The commission shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the fund.

Findings and awards.

SEC. 36. The commission, upon consideration of the claim presented by the beneficiary, and the report furnished by the immediate superior and the completion of such investigation as it may deem necessary, shall determine and make a finding of facts thereon and make an award for or against payment of the compensation provided for in this Act. Compensation when awarded shall be paid from the employees' compensation fund.

Review.

SEC. 37. That if the original claim for compensation has been made within the time specified in section twenty, the commission may, at any time, on its own motion or on application, review the award, and, in accordance with the facts found on such review, may end, diminish, or increase the compensation previously awarded, or, if compensation has been refused or discontinued, award compensation.

Mistakes.

SEC. 38. That if any compensation is paid under a mistake of law or of fact, the commission shall immediately cancel any award under which such compensation has been paid and shall recover, as far as practicable, any amount which has been so paid. Any amount so

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recovered shall be placed to the credit of the employees' compensation fund.

SEC. 39. That whoever makes, in any affidavit required under section four or in any claim for compensation, any statement, knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. False statements.

SEC. 40. That wherever used in this Act—

The singular includes the plural and the masculine includes the feminine. Definitions.

The term "employee" includes all civil employees of the United States and of the Panama Railroad Company.

The term "commission" shall be taken to refer to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission provided for in section twenty-eight.

The term "physician" includes surgeons.

The term "monthly pay" shall be taken to refer to the monthly pay at the time of the injury.

SEC. 41. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That for injuries occurring prior to the passage of this Act compensation shall be paid under the law in force at the time of the passage of this Act: *And provided further*, That if an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this Act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in the Panama Railroad Company to pay damages therefor under the laws of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any foreign country, no compensation shall be payable until the person entitled to compensation releases to the Panama Railroad Company any right of action which he may have to enforce such liability of the Panama Railroad Company, or until he assigns to the United States any right which he may have to share in any money or other property received in satisfaction of such liability of the Panama Railroad Company. Repeal. Liability of Panama Railroad Co.

SEC. 42. That the President may, from time to time, transfer the administration of this Act so far as employees of the Panama Canal and of the Panama Railroad Company are concerned to the governor of the Panama Canal, and so far as employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission are concerned to the chairman of that commission, in which cases the words "commission" and "its" wherever they appear in this Act shall, so far as necessary to give effect to such transfer, be read "governor of the Panama Canal" or "chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission," as the case may be, and "his"; and the expenses of medical examinations under sections twenty-one and twenty-two, and the reasonable traveling and other expenses and loss of wages payable to employees under section twenty-one, shall be paid out of appropriations for the Panama Canal or for the Alaskan Engineering Commission or out of funds of the Panama Railroad, as the case may be, instead of out of appropriation for the work of the commission. Administration for Canal Zone and Alaskan Railways.

In the case of compensation to employees of the Panama Canal or of the Panama Railroad Company for temporary disability, either total or partial, the President may authorize the governor of the Panama Canal to waive, at his discretion, the making of the claim required by section eighteen. In the case of alien employees of the

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[illegible] Railroad Company, or of any class [illegible] President may remove or modify the minimum [illegible] on the monthly compensation for [illegible] limit established by clause (K) of section [illegible] pay on which death compensation is to be [illegible] President may authorize the governor of the Panama [illegible] the Alaskan Engineering Commission to [illegible] provided by this Act, including the medical, [illegible] services and supplies provided by section nine [illegible] and burial expenses provided by sections [illegible] the appropriations for the Panama Canal and [illegible] Engineering Commission, such appropriations to be [illegible] payments by the transfer of funds from the employees' compensation fund.

[illegible] September 7, 1916.

[illegible] authorization given in section 42 of the [illegible] Act, President Wilson in September, 1916, [illegible] following Executive orders:

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

No. 2455. Employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 42 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, it is hereby ordered:

1. That the administration of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, so far as employees of the Panama Canal and of the Panama Railroad Co. are concerned, is hereby transferred to the governor of the Panama Canal.

[illegible] waive

2. That in the case of compensation to employees of the Panama Canal, or of the Panama Railroad Co., for temporary disability, either total or partial, the governor of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to waive, at his discretion, the making of the claim required by section eighteen of said act.

[illegible] em-

3. That in the case of alien employees of the Panama Canal, or of the Panama Railroad Co., the minimum limit established by section six on the monthly compensation for disability, and the minimum limit established by clause (K) of section ten on the monthly pay on which death compensation is to be computed, is hereby removed.

[illegible] benefits.

4. That the governor of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to pay the compensation provided by said act, including the medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies provided by section nine and the transportation and burial expenses provided by sections nine and eleven, out of the appropriations for the Panama Canal, such appropriations to be reimbursed for such payments by transfer of funds from the employees' compensation fund.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

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No. 2463. Employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission.

Uppn the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and the chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and by virtue of authority contained in section forty-two of "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes" (Public, No. 267, 64th Cong., 39 Stat., p. 742), approved September 7, 1916, I hereby direct the chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission to administer the provisions of this act in so far as employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission are concerned; and the expenses of medical examinations under sections twenty-one and twenty-two, and the reasonable traveling and other expenses and loss of wages payable to employees under section twenty-one, shall be paid out of appropriations for "Construction and operation of railroads in Alaska."

Transfer of powers.

Expenses.

I further direct the chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission to pay the compensation provided by the aforementioned act, including the medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies provided by section nine and the transportation and burial expenses provided by sections nine and eleven out of appropriations for the "Construction and operation of railroads in Alaska," such appropriations to be reimbursed for such payments by transfer of funds from the employees' compensation fund.

Benefits.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

Respectfully,

R. M. LITTLE,
Mrs. FRANCES C. AXTELL,
JNO. J. KEEGAN,
Commissioners.

O

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | DOCUMENT No. 587

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917

DECEMBER 6, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 3, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 24, 1891, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1917.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Under the provisions of the act approved February 24, 1891, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification has the honor to submit, for transmission to Congress, its twenty-seventh annual report, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

PERSONNEL.

Changes occurred in the personnel of the board through the detail by paragraph 41, Special Orders, No. 26, February 1, 1917, of Lieut. Col. Charles P. Summerall, Field Artillery Corps, vice Gen. Treat, relieved; and the detail by paragraph 48, Special Orders, No. 110, May 12, 1917, of Maj. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, as recorder of the board, vice Capt. Barber. The board on June 30, 1917, consisted of the following-named members: Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, president; Maj. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Black, Chief of Engineers; Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. Charles P. Summerall, Field Artillery Corps; and Hon. John R. Thornton, civilian member; with Maj. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, recorder.

LEGISLATION.

The only special legislation affecting the board is contained in the fortification appropriation act approved February 14, 1917, for continuing the work of the board, as follows:

For all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the board, be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the act approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; salary of the civilian member of the board and for his necessary traveling expenses when traveling on duty as provided by the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one; necessary expenses of the board, including rent of offices in the District of Columbia at not exceeding $900 per annum, and a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon, when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of $2.50; a test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendation of the board, $150,000, the expenditure of which shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department heretofore having jurisdiction of the same, or by the board itself, as the Secretary of War may direct: *Provided*, That before any money shall be expended in the construction or test of any gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said board, the

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board shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

The statute requires the board to submit annually a statement of its general operations. Brief statements are made, under appropriate headings, of the subjects for which the board has made allotments from time to time, showing their present status. The increased appropriations have enabled the board to extend its work largely.

The flood of crude ideas and inventions inspired by the European war continued with little abatement, and when the United States became involved in the war it received a further impetus. It was then found necessary to relieve the bureaus of the War Department of the work of considering these ideas and inventions. The board made provision for doing this work in its office by securing the services of Col. George L. Anderson, United States Army, retired, and two additional clerks.

Among the projects inaugurated, the construction and test of targets representing different types of parapet for seacoast fortification, and the development of a self-propelled, oil-electric, armored railway car, are particularly important.

RADIO CONTROL OF TORPEDOES.

The Radio Engineering Co. early in 1913 presented to the board a proposition for test at its own expense of an apparatus for the radio control of submarine torpedoes. To permit of tests being carried on at night the board made an allotment on May 1, 1913, of $350 for the installation of a searchlight at the company's laboratory.

As the result of certain demonstrations before officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, John Hays Hammond, jr., the designer of the apparatus, appeared before the board in February, 1915, and submitted several alternative propositions that would enable the War Department to obtain control of the system.

On February 12, 1915, the board recommended that the United States at once purchase all the secrets, patents, and developed methods pertaining to the Hammond radio dynamic system of torpedo control. This recommendation was renewed by the board at its meeting February 15, 1916, and was supported in hearings before congressional committees. The fortification appropriation act, approved July 6, 1916, provided $750,000 for the purchase of the rights to the invention, in addition to $417,000 for procuring and installing one unit of the system. The appropriations are, however, limited by the requirement for approval of purchase by the President after a satisfactory demonstration before a board of three Army and three Navy officers. The testing board has been named and the tests are in progress.

While this legislation was pending, the board made an allotment on April 8, 1916, of $10,000, and on June 3 of $7,000 additional, for the development and test of the radio control of torpedoes from an aeroplane in flight under the Hammond system. Preparations for these tests are practically completed.

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EXPERIMENTAL EMPLACEMENT.

On March 1, 1915, an allotment of $50,000 was made for the construction of an experimental emplacement at Fort Morgan, Ala., and the erection therein of a gun and disappearing carriage to determine the effect of hostile fire on men and matériel. The Navy Department actively assisted in carrying out the tests by having certain ships fire at the emplacement with their heaviest guns at varying ranges. The tests were successfully carried out in March, 1916, in the presence of members of the board, and useful information was obtained and published for use in the military services. The gun and carriage were dismounted and sheltered in a convenient location in order that they might be remounted without undue difficulty in case further firing tests were considered desirable.

PARAPET FOR SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.

On October 24, 1916, an allotment of $62,000 was made for the construction at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, of experimental targets, representing five different types of parapet for seacoast fortifications, in order to test the effect of fire thereon from 12″ and 14″ guns at ranges corresponding to those which may be anticipated in long-range bombardment by a hostile fleet. This allotment was increased May 4, 1917, by the sum of $8,000 for the construction of an additional target. Work on the construction of the targets is now in progress.

SELF-PROPELLED ARMORED RAILWAY CAR.

For the development, construction, and test of a railway car propelled by a 200-horsepower oil engine with electric drive, fitted with an armored cab, searchlight and conning tower, and carrying a normal armament of two machine guns, the sum of $74,000 was allotted February 19, 1917. Work on construction of the car is in progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portable searchlight for field artillery.—October 4, 1906, the board made an allotment of $6,500 for the development of a portable searchlight for use with the field artillery. On October 3, 1907, the allotment was increased by $4,500 for the same purpose and to cover the expenses of test, including such alterations as experience might show to be desirable.

Development of the outfit met with many difficulties, but it was finally completed and turned over to the Field Artillery board for test.

On April 2, 1915, an allotment of $750 was made to cover the cost of such alterations as were necessary to fit the outfit for further use and test, and the material was turned over to the Engineer Department for use in conducting experiments, which are in progress.

Photographic apparatus.—An allotment of $500 was made on June 6, 1913, to enable the Chief Signal Officer to develop an apparatus by means of which photographs taken in the field could be enlarged for immediate use of commanders or projected on screens. The apparatus constructed was so promising that on May 1, 1914, an

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additional allotment of $559 was made for the construction of two more outfits for use and test under service conditions. The tests demonstrated that the apparatus does not possess sufficient merit to warrant its adoption. The three outfits procured were turned over to the Chief Signal Officer for use in the service.

Leon device for submarine mines.—On July 11, 1913, an allotment of $3,600 was made for the construction and test of submarine mines containing the Leon device for automatically controlling the depth of submergence. Tests were first undertaken at the torpedo depot at Fort Totten for the purpose of perfecting the operation of the device and have been continued at points where the depth of water and currents will determine the value of the device under service conditions. So far the results have been encouraging.

Warner objective sight.—An allotment of $640 was made on April 2, 1915, for the purchase of a number of these sights, which had been developed by Mr. R. L. Warner, to make a comparative test with the service sight at the School of Musketry. The sights were subjected to test at Fort Sill, and as a result Mr. Warner submitted a modification in design. The advisability of procuring and testing at Government expense a number of sights of the new design is now under consideration.

Searchlights and flare bombs.—On October 1, 1915, the board made an allotment of $1,500 for the purchase and test of small searchlights and star bombs and flares. As a result of the tests, a type of trench searchlight has been adopted for issue to the service; the illuminating bombs procured were turned over to the Ordnance Department for further development; and the conclusion was reached that the adoption of a standard type of flare was not necessary, it being a simple device readily obtainable in suitable form. A balance of $350.35 remaining unexpended has been withdrawn from allotment.

Motors for ponton boats.—October 1, 1915, an allotment of $500 was made for the purchase and test of detachable motors to determine their adaptability for the moving of ponton boats into position. Several different types of commercial outboard motors were procured and tested. As a result of the tests the outboard motor of the type represented by the Evinrude motor was approved for use with ponton boats. The unexpended balance of $136.50 has been withdrawn from allotment.

Four-wheel drive truck.—October 1, 1915, an allotment of $5,000 was made for the purchase of a Clintonville four-wheel drive truck equipped with electric generator driven from the truck transmission, including switchboard. The truck was intended for use in the development of portable searchlights. Due to the later inability of the manufacturers to furnish this equipment, the allotment was changed on December 3, 1915, to provide for procuring a Jeffrey truck under the same specifications. The Jeffrey truck was delivered, returned to the factory for alteration, and is now being tested under service conditions.

Antisubmarine net.—December 3, 1915, an allotment of $2,000 was made for the construction and test of a light type of net suitable for use against submarine boats. It having been learned that a satisfactory type of net had been developed and put into use by the Navy Department, the funds were withdrawn from allotment.

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Turntable mount for siege artillery.—January 28, 1916, the board made an allotment of $3,000 for the development of a type of turntable mount for use with siege artillery, and on February 2, 1917, $3,500 additional was made available for this purpose, the original allotment having been found to be insufficient owing to the increased cost of material. Work on the designs for this mount and preparations for the test are in progress.

Solano targets.—An allotment of $500 was made on April 8, 1916, for test of Solano targets purchased abroad, and on November 3, 1916, $20.53 additional was made available to cover expenses incurred in connection with the installation of the targets. They were tested at the School of Musketry and the material was shown to be well suited to the purpose for which intended. The question of adoption of this device for use in the service is under consideration.

Portable radio set.—An allotment of $8,500 was made on December 3, 1915, for the construction of one portable radio set. Designs for the set are now in progress.

Navigating instruments for aeroplanes.—An allotment of $4,000 was made on December 3, 1915, for the development of types of navigating instruments for use in aeroplanes. The work is being carried on by the Chief Signal Officer.

Cameras for aerial photography.—An allotment of $5,000 was made on December 3, 1915, for the purchase and development of cameras for use in photographing from aircraft. The work is still in progress.

Armored railroad car.—An allotment of $6,000 was made by the board on April 8, 1916, which was increased by a further allotment of $1,500 on October 6, 1916, for the construction and test of an armored railroad car. The car is designed to mount a 3-inch gun in the center and has brackets and ports for a number of machine guns in addition. This car has been completed and tested and will be turned over to the Engineer Department for use in the service.

Illuminated compasses.—On July 7, 1916, an allotment of $100 was made for the purchase and test of illuminated compasses. Several types of marching compasses have been procured and are undergoing test, and orders have been placed for other types.

Railroad mount for 7-inch howitzer.—On August 19, 1916, the board made an allotment of $4,500 for the construction and test of a railroad flat car mounting a 7-inch howitzer, and May 4, 1917, $7,000 additional was made available for this purpose, the original allotment having been found to be insufficient due to unprecedented changes in market conditions during the time that elapsed between the preparation of the estimates and the completion of the design. This car has been completed and delivered; work on the mount is in progress.

Detonating trinitrotoluol.—For the purpose of conducting at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, experiments with trinitrotoluol to determine its usefulness as a general military explosive the sum of $5,000 was allotted February 2, 1917, for purchase of the explosive and other material required and payment of expenses incidental to the tests. The tests have been completed and a report thereon is in course of preparation.

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Submarine detector. For developing a submarine detector to give warning of approaching vessels, particularly submarine boats, $500 was allotted by the board February 19, 1917. Several detectors of different types have been constructed and tested with surface power vessels, but no conclusion can be reached as to their usefulness in accomplishing the purpose for which designed until the use of a submarine boat can be made available by the Navy Department.

ESTIMATES.

The board has submitted to the Secretary of War for transmission to Congress an estimate for $150,000 to carry on its work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. It is recommended that the appropriation be made as heretofore in a single amount.

The sum asked is the same as that estimated for and appropriated for the year 1918, and is believed to be sufficient with what may be left over from the present appropriation to continue the development and test of experimental material.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On July 1, 1916, there was available a balance of $2,103.94. There was appropriated $450,000, and revoked from prior allotments $2,564.14, making a total of $454,668.08 available. The allotments during the year amounted to $176,820.53, so that a balance of $277,847.55 remained at the close of the fiscal year covered by this report, except for the sum of $593.39 under the act of August 18, 1890, for purchases abroad only.

In compliance with the act of February 24, 1891, which requires "a detailed statement of all contracts, allotments, and expenditures made by the board," Appendix A, accompanying this report, gives a detailed statement of allotments and expenditures from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917. No contracts were made by the board itself during the fiscal year except for rent of office rooms, which item is included in the running expenses.

TASKER H. BLISS,
General, Chief of Staff, President.
E. M. WEAVER,
Major General, Chief of Coast Artillery.
WILLIAM CROZIER,
Major General, Chief of Ordnance.
W. M. BLACK,
Major General, Chief of Engineers.
W. F. HASE,
Lieut. Col., Coast Artillery Corps.
JOHN R. THORNTON,
Civilian Member.
JOS. H. EARLE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Recorder of the Board.

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APPENDIX A.

Table showing allotments made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, including statement of unexpended balances.

ACT OF AUGUST 18, 1890.

Balance available			$593.39

ACTS OF 1892 TO 1916, INCLUSIVE.

1916.			
July 1.	Balance on hand as shown by the annual report Oct. 6, 1916	$2,103.94	
6.	Appropriation act	300,000.00	
1917.			
Feb. 14.	Appropriation act	150,000.00	

REVOCATIONS OF ALLOTMENTS.

1916.			
July 7.	Allotment of Nov. 6, 1914, for Decker submarine mine	1.29	
Oct. 25.	Allotment of July 2, 1915, for Greble fuze setter	76.00	
1917.			
Feb. 2.	Allotment of Oct. 1, 1915, for motors for ponton boats	136.50	
	Allotment of Oct. 1, 1915, for small searchlights, star bombs, and flares	350.25	
May 4.	Allotment of Dec. 3, 1915, for antisubmarine net	2,000.00	
			454,668.08

ALLOTMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

1916.			
July 7.	Illuminated compasses	100.00	
	General expenses	2,000.00	
Aug. 19.	Railroad mount for 7-inch howitzer	4,500.00	
Sept. 12.	Armored railroad car, additional	1,500.00	
Oct. 24.	Experimental parapet for seacoast fortifications	62,000.00	
Nov. 3.	Test of Solano targets, additional	20.53	
	General expenses	1,000.00	
1917.			
Jan. 24.	General expenses	4,000.00	
Feb. 2.	Test of trinitrotoluol	5,000.00	
	Turntable mount for siege artillery	3,500.00	
19.	Oil-electric self-propelled armored railway car	74,000.00	
	Submarine detector	200.00	
May 4.	Experimental parapet for seacoast fortifications, additional	8,000.00	
	Railroad mount for 7-inch howitzer, additional	7,000.00	
	General expenses	4,000.00	
			176,820.53
	Balance available July 1, 1917		277,847.55

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RECAPITULATION.

Balance available, act Aug. 18, 1890	$593.39	
Balance available, general appropriation	452,103.94	
Allotments revoked	2,564.14	
		455,261.47
Allotments during the year		176,820.53
Balance available		278,440.94

Statement of appropriations made for experimental work of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification since its organization.

Year.	Amount.	Remarks.
1888	$505,000	$5,000 for expenses.
1889	231,000	$15,000 for torpedo howitzers; $1,000[1] for expenses of selection of site for proving ground; $40,000 for counterpoise battery; $50,000 for movable submarine torpedoes; [2] $125,000 for test of experimental guns.
1890	155,000	$100,000 for purchases abroad; $5,000 for expenses; $50,000 for pneumatic gun carriages, segmental guns, and high explosives.
1891	150,000	$5,000 was carried in the sundry civil bill to pay salary of the civilian member.
1892	210,000	
1893	125,000	$130,000 of amounts appropriated in prior years set aside for Emery gun carriage.
1894	150,000	$50,000 for pneumatic disappearing gun carriage.
1895	100,000	
1896	250,000	$50,000 for Hewell carriage; $10,000 for Emery loading apparatus; $40,000 for Gatling cast-steel gun.
1897	150,000	
1898	100,000	
1899	100,000	
1900	140,000	$40,000 for Emery carriage.
1901	100,000	
1902	100,000	
1903	140,000	$40,000 for Emery carriage.
1904	100,000	
1905	10,000	
1906	5,000	
1907	25,000	
1908	80,000	$30,000 for Emery carriage.
1909	100,000	
1910	25,000	
1911	25,000	
1912	25,000	
1913	10,000	
1914	15,000	
1915	15,000	
1916	300,000	
1917	150,000	

[1] This sum was returned to the Treasury in 1903.
[2] Of this amount $24,775 was returned to the Treasury.

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 616

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

1322 New York Avenue.

F. W. TAUSSIG, *Chairman.*
——— ———, *Vice Chairman.*
DAVID J. LEWIS.
WILLIAM KENT.
WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON.
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN.

WILLIAM M. STEUART, *Acting Secretary.*

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 15, 1917.*

TO THE CONGRESS:

The United States Tariff Commission, in conformity with section 703 of the act of September 8, 1916, requiring the Commission to "report to Congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred and a summary of all reports made during the year," herewith submits its first annual report for the year 1916–17.

The United States Tariff Commission was created by Title VII of the act approved September 8, 1916, for increasing the revenue and for other purposes. The Commission is constituted of six members, appointed for overlapping terms. The first set of commissioners are appointed for terms of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years, respectively; thereafter appointments are to be for terms of 12 years. The duties of the Commission are specified in sections 702–704 of the act. In brief, they are the investigation of the administration and the fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country, and in general of the operation of the customs laws, including their relation not only to the Federal revenues but to the industries of the country. The Commission is required to put at the disposal of the President of the United States and of the appropriate committees of Congress all information at its command and to make such additional investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by the committees. It has power further, under section 704, to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, and economic alliances, and the conditions and causes relating to the competition of foreign industries with those of the United States. For convenience of reference the text of the title establishing the Commission and defining its duties is printed in the appendix to the present report.

The President on March 21, 1917, appointed as commissioners the following: Frank W. Taussig, Daniel C. Roper, David J. Lewis, William Kent, William S. Culbertson, and Edward P. Costigan. These appointees duly took their oaths of office and entered on duty

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Congress was not then in session and the appointments under the authority vested in the President by clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States were confirmed by the Senate on April [illegible]

The President designated Frank W. Taussig as chairman and C. Roper as vice chairman, each for a period [illegible] the personnel of the Commission having been established and organized, effective at the close of business [illegible]

Mr. Roper was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the President on September 26, 1917, and accordingly resigned from the Commission. His services had been invaluable to the Commission; yet the need for services such as he was able to render was great in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Commission could not do otherwise than accede at once to the suggestion that his conspicuous abilities be utilized in the important post to which he was transferred.

Provision for the administrative and clerical staff of the Commission was created by section 705 of the act of 1916, which directed that the clerks and employees of the Cost of Production Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce be transferred to the Commission. All of the employees and equipment of this division were accordingly transferred to the Tariff Commission, the transfer being effective April 1, 1917.

The first fiscal year during which the Commission has been in existence includes, therefore, a period of three months, from April 1 to July 1, 1917. The Commission was compelled to remain in temporary quarters until the close of the fiscal year. During this period arrangements were made for permanent quarters, which have been secured with convenient and ample accommodations at moderate cost, at 1322 New York Avenue; and attention was given to the needed equipment and to the selection of suitable persons for administrative and additional clerical assistance. Mr. William M. Steuart, for many years in charge of the Division of Manufactures in the Bureau of the Census, experienced both in administrative work and in statistical inquiry, was appointed chief statistician of the Commission, and also acting secretary.

During these three months the Commission also arranged for conferences with representatives of other Federal departments and bureaus, in order to inform them of the work of the Commission and to secure their cooperation. Section 708 of the act provides specifically that the Commission "shall in appropriate matters act in conjunction and cooperation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other

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departments or independent establishments of the Government, and such departments and independent establishments of the Government shall cooperate fully with the Commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work." A considerable portion of the information which the Commission will gather and codify can be secured from other departments of the Government, and for some sorts of information the cooperation of other departments is indispensable. This cooperation has been assured in gratifying measure, and the Commission has every confidence that it will have the unstinted aid of other departments in securing for Congress all desired information on the subjects for which they can join in service.

INTERIM LEGISLATION.

On April 16, 1917, sixteen days after formal organization, the Commission submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report on interim legislation. On April 5, 1917, Hon. Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, by letter had requested that the Commission "furnish suggestions * * * in connection with any possible revenue measures which this committee or the House may consider at this special session of the Congress."

Conforming to this request, the Commission, in its report, called attention to possible methods of protecting the Public Treasury against loss and securing what is in effect an increase of revenue during the periods when Congress has under consideration legislation for raising customs duties and internal-revenue taxes. During such periods of legislative deliberation, entitled in this report for brevity of reference "interim periods," loss of revenue has been repeatedly incurred. In anticipation of the impending advances in duties there are unusual importations—both direct importations and active withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses. Similarly there are large withdrawals from warehouse of distilled spirits, and there is an accelerated movement of other taxable commodities, such as tobacco. The Commission suggested that Congress should take steps analogous to those which other countries have taken and which go by the name "padlock laws" in some parts of continental Europe. Increases in duties and taxes could be made to go in effect provisionally, as they do in other countries, subject to the definitive enactment of the pending measures and to ultimate adjustment under the provisions of the measures as enacted. More specifically, it was suggested by the Commission that where a bill proposing increases of such taxes was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Committee on Ways and Means, the date of such introduction might be fixed as that on which liability for the new or increased

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taxes should begin. In view, however, of the difference between American and European legislative and constitutional systems it was suggested that no actual collection of taxes should take place in advance of the enactment of legislation, but that bonds should be given the Secretary of the Treasury by importers and others liable for the tax, collection to be made eventually at the increased rates as settled on enactment. The constitutional power to deal with the matter in this way is not open to serious dispute. Congress has the power to make its taxes effective at such dates as it deems expedient.

The Commission in its report called attention to the length of time—usually several months—which elapses between the first stage of the legislative consideration of revenue laws and their final enactment, and to the probability that interims of this sort are likely to recur in the future. The course of events during the extra session of 1917 has indicated that the same conditions will continue to be experienced whenever important revenue legislation is pending. The war-tax act of 1917 was reported to the House of Representatives by its Ways and Means Committee on May 9, 1917; it became a law on October 3. Nearly five months elapsed between its introduction in the House and its enactment—approximately the same period which had been required for deliberation upon the revenue laws of 1897 and 1913. During these months of 1917 increased customs duties as well as increased internal-revenue taxes were seriously considered. As it happened, no changes in customs duties were finally made; but large increases were made in the internal-revenue taxes. As regards both, the expediency of a permanent system for dealing with interim conditions was again apparent.

The most striking evidence of the desirability of some change appears, as before, in the internal-revenue records. A great increase took place in the withdrawals of spirits from bonded warehouses. Whereas during the six months from April 1 to September 30, 1916, the total withdrawals of distilled spirits had been, in round numbers, 64,000,000,000 gallons, they were during the same period of 1917 not less than 93,500,000,000 gallons. During the single month of July the withdrawals of 1916 had been, in round numbers, 9,000,000,000 gallons; and in 1917 they were 27,000,000,000 gallons. The heavy withdrawals, it is obvious, were made in anticipation of additional taxes, and with a design of evading them so far as possible.

That some means of protecting the revenue under conditions of this sort is desirable has been recognized by Congress in earlier legislation, and has again been recognized in the legislation of the current year. Certain provisions incorporated in the Spanish War revenue act of 1898 provided for the partial collection of increased taxes on goods which had been withdrawn from warehouse under the old rates, but had not yet been completely removed from the

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channels of trade—the so-called "floor tax." The war-tax act of the present year contains provisions for the same purpose and by the same method. Section 303 of that act provides for the application of the additional tax rates, on the day of the enactment of the law, to distilled spirits wherever held for sale in any quantity by anyone other than a retailer, and to distilled spirits held by any retailer in excess of 50 gallons. Section 310 deals similarly with wines. Section 403 levies an added tax upon tobacco, wherever held for sale on the day after the enactment of the law in quantities in excess of specified amounts. In the revenue bill as submitted to the Senate by the Committee on Finance similar provisions had been inserted as regards the proposed excise taxes on coffee, tea, cocoa, and sugar. These taxes were to be collected not only from importers, but also from all retailers holding the articles in specified quantities, and from all other persons of any sort holding them for sale. The circumstance that the excise taxes then proposed (which were virtually import duties as regards tea and coffee and cocoa) were not finally incorporated in the act as passed, prevented the application to them of the floor tax in this case; but it may be fairly assumed that the same provision would have been made had they been retained in the revenue act. Congress has thus acted upon the principle that it is proper to collect revenue at rates specifically adjusted in view of interim conditions and irrespective of the expectations and commercial calculations of the holders of goods.

Yet provisions like those of the act of 1917 and of the Spanish War revenue act of 1898 would seem but partially to meet the situation. It is certain that much potential revenue collectible under a general statute such as suggested by the Commission will fail to be collected by the process of following the goods into the channels of trade. No attempt at all is made to reach smaller retail stocks; indeed, the accruing revenue from these would not compensate for the expense of collection. Even as regards the stocks of large retailers and of wholesalers the process of collection by this method is both uncertain and expensive. Investigation by this Commission, as set forth in detail in its report on the subject, indicates that the endeavor to collect the floor tax on tobacco in 1898 secured about one-half of the revenue that would have accrued with complete and unfailing collection. Moreover, the process of thus following the commodity into the channels of trade suddenly imposes great burdens and responsibilities on the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It calls for the organization of a force for gathering and investigating an enormous number of returns, many of them involving small amounts, and this for a temporary purpose only.

The Commission, therefore, renews its recommendation for the early enactment of a law dealing with this problem systematically

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and providing in some way for the safeguarding of the revenue during interim periods. The precise mode in which this may best be accomplished is doubtless a matter for careful consideration. The Commission has suggested that bonds shall be required for the payment of such increased duties as may be eventually levied, and that these bonds be required from some fixed date preceding final enactment. The examples, reviewed in the Commission's special report, from England, France, Italy, and other foreign countries, where such changes in taxes when proposed by the Government became almost instantly effective; the evidence available as to the loss of revenue in times past during interim periods; the possibility that large demands for new revenue may be made at an early date; and the certainty that in the more or less distant future increases in tax rates will again be made—all these considerations lead the Commission to ask once more the attention of Congress to the desirability of some systematic method of dealing with the problem.

The Commission further desires to call attention to another aspect of the problem, and to a possible difficulty concerning which it has gathered additional evidence. It may be objected to the whole proposal that any provisional collection of duty or any requirement of bonds for the final payment of duties proposed but not yet enacted, will lead to uncertainty and disturbance in business conditions. It appears, however, that uncertainty of this sort is inevitable under any system; and, moreover, that the business community finds it possible to adapt itself without serious embarrassment to such uncertainty. During several months of 1917, from May until August, increases of customs duties were under consideration in Congress on a considerable scale under the revenue bill as passed by the House, and also, though not so comprehensive, in the bill as considered in the Senate. During this time importers and other business men had to face the possibility of changes in duties and had to accommodate their sales and purchases to that possibility. Inquiry by the commission among leading importers disclosed a widespread adoption of protecting clauses in contracts for future delivery. These contracts provided that all increases in duties pending delivery should be borne by the purchasers. The Commission has in its files forms of contracts containing clauses which were thus inserted, providing for the modification of contracts as regards such commodities as coffee, wool, silk and silk goods, and sugar. The insertion of such clauses in future contracts will doubtless become an established practice. Their use became customary with little friction between customers and importers and with trifling disturbance of business, if any. It appears also that for several years clauses of this sort have been inserted in contracts affecting rubber, tea, and some miscellaneous articles. The uncertainty as to final prices which was necessarily occasioned by

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pending changes in tariff legislation, appears to have caused no substantial business complications. The signatures of vendees on contracts protecting vendors against possible customs increases were for the most part obtained without difficulty. It may be fairly inferred that if importers or other vendors had to give bond for the final collection of pending duties and taxes, clauses providing for corresponding advances in prices by vendors, in case the duties or taxes were definitely enacted, could be carried into execution with no great difficulty.

Still a further question arising in connection with increases of duties relates to outstanding contracts. The Commission, in its interim report, suggested that persons who before the date fixed for the coming into effect of the new legislation, in good faith had made contracts for the delivery of goods, should be in some way safeguarded. This could be done either by placing on the vendee the burden of unanticipated increases of duties or taxes, or by allowing refunds to the vendors from the Treasury on satisfactory proof of contracts made in good faith before the prescribed date. The former method obviously is the more advantageous for revenue purposes. It is the method which was adopted long ago by Congress, in the revenue act of 1864; then vendors were allowed to collect from vendees whatever increased taxes the vendors had been unexpectedly called upon to pay. The same method has been adopted by Congress in the war-revenue act of the present year. Section 1007 of that act provides:

> That (a) if any person, corporation, partnership, or association has prior to May ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale, after the tax takes effect, of any article (or in the case of moving-picture films such a contract with a dealer, exchange, or exhibitor, for the sale or lease thereof), upon which a tax is imposed under Title III, IV, or VI, or under subdivision thirteen of Schedule A of Title VIII, or under this section, and (b) if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of such tax to the amount to be paid under such contract, then the vendee or lessee shall in lieu of the vendor or lessor pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price.
>
> The taxes payable by the vendee or lessee under this section shall be paid to the vendor or lessor at the time the sale or lease is consummated, and collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor or lessor in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three.

Title III of the act, it may be explained, contains the sections levying taxes upon distilled spirits, beer and wine, and so-called soft drinks; Title IV on cigars and tobacco; Title VI on automobiles, mechanical musical instruments, moving-picture films, sporting goods, and a considerable variety of other articles; Title VIII (in the subdivision mentioned) on playing cards. To this now established practice of calling upon vendees to pay newly levied and unexpected taxes, the objection might be raised that it causes uncer-

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tainty and disturbance of current business operations; nevertheless, Congress has not hesitated to provide in this way for outstanding contracts made in good faith at an earlier date.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS.

The act creating the Commission imposes upon it the duty, among other things, of investigating the administration of the customs laws. It has appeared at once that new legislative enactment dealing comprehensively with this subject is desirable. Some of our administrative laws and regulations go back to the latter part of the eighteenth century. Except for the codification of 1874, and a limited revision undertaken in 1890, nothing has been done to bring the methods of collecting and controlling the customs revenue into conformity with the changed needs of modern times. The present statutes contain frequent duplications and contradictions, much awkward phraseology, and antiquated and unnecessary provisions. Government officials, familiar with the present involved procedure, have long united with importers, merchants, and the general public in favor of a revision and reconstruction. This task the Commission has undertaken. It has invited aid from the Treasury officials and from others in the public service, and from business men and attorneys familiar with existing practice.

The Commission has prepared a tentative draft of a proposed revision, which has been submitted to the various persons interested. This draft has been scrutinized from many standpoints, and has been framed with due consideration of the rulings of the Treasury Department, of the Board of General Appraisers, and of the United States Court of Customs Appeals. Hearings have been held and are being held by the Commission, at which every opportunity is given for criticism and advice. As a result of its labors in this field, the Commission hopes to present to Congress in the immediate future a formulated code so arranged that the existing statutes and the suggested alterations can be conveniently compared. It is confidently expected that, if a revision of this kind be approved and enacted into law, clearness and simplification in the form and substance of the customs administrative laws will be combined with increased efficiency, greater convenience for the public, and a substantial saving in Government expenditures.

FREE PORTS OR FREE ZONES.

The administration of bonded warehouses and the system of granting drawbacks, in connection with reexport of foreign goods, at once suggests the alternative of free ports, or, more accurately, free zones in ports.

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In briefest outline, a free zone in a port is an inclosed and guarded area where imported goods may be landed and held without customhouse inspection or charge. They may there be stored, mingled, repacked, manipulated, and even manufactured. Such goods as are reexported may be loaded and shipped without payment of duties or customhouse interference. Goods having a destination in the country in which the free zone is located pass through the customhouse to their destination, subject to all checking inspection and custom charges, just as if passing through the regular present channels. Thus the free zone, while practically a warehouse duly guarded to protect the customs revenues of the home country, affords an open trade route for foreign commerce.

There are obvious advantages in a system which by eliminating the delay necessarily incident to checking and accounting in the customhouse shortens the demurrage of foreign-bound cargoes and ships and evades the complications of the bonded warehouse and drawback systems. In some foreign countries, notably in the experience of Hamburg and Copenhagen, the free-zone system has proven of great value.

A careful survey must be made before it would be safe to assume that the plan would be successful or workable in the United States. In this connection the Commission is endeavoring to ascertain in detail, first, foreign methods, practices, and results and the specific advantages which merchants and carriers would expect to accrue from the privilege; second, the requirements that should precede the granting of the privilege, such as present and prospective commerce, trade routes, natural advantages, connecting transportation, the facilities that should be furnished by the local communities, the benefits that might be expected to accrue to the aggregate of the national commerce, and also the objections that might be urged.

To the end of securing such information, investigations are under way in three large importing cities situated, respectively, on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific.

TARIFF INFORMATION CATALOGUE.

The appointment of this Commission by Congress on a permanent basis is evidence of a desire for the procuring and arranging of information regarding tariff subjects in such manner as to be continuously on file for consultation. While the Commission is giving immediate attention to problems connected with the war, other problems will demand attention after the close of the war and after the resumption of more normal industrial conditions. The most important permanent function of the Commission is that of having at the command of Congress, on all phases of the tariff question, information which will facilitate careful and well-devised legislation.

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The Commission accordingly has undertaken to establish a catalogue of tariff information, somewhat in the nature of an encyclopedia. It is planned to secure for every article enumerated in our tariff acts the available pertinent information. For each article there will be, so far as possible, data concerning importation and exportation, domestic production, prices and cost of production, the conditions of competition between the domestic and imported quotas of supply, and references to sources from which further and more extended information can be obtained. A separate file or file holder will be set apart for every article, and in this will be placed the information as secured. A part of the general plan will be the establishment of a tariff library. In this will be kept books, pamphlets, articles and clippings from periodicals, letters from producers and importers and other manuscript material, classified and arranged for ready consultation in connection with the catalogue.

It is hardly necessary to say that this is a task of great magnitude, and one which can not be completed in a short time. A considerable staff must be trained in the systematic and accurate collection of the desired information. At best, on some subjects it will not prove feasible to get everything that would be pertinent, more particularly as regards conditions in foreign countries. But whatever can be got together will be so arranged as to be at the ready disposal of Congress and its committees. It is the intention of the Commission not only to construct this catalogue or encyclopedia but to keep it continuously up to date.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Among the most important of the tariff problems both in times of war and of peace are those which relate to the chemical industry. By the tariff act of 1913 a considerable revision had been made of the chemical schedule (Schedule A). Some important classes of dyestuffs, such as indigo and alizarin and anthracene dyes, were admitted free; coal-tar dyes not specially provided for were subjected to a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. The shortage of dyestuffs which was experienced in the year 1916, when the interruption to trade caused by the European war reached its acute stage, led Congress to undertake, in the act of September 8, 1916, Title V, a considerable revision of the duties on important chemicals, especially coal-tar products. The text of that title is printed in Appendix 3 of this report. In general, the crude forms of coal-tar products (Group I) are admitted free. The semimanufactured articles (Group II) are admitted at a duty of 15 per cent; the fully manufactured forms (Group III), including colors, dyes, and medicinals (and perhaps explosives also—the construction of the act on this point is in doubt), are subjected to a duty of 30 per cent. A further important section

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provides that an additional specific duty of 2½ cents per pound shall be levied upon the semimanufactured articles of the second group, and an additional specific duty of 5 cents per pound upon the fully manufactured articles in the third group. Provision is made, however, for the eventual abolition of these additional duties. They are to remain in force for a period of five years, and thereafter are to be annually reduced by 20 per cent, so that at the end of the tenth year from the enactment of the law they shall entirely disappear; with a further proviso that if at the expiration of the first five years it shall appear that less than 60 per cent of the domestic consumption is then produced in the United States, they shall be abolished at once. Certain important articles of the third group, however, are not subjected at all to the additional duty of 5 cents per pound, applicable in general to that group. The excepted articles are alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin and anthracene; natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, and medicinals and flavors. These are dutiable at the 30 per cent rate only.

The provision in the act of 1916 for a possible abolition of the additional specific duties at the close of the first quinquennial period will necessitate a census of the domestic production of the commodities enumerated in the second and third groups defined in the act. The President of the United States has designated the Tariff Commission as the agent for the collection of the needed statistical information regarding these commodities, and the Commission is preparing for a systematic census of their domestic production. In order to insure the proper organization for this task, the Commission will make a first enumeration at the beginning of the year 1918. This enumeration is expected also to throw light upon the feasibility of carrying out the plan of comparison between domestic production and total consumption which is provided for in the act of 1916. Certain ambiguities are latent in the language of the act and the enumeration for 1918 may indicate the need of explanatory or amendatory legislation.

The European war has caused revolutionary changes in the chemical industries. Nearly all branches of chemical manufacture which at the beginning of the war were already well established in the United States, including such staple industries as the manufacture of soda ash, caustic soda ash, and bleaching powder, have greatly expanded. Many articles not made at all before the war, or made only on a small scale, are now being produced in substantial amounts. The manufacture of dyes, medicinals, and other products obtained from coal tar has had a great development in the United States as well as in England, France, and Japan. The most striking advances have been made in the production of explosives and all related commodities, such as sulphuric, nitric, and picric acids,

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benzol, toluol, and acetone. The potash industry has considerably expanded. Marked advances have been made with projects for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen; these will be of great importance from a military point of view as well as for agriculture.

The industry as a whole, and especially those branches of it which have been most stimulated by the war, will have to face new conditions on the conclusion of peace. In some branches there will be surplus capacity and the probability of sharp international competition. The military problem will necessarily be considered from new points of view, and military and political considerations, as well as those of a strictly economic sort, will have to be borne in mind in any legislative readjustment.

The Commission is undertaking an extended survey of the chemical industry, and expects to present to Congress a detailed report showing the development of the various branches of the industry. The report will contain also a discussion of the industrial consequences of the provisions of the act of 1916 bearing on coal-tar products, and of the administrative problems arising under this act. The attention of Congress may be called further to the need for some changes in the chemical schedule at large such as will make it clearer, more consistent, and more easily administered. This schedule, like others in the existing tariff system, has been little changed in its general plan and construction during the last thirty-five years, although during that period great changes have taken place in the chemical industries. Many provisions in the legislative phraseology and in the classification are now obsolete and call for revision.

HANDBOOKS ON TARIFF SCHEDULES.

On certain of the schedules of the tariff the Commission is publishing summary statistical handbooks showing the rates of duty under the various tariff acts from 1894 to the present time and also the importations of the several dutiable articles in typical years under each tariff act. Appendices give also the decisions of the Treasury Department, the Board of General Appraisers, and the United States Court of Customs Appeals under the tariff act of October 3, 1913, now in effect, relating to the several schedules taken in hand. These statistical compilations are now well advanced for Schedule A (chemicals), Schedule L (silks), and Schedule M (books and papers.) It is believed that they will be of assistance to the persons directly interested in these industries as well as to Congress.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In view of the fiscal importance of the duties upon sugar and of the attention which Congress has recurrently been compelled to give the rates on this product, the Commission has thought it desirable

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to bring together information regarding the industrial questions connected with the sugar industry. The collection of such information has been greatly facilitated for the Commission by two important reports which have been issued during the current year by other departments of the Government. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, issued a report upon cane sugar (The Cane Sugar Industry, Miscellaneous Series, No. 53); the Federal Trade Commission issued a report on beet sugar (Report on the Beet Sugar Industry in the United States). Both of these reports show conditions as they stood in the year 1914, just before the outbreak of the European war. They give exhaustive information concerning sources of supply, methods and costs of production, and geographical distribution. The Tariff Commission is fortunate in having at its disposal material gathered with such skill and care.

The sugar industry, like others, has been profoundly influenced by the war. Market conditions have greatly changed, prices have advanced, costs have become higher, and at the same time profits have become larger. The fiscal and industrial questions which arise in connection with the sugar industry and the sugar duty may call for the early attention of Congress. Accordingly, the Commission is proceeding with the procurement of pertinent information collected and tabulated on the same plan as the data gathered in the reports for 1914, already referred to.

WAR DISTURBANCES.

The act constituting this Commission was passed in September, 1916, when the European war had been in progress for two years, but when participation by this country was still uncertain. On April 6, 1917, however, six days after the Commission was organized, a state of war was declared by Congress to exist between the United States and Germany. At the time when the Commission was created the European war had already caused great disturbances in the industrial conditions of the United States and in its commercial relations with other countries. The entry of this country into the war has led to still further complications. In the very act constituting the Tariff Commission the possibilities of burdensome responsibilities on the United States were met by provisions for great increases in revenue; and industrial preparedness was also contemplated in the increased duties upon dyestuffs. Our entrance into the conflict brought the problems of the Commission, as those of every department of the Government, into an even closer relation to military problems and preparation therefor.

It has been the endeavor of the Commission to secure whatever information is available with regard to the disturbances as

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caused by the war and the conditions likely to ensue at its close. Many industries in the United States are known to have adapted themselves to the exigencies of the immediate situation. Goods formerly imported no longer come in but are being largely supplanted by domestic substitutes. For other goods new sources of supply have been found in allied or neutral countries. In some cases plants have been established in this country which look to permanent and continuing production of commodities previously imported. In other cases, temporary arrangements have been made, with the expectation that something like the old state of affairs will be restored at the close of the war. The Commission is making inquiries concerning these industrial rearrangements, and hopes to have at the disposal of Congress information which will be serviceable when the business of the country is once more to be reorganized on a peace basis, and the new conditions of competition that occur in foreign countries have to be faced.

As a part of this task the Commission is endeavoring to ascertain also what stocks of goods now in European countries are being held for exportation to the United States on the conclusion of peace. It is also endeavoring to bring together whatever information is available, although it is impossible to ascertain the situation in hostile countries, and extremely difficult to get satisfactory information about the situation in neutral or allied countries.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The European war, before April, 1917, had made it evident that the commercial treaties and tariff arrangements between the United States and foreign nations needed revision. Our entry into the war has made it certain beyond question that on the conclusion of peace the attention of the Government must be given to this important subject. Neither in the past nor under existing legislation has the United States Government had an established policy with regard to its commercial treaty relations. Since 1890 this country has had varied experiences with commercial treaties and reciprocity arrangements. In that year there was incorporated in the tariff act of October 1, 1890, a section authorizing the negotiation of special reciprocity agreements. A number of agreements were negotiated, but all were terminated by the act of August 27, 1894. The tariff act of 1897 contained two sections authorizing the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. Section 3 provided that treaty arrangements might be entered into by the President without ratification by the Senate, and under it a number of agreements were entered into. Section 4 provided for the negotiation of treaties which were not to become effective without ratification by the Senate, and under this the so-called Kasson treaties were negotiated. Had they not been rejected by the Senate, they

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might have yielded substantial results and might have been a real test of the working of reciprocity. As events turned out they furnished no lessons. In 1903 the Cuban reciprocity treaty was entered into. It is the only reciprocity treaty now in force to which the United States is a party.

Section 2 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, provided for the application of maximum rates against countries discriminating against the products of the United States. Some minor agreements were made under this section, and it led also, as a sequel to negotiations undertaken with Canada, to the proposed reciprocity arrangement of 1911 with that country proposed but never consummated. In the tariff act of October 3, 1913, now in force, the following provision is made for reciprocity treaties:

> That for the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the President of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: *Provided, however,* That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

No agreements have yet been negotiated under this general authorization.

While the United States has been making trial, in a somewhat tentative and perhaps vacillating manner, of different sorts of reciprocity arrangements, European countries have dealt with the problem more systematically and consistently. Generally speaking, two systems are distinguishable—that of a general and conventional tariff, of which the German example is typical, and that of a maximum and minimum tariff, of which the French is typical. In the former the general tariff is fixed by the legislative branch of the Government, and the conventional rates are fixed by conventions or treaties with other countries. In Germany the conventional rates are determined by bargaining, the only restriction being a few minimum rates on agricultural products. The conventional rates are granted for reciprocal concessions. By the operation of the most-favored-nation clause the conventional rates are extended to all countries entitled to most-favored-nation treatment. The other system, that of a maximum and minimum tariff, differs from the general and conventional tariff in two respects. In the first place, it has two rates on practically all articles enumerated in the tariff act; in the second place, the minimum rates are fixed not by the executive but by the legislative branch of the government. It is frequently referred to as the double or multiple tariff system. Under it the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties operates, as in the case

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of the general and conventional tariff system, to extend the minimum rates to those countries entitled to most-favored-nation treatment.

The American interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties has been very different from the European interpretation. This country has contended that special favors granted by one country to another do not inure to the benefit of a third country by virtue of the favored-treatment clause unless that country gives special equivalent concessions. The European interpretation, on the other hand, holds that concessions granted by treaty to one country are automatically and unconditionally extended to every other country entitled to most-favored-nation treatment. This interpretation has been of wide effect because of the treaty of Frankfurt, which terminated the War of 1870–71 between France and Germany. By that treaty the two countries guaranteed to each other, without limit of time, treatment on the most-favored-nation basis. The inevitable extension of the same most-favored-nation treatment to other countries, when once made in favor of any single country, rendered the Frankfurt provisions of fundamental importance in European commercial arrangements.

The war now has terminated the Frankfurt treaty, and has also brought possibilities of commercial alinements on an entirely different basis. Both our allies and our enemies are considering the possibilities of commercial warfare, commercial neutrality, and commercial alliance. The central powers are considering the establishment of an economic union for central Europe. Imperial preference has been actively discussed in England and in her self-governing colonies. On February 2, 1917, the committee on commercial and industrial policy of the House of Commons adopted a resolution advocating that preference be accorded in British markets to the products and manufactures of the British overseas dominions. At an imperial conference which sat from March 21 to April 27, 1917, resolutions were adopted favoring imperial preference and also reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing dominions. The Scandinavian countries held two conferences in 1916 for the purpose of considering measures to conserve the rights of neutrals and to safeguard their independence in the economic struggle which they anticipate will follow the war. Far-reaching possibilities are suggested by the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference which met in June, 1916. It recommended (a) measures for the war period, (b) transitory measures for the period of commercial and industrial reconstruction of the allied countries, and (c) permanent measures of mutual assistance among the allies. The transitory measures carried provisions for a period of probation before the central powers could be given most-favored-nation treatment, for the conservation of natural resources for the allied countries primarily, and for safeguards against the dumping of goods by the present enemy powers.

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In view of this new and perplexing situation and of the specific power, conferred upon this Commission by the act creating it, to investigate commercial treaties, foreign tariff arrangements and economic alliances, the Commission has thought it desirable to bring together the pertinent evidence bearing on the whole subject. Accordingly, it is preparing an extended report on bargaining tariffs, commercial treaties, and economic alliances. The report will cover the following points: (a) interpretations of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties; (b) an historical and critical consideration of the commercial treaties of the United States, giving particular attention to the reciprocity experiences of the United States and to the bargaining features of American tariffs; (c) the bargaining tariffs and the commercial treaty systems of the countries of continental Europe; (d) commercial relations of Canada, particularly the reciprocal relations and arrangements between the United States and Canada; (e) preferential tariffs of Australia, New Zealand, the South African Union, and India, and the proposed programs of imperial preference within the British Empire; (f) commercial treaties and bargaining tariffs of the South American countries, with special reference to the preferential relations between the United States and Brazil; (g) situation of the Caribbean countries, with reference to treaty relations and commercial policy; (h) commercial treaty and tariff problems in the Far East.

In the act creating the Tariff Commission the Commission is specifically empowered "to investigate the Paris Economy Pact and similar organizations and arrangements in Europe" (section 708). Satisfactory information on the development during the war of the situation with reference to commercial treaties, economic alliances, and bargaining tariffs does not seem to be available in this country. The Commission has, therefore, proposed that some of its members make an investigation in foreign countries for the purpose of gathering information which will supplement and complete the investigation now being made in this country.

The Commission hopes that its report on the general subject of our external relations, when ready, will prove serviceable toward solving the commercial problems which will necessarily arise at the conclusion of the war and toward the establishment of an effective and permanent commercial policy.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Taussig, *Chairman.*
David J. Lewis.
William Kent.
William S. Culbertson.
Edward P. Costigan.

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APPENDIX 1.

The act to increase the revenue and for other purposes approved September 8, 1916, makes an appropriation of $300,000 to defray the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Tariff Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The following statement shows the expenditures of the Commission for three months ending June 30, 1917:

Salaries of Commissioners	$12,041.68
Salaries of staff	16,300.58
Rent of offices	1,215.00
Furniture, equipment, and supplies	14,532.04
Total	44,089.30

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APPENDIX 2.

TITLE VII OF THE ACT OF 1916, CREATING THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The act of Congress approved September 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," contains the following provisions establishing the United States Tariff Commission, and imposing duties on dyestuffs and other coal-tar products.

TITLE VII.—TARIFF COMMISSION.

SEC. 700. That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the United States Tariff Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the commission), which shall be composed of six members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party. In making said appointments members of different political parties shall alternate as nearly as may be practicable. The first members appointed shall continue in office for terms of two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years, respectively, from the date of the passage of this Act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of twelve years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The Persident shall designate annually the chairman and vice chairman of the commission. No member shall engage actively in any other business, function, or employment. Any member may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. A vacancy shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the commission, but no vacancy shall extend beyond any session of Congress.

SEC. 701. That each commissioner shall receive a salary of $7,500 per year, payable monthly. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 per year, payable in like manner, and it shall have authority to employ and fix the compensations of such special experts, examiners, clerks, and other employees as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each commissioner, and such special experts as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, all employees of the commission shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the civil-service law.

All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employees under their orders in making any investigation or upon official business in any other places than at their respective headquarters, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the commission.

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Unless otherwise provided by law, the commission may rent suitable offices for its use, and purchase such furniture, equipment, and supplies as may be necessary.

The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States or in any foreign country.

SEC. 702. That it shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific and ad valorem duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, their effect upon the industries and labor of the country, and to submit reports of its investigations as hereafter provided.

SEC. 703. That the commission shall put at the disposal of the President of the United States, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress, and shall report to Congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred, and a summary of all reports made during the year.

SEC. 704. That the commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

SEC. 705. That upon the organization of the commission, the Cost of Production Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce shall be transferred to said commission, and the clerks and employees of said division shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the commission, and all records, papers, and property of the said division and of the former tariff board shall be transferred to and become the records, papers, and property of the commission.

SEC. 706. That for the purposes of carrying this title into effect the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall have access to and the right to copy any document, paper, or record, pertinent to the subject matter under investigation, in the possession of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation or association engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpœnas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

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Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpœna the commission may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpœna issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the commission, any such court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding compliance with the provisions of this title or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under this title at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, as hereinbefore provided.

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence, in obedience to the subpœna of the commission; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpœna and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SEC. 707. That the said commission shall in appropriate matters act in conjunction and cooperation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other departments, or independent establishments of the Government, and such departments and independent establishments of the Government shall cooperate fully with the commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work, and, when directed by the President, shall furnish to the commission, on its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any of the subjects of investigation by said commission and shall detail, from time to time, such officials and employees to said commission as he may direct.

SEC. 708. It shall be unlawful for any member of the United States Tariff Commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of said commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade

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secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by said commission, or by order of said commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment. The commission shall have power to investigate the Paris Economy Pact and similar organizations and arrangements in Europe.

SEC. 709. That there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the establishment and maintenance of the commission, including the payment of salaries herein authorized, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $300,000 for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for each fiscal year thereafter a like sum is authorized to be appropriated.

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APPENDIX 3.

TITLE V OF THE ACT OF 1916, FIXING DUTIES ON DYESTUFFS.

TITLE V.—DYESTUFFS.

SEC. 500. That on and after the day following the passage of this act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this title, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles named in this section when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions, except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, the rates of duties which are prescribed in this title, namely:

FREE LIST.

Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, cresol, cumol, fluorene, metacresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than seventy-nine degrees centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, paracresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centrigrade a quantity of tar acids less than five per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title, shall be exempt from duty.

DUTIABLE LIST.

Group II. Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, anilin oil, anilin salts, anthracene having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidin, binitrobenzol, binitrochlorobenzol, binitronaphthalene, binitrotoluol, carbazol having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidin, dimethylanilin, dianisidin, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylamin, metacresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, methylanthraquinone, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of seventy-nine degrees centigrade or above, naphthylamin, naphthol, naphthylenediamin, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitronaphthalene, nitranilin, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrotoluylenediamin, orthocresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamin, phenylnaphthylamin, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidin, tolidin, toluylenediamin, xylidin, or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I, and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than five per centum

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of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, which are hereinafter specifically repealed by section five hundred and two, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Group III. All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I and II, natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained, derived, or manufactured therefrom, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 501. That on and after the day following the passage of this act, in addition to the duties provided in section five hundred, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles contained in Group II a special duty of 2½ cents per pound, and upon all articles contained in Group III (except natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo; and medicinals and flavors), a special duty of 5 cents per pound.

During the period of five years beginning five years after the passage of this act such special duties shall be annually reduced by twenty per centum of the rate imposed by this section, so that at the end of such period such special duties shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected; but if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as sixty per centum in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II and III of section five hundred, he shall by proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected.

SEC. 502. That paragraphs twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three and the words "salicylic acid" in paragraph one of Schedule A of section one of an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and paragraphs three hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and fifty-two, and five hundred and fourteen, and the words "carbolic" and "phthalic," in paragraph three hundred and eighty-seven of the "free list" of section one of said act, and so much of said act or any existing law or parts of law as may be inconsistent with this title, are hereby repealed.

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65TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DOCUMENT
No. 617

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FEDERAL BOARD

FOR

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

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Special Agent for Commercial Education.
JOSEPHINE T. BERRY,
Assistant Director for Home Economics.
CHARLES H. WINSLOW,
Assistant Director for Research.

All communications should be addressed to

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

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FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1917.

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress:

In accordance with section 18 of the act of Congress approved February 23, 1917, I have the honor to submit the following report.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Chairman.*

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REPORT OF THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Less than two months before the entrance of the United States into the great war, the Smith-Hughes Act was approved by the President; within three months after the declaration of war the board created by that act had been appointed and was at work. Thus, at a critical time in our national existence a Federal agency came into being, charged with a duty the proper fulfillment of which in war or in peace is vital to national defense and prosperity.

This duty is to promote vocational education in cooperation with the States. Translated into less formal language, this duty is to extend and democratize the secondary public-school system of the United States so as to offer broad practical training for useful employment to the growing millions of our boys and girls who, for want of such training, are going unprepared for their life work into agriculture, industry, commerce, and the home. The passage of the law in question, however, the organization of the board under that law, and even the first months of the operation of the law represent only the beginnings of a task which will require years in the performance. That this mere beginning should have been made at such a time as this and under such circumstances as those in which the Nation now stands is a matter inspiring to the officers upon whom rests the immediate responsibility for planning the new system, administering and building it into a thing of service for the people of the United States.

Stimulation by the war.

The war has fortunately brought home to the country both the fact of our need for vocationally trained men and women, and the fact of our want of facilities for training men and women vocationally. The war has, furthermore, disclosed a military and industrial shortage of trained workers, and without doubt has stimulated the States in their response to the cooperation offered by the vocational education act.

It is too early to render a report of very substantial progress under the law by which this board was created; the details of such achievement as there has been are set forth in the second part of this document.[1] But the board believes that it is proper to describe here the general character of its business in such terms as to render a true account of its work since its organization late in July.

Organization.

The first three weeks were spent in the preliminaries of organization, in securing a director and staff qualified by experience to begin

[1] See p. 11 et seq.

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the execution of the duties prescribed by law. At the same time, a series of conferences with the representatives of the States which had accepted or were about to accept the act were arranged for the last 10 days of August. These conferences were designed to serve the double purpose of clarifying in the minds of the board the problems to be met and of inaugurating the kind of contact with the States, without which success would be impossible. The conferences are a matter of formal stenographic record. From the discussions around the table there were developed a series of memoranda outlining the requirements of the law itself, stating the preliminary policies of the board, and setting forth the opinions of the legal adviser on points which required special interpretation.

Inasmuch as a new school year was about to begin, it was necessary to proceed as rapidly as possible to an examination of the plans proposed by the State Boards for Vocational Education. Under the law, these plans must be approved by the Federal board before Federal moneys can be paid out for the salaries of teachers and for the training of teachers in subjects prescribed by the statute. Up to the 27th of November, 46 States had accepted the law either by specific provisions of a legislature or by act of a governor; and up to the 27th of November the plans of 22 States had been examined by the board, approved, and the board had certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that these States were entitled to receive the allotments for the year 1917–18 apportioned by the terms of the statute. Expressed in dollars and cents, the total payment of Federal moneys to these States for the year 1917–18 allotted to the payment of the salaries of teachers in agriculture, trade, home economics, and industry, and the payment of the training of teachers in these subjects, will amount to $857,973.94.[1]

Not a small part of the time and energy of the board has been expended in the matter of regional administration. For the purpose of administration and inspection under the law, the board divided the country into five regions and assigned to each region one or more agents.[2] Conferences between these agents and the staff have been held at Washington, and a beginning has been made by the agents themselves in the matter of surveying their respective territories, advising and assisting the State boards, visiting and inspecting the State Boards of Vocational Education at State capitals and the work of educational institutions receiving Federal moneys. The agents of the board are charged with a heavy responsibility. Upon their understanding of both the letter and the spirit of the law, as well as upon their practical interpretation of that spirit and letter, depend much of the success of the future.

Cooperation with other departments.

Side by side with the gradual building up of the cooperation with the States, the board, at the request of the War Department[3] and

[1] See p. 16 for table of allotments. [2] See p. 12. [3] See p. 14.

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the United States Shipping Board,[1] has undertaken to assist in securing the training of men especially needed in the prosecution of the war. The necessity for this assistance was great—far greater, indeed, than the actual assistance yet given or which the board is able to render with its present budget. The war had, so to speak, found the United States *vocationally unprepared.* While the building up of a permanent system of vocational education was clearly the first task of the board, nevertheless the emergency demanded emergency effort for the solving of the problem of training men in those skilled occupations needed in the carrying on of hostilities.

It may not be proper in a public report for this board to disclose in detail the vocational requirements of other departments of the Government. But it should be a matter of the widest-spread public knowledge that this board, cooperating with other departments of the Government, has undertaken the establishment of a series of special war-training classes, designed, in the main, to fit drafted men not yet called to the cantonments for various occupations requiring other than military schooling. The general principles underlying this training are as follows:

Training conscripted men.

This preliminary training is to be voluntary and limited to the actual needs of the Army as indicated by the several departments. None but physically fit conscripted men due for the second and following drafts may be admitted to the training courses. Classes will be held for the most part in the evenings, on Saturday afternoons, and Sundays, thus permitting the men to continue their regular occupations as uninterruptedly as possible. Certificates of efficiency will be issued to the men upon completion of the course or when dropping out of the course. These certificates or records will be taken by the student to the cantonment as evidence of work done by him in preparing for an occupation which the Army needs. Tuition will be free, and equipment and instructors are to be furnished by the schools cooperating, except in such cases as Government aid might be desirable and necessary. Records of the numbers of such men under training in any subject or locality, as well as information as to name, residence, status as to draft call, cantonment to which they would be called, occupation for which they took training, other occupations in which they have had experience, etc., are to be compiled by the board for its own information and for the information of the War Department.

In doing this work, the board has acted in a wider capacity than as an administrative board dealing with the appropriations to the States controlled by the State boards. It has acted under section 6 of the vocational education act, authorizing the making of studies and investigations. So far as schools undertaking this work which receive Federal money are concerned, they are under the control and supervision of the State Boards for Vocational Education, just as

[1] See p. 14.

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they are with regard to any other approved work in which Federal funds are used.

Thus for the first time in the history of the United States the schools of the country were called upon by the Federal Government to undertake vocational training. While it is yet too early to state with accuracy the result of this "mobilization," it may be said that the response from the schools was one highly to the credit of the patriotism and energy of America's educational institutions; and the board is convinced that this emergency program has greatly stimulated not only the idea but the practice of vocational education.

The investigation into shipbuilding occupations is still in progress and has not at the time of the submission of this report resulted in the development of training classes similar in purpose to those intended for conscripted men.

In this connection it should be pointed out that during the continuance of the present emergency it may be necessary for the board to extend its service much further along this line in order to meet the war demands for mechanics and technicians both in the Army and in industry.

Disabled soldiers and sailors.

Another war activity, to which the board has given much time, is an investigation into the question of the vocational reeducation and placement of disabled soldiers and sailors. This investigation is made under section 6 of the law, which imposes upon the Federal board the duty of making studies and reports for the purpose of aiding States in the establishment of vocational schools and classes. This investigation is intended to develop such facts as may be necessary in the formulation, at an early date, of a plan to meet the situation which is expected to arise upon the return to this country of war cripples. Every belligerent nation in the present great struggle in Europe has taken measures to restore its citizens, handicapped as a direct result of their military employment, so as to enable them, as far as possible, to resume useful industrial employment. This investigation, which is already well in hand, includes the study not only of the probable number of men thus returned, but also a review of the economic issues involved, a discussion of methods of financing and administering the work of reeducation, an examination of possible agencies and methods of cooperation, and a study of the kinds of workshops necessary to promote further vocational education in these classes. In this task the board has been able to secure the services of experts who have brought to the problem a fund of special knowledge, without which progress would have been impossible. Plans are under way for cooperation with the Office of the Surgeon General of the War Department.

At an early date the board plans to assemble information on this subject which will prove of value to every agency concerned in caring for the handicapped men returning from the front.

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Progress of vocational education.

The movement for vocational education is progressing so rapidly that no complete account of the schemes that are being proposed and adopted can be given within a limited space. In addition to the passage by Congress of the Smith-Hughes Act, there is to be recorded the acceptance by practically every State of the provisions of this law. At the same time many State systems of vocational education were established. In the majority of cases these schemes are integral parts of the State public school system, and are maintained to a large extent by State funds, and supervised by the State educational authorities.

This year for the first time teacher-training systems in agriculture, home economics, and industry have been established. These systems are in most instances financed by the States alone, but in the instance of approved work Federal aid will be forthcoming. The meeting in this way of the most important problem of the preparation of teachers marks a long step in the right direction. Again, through State and Federal aid, many new vocational schools have been established in small communities which, without such assistance, would be unable to bear the financial burdens thus necessarily imposed. Next year the board will render a more complete report of the progress of vocational education for the year beginning January 1, 1917.

By far the most important event of the 12 months just passed in vocational education was the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act. This event has marked the beginning of a new era in vocational education in the United States. From now on vocational education is a matter to which the energies of both State and Federal governments will be directed. Its establishment means much for the defense as well as for the prosperity of the people of the country. It means an immediate extension of our secondary public school system so as to furnish practical education for the wage-earning employments. It means, furthermore, that this extension will be carefully planned and ordered. It means an end to haphazard extension of vocational education. It means that a program can be agreed upon and can be developed progressively from year to year.

REPORT OF PROGRESS IN DETAIL.

PASSAGE OF ACT.

The Smith-Hughes Act for the promotion of vocational education was approved by the President February 23, 1917.

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD.

On July 17, 1917, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following members of the board: James P. Munroe, for one year; Charles A. Greathouse, for two years; Arthur E. Holder, for three years. These appointees, together with the Secretary of Agriculture, D. F. Houston, the Secretary of Com-

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merce, W. C. Redfield, the Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, and the United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, under the law, comprise the board.

ORGANIZATION.

The first meeting of the board was held in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture on July 21. Secretary Houston was elected chairman, Mr. Munroe was elected vice-chairman, and Commissioner Claxton, secretary.

STAFF.

Dr. Charles A. Prosser was on August 15 appointed director for the board. On August 13 the following assistant directors were appointed: Agriculture, Layton S. Hawkins; Industrial Education, Lewis H. Carris; Home Economics, Josephine T. Berry; Research, Charles H. Winslow. On November 9, Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick was appointed special agent for commercial education to serve temporarily in the place of an assistant director for this subject.

REGIONS AND REGIONAL AGENTS.

For the purpose of administration and inspection under the law, the board has divided the country into five sections as follows:

1. *North Atlantic:* Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Headquarters to be in New York City.
2. *Southern:* Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Headquarters in Atlanta.
3. *North Central:* Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. Headquarters in Indianapolis.
4. *West Central:* North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Headquarters in Kansas City.
5. *Pacific:* Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California. Headquarters in San Francisco.

An agent of the Federal board for agriculture and trade and industrial subjects is to be assigned to each region; agents for home economics, as well as the special agents for industrial and trade education for girls and women, at present have their headquarters in Washington.

The duties of the Federal agents are in general to act as administrative representatives of the Federal board in the field, to gather information regarding methods adopted by the State boards for the administration of the act in each region, and to inspect the work of the State boards in so far as it has to do with the requirements of the law, with the decisions and policies of the Federal board, and with the approved plans for the States.

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The agents thus far appointed are as follows:

For Agriculture: North Atlantic States, Raymond W. Heim; Southern States, C. H. Lane and H. O. Sargent; East Central States, J. A. Linke; West Central States, W. F. Cramer; Pacific States, W. G. Hummel.

For Industrial Education: Southern States, Roy Dimmitt; East Central States, R. J. Leonard; West Central States, J. O. Wright; Pacific States, Ben Johnson.

Agents for Home Economics: Alice M. Loomis and Anna R. Richardson.

Special Agent for Womens' Trades: Mrs. Anna L. Burdick.

CONFERENCES.

From August 17 to 28 the board held at Washington a series of conferences with representatives of State boards of education and vocational education. At these conferences the purpose of the law was discussed with particular reference to the general principles upon which it is based and the methods by which these principles should be brought into practice. A series of memoranda was prepared at this time for the information of State school officials and others concerned in the work.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD.

Circular of Information No. 1, For Use in Training Conscripted Men as Radio and Buzzer Operators (International Code) in the United States Army. October, 1917.

Bulletin No. 1, The Smith-Hughes Act: Policies of Federal Board for Vocational Education. November, 1917.

Annual Report, December, 1917.

STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Vocational problems in connection with the military departments of the Government, including the needs of the shipbuilding plants and munitions plants.

Vocational rehabilitation of crippled soldiers and sailors.

Training teachers, supervisors, and directors of agriculture.

Plant and equipment for agricultural schools.

Organization of secondary schools in agriculture, including courses of study and supervision.

Materials and methods in secondary school agriculture.

Supervised practical work in agriculture, including the home project method of instruction.

Teacher-training for trades and industries.

Home economics education as vocational education in schools and classes receiving Federal aid.

Teacher-training for teaching of home economics subjects.

Suggestive courses of study and content of courses in home economics.

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Buildings and equipment for schools or departments having classes in trades and industrial subjects.

Part-time and general continuation schools with recommendations.

Training of conscripted men for occupations in the Quartermaster Corps, in the Signal Corps, and in the Engineer Corps.

COOPERATION.

1. *United States Shipping Board.*—At the request of the United States Shipping Board, and with a view to learning how workers from different skilled trades could best be prepared by vocational courses for shipbuilding occupations, the research department undertook a survey of occupations in the shipbuilding field. Agents were assigned to make occupational analyses in one of the big shipyards of the country. At the time of the preparation of this report this field investigation is still under way, and the board is cooperating closely with the shipping board. In its appeal to the board for assistance the shipping board stated:

> One of the chief emergency problems concerning our country to-day is to build ships rapidly. We can not win this war without ships and we can not build them until we have trained shipyard workers. Our shipyards are compelled by the situation to undertake a large industrial training program, and many of them are in need of competent men to direct emergency training in the yards.

2. *War Department.*—Growing out of conferences between officials of the board and officers of the general staff, an arrangement was perfected late in October, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for the utilization of the educational facilities of the United States by the board in cooperation with the War Department for the purpose of training drafted men in various occupations prior to their reporting at the cantonments. An order signed by the Adjutant-General of the War Department, under date of November 3, 1917, to the commanding generals of all departments and the chiefs of bureaus, reads, in part, as follows:

> 1. The Secretary of War directs that you be informed as follows:
>
> *a.* The Federal Board of Vocational Education, authorized by act of Congress, February 23, 1917, of which Dr. C. A. Prosser is director, is now organized and is in close cooperation with the vocational schools of the country. This board is prepared to institute a comprehensive system of preliminary training of men of the second and subsequent drafts prior to their reporting at cantonments. * * *
>
> *d.* It is the desire of the Secretary of War that the chiefs of bureaus maintain close cooperation with this board, furnishing such information as to number of men desired to be trained, necessary courses, etc. For this purpose the chiefs of bureaus will deal directly with Dr. Prosser.

(*a*) Signal Corps: As a result of conferences and correspondence with officers of the Signal Corps of the United States Army the board early in October undertook to institute a comprehensive system of preliminary training of men of the second and subsequent drafts as radio and buzzer operators. A circular of information was prepared and published by the board for the benefit of State boards of education, school superintendents and principals, teachers, and men

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intending to take the instruction. Copies of this circular were distributed together with letters appealing to schools to inaugurate evening classes in order to supply the serious shortage of operators. Up to November 27, 48 schools had established classes as requested; and reports from every section of the country indicated that these emergency vocational classes were being started as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

(*b*) Quartermaster Corps: As the result of conferences with officers of the Quartermaster Corps the board has undertaken a study of vocational training required in order to fit drafted men for the fifty-odd occupations in the service of this department of the War Department. When this report went to press this study was not completed. Measures, however, similar to those taken in connection with the training of radio and buzzer operators for the Signal Corps will be taken by the board in cooperation with the Quartermaster Corps.

REPORTS FROM THE STATES.

The law provides that State boards "shall make an annual report to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, on or before September first of each year, on the work done in the State and the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this act." Inasmuch as no Federal funds were paid to the States prior to September 1, 1917, no such reports were made to the Federal board this year.

The Federal board, however, has prepared and put into the hands of the State Boards for Vocational Education a series of blanks on which to make their annual reports for the year ending June 30, 1918. These reports cover the following items:

Receipts from Federal funds, classified as to amount and purpose. Expenditures from Federal funds, State funds, and local funds, classified similarly. Expenditures from all funds classified in detail according to use. Summary of expenditures from all funds for all teacher-training purposes; for teacher—training in agriculture; for teacher—training in trade and industrial subjects; for teacher—training in home economics; and for teacher—training by institutions. The report requires, in addition, answers to such questions as, Were disbursements to schools made as reimbursements or advancements? On what dates were disbursements made? What is the basis of disbursement, etc.?

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS TO STATES, 1917–18.

The accompanying table shows the allotments of Federal appropriations by the Smith-Hughes Act for the fiscal year 1917–18. It will be noted that these allotments are made on the basis of the population of territorial United States with the population of the District of Columbia omitted, for the reason that the act makes no provision for the promotion of vocational education in the District of Columbia.

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Allotment to the States for the fiscal year 1917–18 of appropriations by the Smith-Hughes Act for the promotion of vocational education.

Region or State.	Allotment for the fiscal year 1917–18, ending June 30.											
	Total.	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors.	Trade, home economics, and industry: For salaries of teachers.	Teacher training: For salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher-training.	Allotted on the basis of population.				Special allotment to guarantee minimum of $5,000.			
					Total.	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors.	Trade, home economics, and industry: For salaries of teachers.	Teacher training: For salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher-training.	Total.	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors.	Trade, home economics, and industry: For salaries of teachers.	Teacher training: For salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher-training.
UNITED STATES	$1,655,586.72	$547,027.79	$564,444.89	$544,114.04	$1,500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$155,586.72	$47,027.79	$64,444.89	$44,114.04
Regions.												
I. North Atlantic	505,023.06	98,118.69	244,998.63	161,905.74	460,284.22	75,303.08	235,669.24	149,311.90	44,738.84	22,815.61	9,329.39	12,593.84
II. Southern	369,202.10	181,957.12	64,176.94	123,068.04	356,548.26	181,957.12	52,416.76	122,174.38	12,653.84	.....	11,760.18	893.66
III. East Central	482,429.66	162,367.80	159,896.67	160,165.19	480,128.05	162,367.80	157,595.06	160,165.19	2,301.61	.....	2,301.61	.....
IV. West Central	165,560.99	64,950.92	45,837.82	54,772.25	117,765.43	55,288.45	22,377.10	40,099.88	47,795.56	9,662.47	23,460.72	14,672.37
V. Pacific	133,370.91	39,633.26	49,534.83	44,202.82	85,274.04	25,083.55	31,941.84	28,248.65	48,096.87	14,549.71	17,592.99	15,954.17
I. North Atlantic.												
Maine	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,216.92	3,656.90	4,509.60	4,050.42	2,783.08	1,343.10	490.40	949.58
New Hampshire	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,143.01	1,777.88	3,015.90	2,349.23	7,856.99	3,222.12	1,984.10	2,650.77
Vermont	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,834.24	1,894.80	1,997.32	1,942.12	9,165.76	3,105.20	3,002.68	3,057.88
Massachusetts	60,316.96	5,000.00	36,949.59	18,367.37	57,759.25	2,442.29	36,949.59	18,367.37	2,557.71	2,557.71	.....	.....
Rhode Island	16,202.71	5,000.00	6,202.71	5,000.00	9,345.15	181.93	6,202.71	2,960.51	6,857.56	4,818.07	.....	2,039.49
Connecticut	22,902.76	5,000.00	11,820.58	6,082.18	19,067.09	1,164.33	11,820.58	6,082.18	3,835.67	3,835.67	.....	.....
New York	154,210.39	19,535.60	84,950.35	49,724.44	154,210.39	19,535.60	84,950.35	49,724.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	42,773.58	6,382.69	22,547.95	13,842.94	42,773.58	6,382.69	22,547.95	13,842.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	127,312.10	30,744.79	54,745.99	41,821.32	127,312.10	30,744.79	54,745.99	41,821.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,317.93	1,066.26	1,147.79	1,103.88	11,682.07	3,933.74	3,852.21	3,896.12
Maryland	21,304.56	6,455.61	7,781.46	7,067.49	21,304.56	6,455.61	7,781.46	7,067.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
II. Southern.												
Virginia	32,942.00	16,059.97	5,633.75	11,248.28	32,942.00	16,059.97	5,633.75	11,248.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	36,164.85	19,127.21	5,000.00	12,087.64	34,930.00	19,127.21	3,765.15	12,087.64	1,234.85	.....	1,234.85	.....

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South Carolina	26,344.08	13,075.96	5,000.00	8,268.12	24,002.15	13,075.96	2,658.07	8,268.12	2,341.93	.....	2,341.93	.....
Georgia	41,581.59	20,977.89	6,368.18	14,235.52	41,581.59	20,977.89	6,368.18	14,235.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	15,405.79	5,405.79	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,102.20	5,405.79	2,590.07	4,106.34	3,303.59	.....	2,409.93	$893.66
Tennessee	34,802.10	17,667.51	5,214.25	11,920.34	34,802.10	17,667.51	5,214.25	11,920.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	34,575.42	17,909.85	5,000.00	11,665.57	33,954.83	17,909.85	4,379.41	11,665.57	620.59	.....	620.59	.....
Mississippi	30,912.95	16,107.79	5,000.00	9,805.16	28,363.88	16,107.79	2,450.93	9,805.16	2,549.07	.....	2,549.07	.....
Arkansas	27,488.96	13,898.67	5,000.00	8,590.29	24,885.15	13,898.67	2,396.19	8,590.29	2,603.81	.....	2,603.81	.....
Louisiana	26,659.16	11,751.76	5,870.05	9,037.35	26,659.16	11,751.76	5,870.05	9,037.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	62,325.20	29,974.72	11,090.71	21,259.77	62,325.20	29,974.72	11,090.71	21,259.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
III. East Central.												
West Virginia	21,722.27	10,059.77	5,000.00	6,662.50	19,420.66	10,059.77	2,698.39	6,662.50	2,301.61	.....	2,301.61	.....
Ohio	78,815.42	21,297.12	31,508.60	26,009.70	78,815.42	21,297.12	31,508.60	26,009.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	36,634.04	17,573.48	6,566.70	12,493.86	36,634.04	17,573.48	6,566.70	12,493.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	46,048.41	15,026.98	15,688.95	15,332.48	46,048.41	15,026.98	15,688.95	15,332.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	44,034.97	15,775.85	13,522.97	14,736.15	44,034.97	15,775.85	13,522.97	14,736.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	38,078.05	13,470.82	11,873.55	12,733.68	38,078.05	13,470.82	11,873.55	12,733.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	93,772.25	21,901.83	41,105.92	30,764.50	93,772.25	21,901.83	41,105.92	30,764.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	33,793.59	12,415.82	10,052.58	11,325.19	33,793.59	12,415.82	10,052.58	11,325.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	35,829.39	15,650.98	8,039.92	12,138.49	35,829.39	15,650.98	8,039.92	12,138.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	53,701.27	19,195.15	16,537.48	17,968.64	53,701.27	19,195.15	16,537.48	17,968.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. West Central.												
North Dakota	15,205.99	5,205.99	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,102.05	5,205.99	747.61	3,148.45	6,103.94	.....	4,252.39	1,851.55
South Dakota	15,139.07	5,139.07	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,231.27	5,139.07	906.47	3,185.73	5,907.80	.....	4,093.53	1,814.27
Nebraska	20,434.70	8,929.91	5,000.00	6,504.79	19,109.74	8,929.91	3,675.04	6,504.79	1,324.96	.....	1,324.96	.....
Kansas	27,193.28	12,129.54	5,837.82	9,225.92	27,193.28	12,129.54	5,837.82	9,225.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	27,587.95	13,546.41	5,000.00	9,041.54	26,372.98	13,546.41	3,785.03	9,041.54	1,214.97	.....	1,214.97	.....
Montana	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,087.47	2,458.34	1,577.36	2,051.77	8,912.53	2,541.66	3,422.64	2,948.23
Wyoming	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,348.37	1,041.00	510.98	796.39	12,651.63	3,959.00	4,489.02	4,203.61
Colorado	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	13,139.58	3,993.85	4,786.21	4,359.52	1,860.42	1,006.15	213.79	640.48
New Mexico	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,180.69	2,844.34	550.58	1,785.77	9,819.31	2,155.66	4,449.42	3,214.23
V. Pacific.												
Idaho	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,193.53	2,590.70	826.37	1,776.46	9,806.47	2,409.30	4,173.63	3,223.54
Utah	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,112.15	2,030.61	2,044.51	2,037.03	8,887.85	2,969.39	2,955.49	2,962.97
Arizona	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,292.42	1,429.56	747.89	1,114.97	11,707.58	3,570.44	4,252.11	3,885.03
Nevada	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,298.87	694.12	158.03	446.72	13,701.13	4,305.88	4,841.97	4,553.28
Washington	18,825.02	5,435.38	7,158.87	6,230.77	18,825.02	5,435.38	7,158.87	6,230.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	11,006.16	3,705.30	3,630.21	3,670.65	3,993.84	1,294.70	1,369.79	1,329.35
California	39,545.89	9,197.88	17,375.96	12,972.05	39,545.89	9,197.88	17,375.96	12,972.05	.....	.....	.....	.....

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RESPONSE OF STATES TO THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT.

ALABAMA.

As the State legislature did not meet in 1917, the Federal act was accepted by the governor, and a board of seven members was appointed to cooperate with the Federal board in the administration of the provisions of the act.

Address all communications to Spright Dowell, State superintendent of public instruction, Montgomery.

ARIZONA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 12, 1917. The State board of education was designated as the board to cooperate with the Federal board. The State statute appropriated a sum of money sufficient to meet the requirements of the Federal act, provided said sum shall not be less than $15,000 annually. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $5,000 for agriculture; $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $5,000 for teacher-training; total, $15,000.

Address all communications to C. O. Case, State superintendent of public instruction, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 6, 1917. The State board of education was designated as the board to represent the State. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $13,898.67 for agriculture; $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $8,590.29 for teacher-training; total, $27,488.96.

Address all communications to J. L. Bond, State superintendent of public instruction, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved May 31, 1917. The State board of education was designated as the administrative board and a vocational education fund created to be composed of funds received from the Federal Government and a like amount to be transferred from the general funds of the State. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $9,197.88 for agriculture; $17,375.96 for trade, home economics and industry; and $12,972.05 for teacher-training; total, $39,545.89.

Address all communications to E. R. Snyder, commissioner of education, Sacramento.

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COLORADO.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved April 10, 1917. The State board of agriculture was designated as the State board and was authorized to act until the constitution of the State was amended so as to provide for an appointive board of education. The act provides that funds appropriated for the maintenance and support of institutions and schools under control of the board are available for defraying cost of administration of the State and Federal acts and also for meeting the Federal appropriation.

Address all communications to A. A. Edwards, State board of agriculture, Fort Collins.

CONNECTICUT.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved May 17, 1917. The State board of education was authorized to cooperate with the Federal board. An appropriation of $23,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the Federal act.

Address all communications to Charles D. Hine, secretary, State board of education, Hartford.

DELAWARE.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved April 2, 1917. The State board of education was designated to act for the State. An appropriation of $30,000 was made—$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1918; $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1919. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $5,000 for agriculture; $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $5,000 for teacher-training; total, $15,000.

Address all communications to A. R. Spaid, commissioner of education, Dover.

FLORIDA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved June 5, 1917. The board of education was created the State vocational education board, and the good faith of the State was pledged to make available funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted from the appropriations made by the Federal act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the State to the benefits of said act. The State statute also appropriated $15,500 available for the year ending July 1, 1918, and $18,840 for the year ending July 1, 1919.

Address all communications to W. N. Sheats, State superintendent of public instruction, Tallahassee.

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GEORGIA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute and a State Board of Vocational Education was created to cooperate with the Federal board. The State board, in offsetting Federal appropriations, was directed to take advantage of whatever appropriations the State of Georgia makes to local schools, municipal, county, district agricultural schools, normal schools and the teacher-training department of the University of Georgia, in order to secure funds, and also to take advantage, if permissible, of any appropriations made by any municipality or county of the State to any school of a vocational character. To make up any deficiencies that may occur, the board was empowered to use, so far as may be necessary, $15,000 from any funds not otherwise appropriated in the State treasury. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18; $20,977.89 for agriculture, $6,368.18 for trade, home economics and industry, and $14,235.62 for teacher-training; total, $41,581.69.

Address all communications to M. L. Brittain, State superintendent of schools, Atlanta.

IDAHO.

The Federal act was accepted by the governor, October 31, 1917, and the State board of education was created to cooperate with the Federal board.

Address all communications to E. A. Bryan, commissioner of education, Boise.

ILLINOIS.

The Federal act was accepted by the governor, and a State board for vocational education was created to cooperate with the Federal board.

Address all communications to F. W. Shepardson, State board for vocational education, Springfield.

INDIANA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 7, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board. By previous legislation, State funds are available for the support of schools and classes receiving Federal moneys under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Address all communications to Horace Ellis, State superintendent of public instruction, Indianapolis.

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IOWA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved April 23, 1917, and the State Board for Vocational Education was designated to cooperate with the Federal board and authorized to make such expenditures for the salaries of assistants and for such office and other expenses as it may deem necessary to the proper administration of the funds allotted under the provisions of the Federal act. By act approved April 21, 1917, $2,500 was appropriated for the expenses of the board. This act also provided that in order to meet the requirements, the local community must expend an amount equal to the amount of Federal money received, and authorized boards of directors of school districts to carry on vocational instruction and to pay the expenses of such instruction in the same way as the expenses for other subjects in public schools are now paid.

Address all communications to A. M. Deyoe, State superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines.

KANSAS.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 12, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board, and $32,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and $45,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Address all communications to W. D. Ross, State superintendent of public instruction, Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

The Federal act was accepted by the governor in a letter dated August 31, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $17,573.48 for agriculture; $6,566.70 for trade, home economics and industry; and $12,493.86 for teacher-training; total, $36,634.04.

Address all communications to V. O. Gilbert, State superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

The Federal act was accepted by the governor. The board of education designated as State board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $11,751.76 for agriculture; $5,870.05 for trade, home economics and industry; and $9,037.35 for teacher-training; total, $26,659.16.

Address all communications to T. H. Harris, State superintendent of public instruction, Baton Rouge.

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MAINE.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute and a board created consisting of three members to cooperate with the Federal board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $5,000 for agriculture; $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $5,000 for teacher-training; total, $15,000.

Address all communications to A. O. Thomas, State superintendent of public instruction, Augusta.

MARYLAND.

The Federal act was accepted by the governor and the board of education designated as State board.

Address all communications to M. Bates Stephens, State superintendent of public instruction, Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved May 2, 1917, and the board of education designated as State board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $5,000 for agriculture; $36,949.59 for trade, home economics and industry; and $18,367.37 for teacher training; total, $60,316.96. By previous legislation State funds are available for the support of schools and classes receiving Federal money under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Address all communications to Payson Smith, State commissioner of education, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved May 5, 1917. A board consisting of four members was created as the State board of control for vocational education to cooperate with the Federal board in administering the provisions of the act, and was authorized to incur such expenditures for office administration and other incidental expenses as it may deem necessary to the proper administration of the funds allotted to the State under the provisions of the Federal act. A sum equal to the allotment of Federal funds to be paid to institutions engaged in training teachers of vocational subjects was appropriated. The act also provided that schools receiving benefits of Federal funds were to appropriate for salaries of instructors one-half of the Federal allotment, the balance needed to meet Federal funds to be appropriated from the State treasury.

Address all communications to F. L. Keeler, State superintendent of public instruction, Lansing.

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MINNESOTA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved April 21, 1917. The State high-school board was authorized to cooperate with the Federal board and also authorized to make such expenditures as were necessary to carry out the provisions of the act from moneys available for the purposes of State act.

Address all communications to C. J. Schulz, State superintendent of education, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved October 11, 1917. A State board for vocational education was created to cooperate with the Federal board, and the good faith of State was pledged to make available funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted from the appropriations made by the Federal act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the State to the benefits of said act. An appropriation of $1,450 was made for such expenses as were necessary to enable the State to meet its share of the cost of cooperation from July 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

Address all communications to W. F. Bond, State superintendent of public instruction, Jackson.

MISSOURI.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 15, 1917. The board of education was designated as the State board and was authorized to incur necessary expenditures for salaries of assistants. Schools and institutions receiving benefits of Federal moneys are declared by the act to be entitled to receive for salaries of teachers an allotment of State moneys equal in amount to the Federal funds received.

Address all communications to Uel W. Lamkin, State superintendent of public instruction, Jefferson City.

MONTANA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 5, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board, and $15,000 was appropriated for the year ending February 28, 1918; $15,000 for the year ending February 28, 1919.

Address all communications to May Trumper, State superintendent of public instruction, Helena.

NEBRASKA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute. A State board for vocational education was created to cooperate with the Federal board, and the good faith of the State was pledged to make available

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funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted from the appropriations made by the Federal act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the State to the benefits of said act. An appropriation of $2,500 was made to defray the expense of the State board, and an additional sum of $18,500 was appropriated to enable the State to meet its share of the cost of cooperation under the Federal act.

Address all communications to W. E. Clemmons, State superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln.

NEVADA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 24, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board, and $30,000 was made available in the biennial period beginning July 1, 1917. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $5,000 for agriculture, $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $5,000 for teacher-training; total, $15,000.

Address all communications to J. E. Bray, State superintendent of public instruction, Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved April 19, 1917. The State Board for Vocational Education was created, and the good faith of the State was pledged to make available funds sufficient at least to equal Federal allotment.

Address all communications to E. W. Butterfield, State superintendent of public instruction, Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 24, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board. The State statute appropriated each year a sum not less than the maximum which the State can receive for training of teachers under the Federal act for the ensuing year; also each year a sum not less than $1,000 for salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects in order to secure for the State the advantages of supervision of agricultural subjects. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $6,382.69 for agriculture; $22,547.95 for trade, home economics and industry; and $13,842.94 for teacher-training; total, $42,773.58.

Address all communications to Calvin N. Kendall, commissioner of education, Trenton.

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NEW MEXICO.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved May 5, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board, and $15,000 was appropriated each year for two years. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $5,000 for agriculture; $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $5,000 for teacher-training; total, $15,000.

Address all communications to J. H. Wagner, State superintendent of public instruction, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved May 21, 1917. Regents of the University of the State of New York were designated as State board to cooperate with Federal board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $19,535.60 for agriculture; $84,950.35 for trade, home economics and industry; and $49,724.44 for teacher-training; total, $154,210.39. By previous legislation, State funds are available for the support of schools and classes receiving Federal moneys under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Address all communications to John H. Finley, State commissioner of education, Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute and a State Board for Vocational Education created.

Address all communications to J. Y. Joyner, State superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA.

(No record in the files of acceptance by either State statute or governor.)

OHIO.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 30, 1917. A State board was created, consisting of the superintendent of public instruction and six members to be appointed by the governor. The statute provides that any schools and institutions receiving benefits of Federal money should be entitled to receive allotment of State money for salaries of teachers equal in amount to the amount of Federal money received. The State board is to recommend to each session of the legislature the amounts of money to be appropriated.

Address all communications to Alfred Vivian, dean, Ohio State University, Columbus.

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OKLAHOMA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 24, 1917. A State board for vocational education, composed of five members, was created to cooperate with the Federal board, and the good faith of the State was pledged to make available funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted to the State under the provisions of the Federal act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the State to the benefits of that act. The sum of $70,832 was appropriated; $35,416 for the fiscal year 1917–18, and a like amount for the fiscal year 1918–19. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18; $13,546.41 for agriculture, $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry, and $9,041.54 for teacher-training; total, $27,587.95.

Address all communications to S. M. Barrett, State board of education, Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

The Federal act was accepted by an executive document dated May 12, 1917, and the good faith of the State was pledged to make available funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted from appropriations made by Federal act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the State to the benefits of the Federal act. Five persons were appointed by the governor to act as the State board to cooperate with the Federal board.

Address all communications to J. A. Churchill, State superintendent of public instruction, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved July 11, 1917, and the board of education of the State was designated as State board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $30,744.79 for agriculture; $54,745.99 for trade, home economics and industry; and $41,821.32 for teacher-training; total, $127,312.10. By previous legislation State funds are available for the support of schools and classes receiving Federal moneys under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Address all communications to Nathan C. Schaeffer, State superntendent of public instruction, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

(No record of acceptance of act.)

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved February 27, 1917. The board of education was designated as State board. By another statute provision was made for the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of the State to be under State supervision, and $10,000 was annually appropriated for this purpose. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18; $13,075.96 for agriculture, $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry, and $8,268.12 for teacher-training; total, $26,344.08.

Address all communications to J. E. Swearingen, State superintendent of public instruction, Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 10, 1917, effective July 1, 1917. A State board, composed of seven members, was created to cooperate with the Federal board. The State board of regents of education was directed to designate institutions in which classes for teacher-training should be maintained and to apportion to institutions so designated the Federal aid received for such purpose, and also apportion from the funds appropriated by the State for the maintenance of such institutions a sum equal to such Federal aid.

Address all communications to C. H. Lugg, State superintendent of public instruction, Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 31, 1917. The board of education of the State was designated as State board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $17,667.51 for agriculture; $5,214.25 for trade, home economics and industry; and $11,920.34 for teacher-training; total, $34,802.10.

Address all communications to P. L. Harned, chairman, State board of education, Nashville.

TEXAS.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute. The board of education was designated as the State board to cooperate with the Federal board, and the good faith of the State was pledged to make available funds sufficient at least to equal sums allotted under the Federal act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the State to the benefits of that act. For the scholastic year 1917-18, $28,950

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was appropriated for agricultural education, $11,000 for industrial and home economics education, $21,200 for training teachers. For the scholastic year 1918–19, $44,925 was appropriated for agricultural education, $16,500 for home economics and industrial subjects, and $29,580 for teacher-training. Certified by Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18, $29,974.72 for agriculture.

Address all communications to W. F. Doughty, State superintendent of public instruction, Austin.

UTAH.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute approved March 17, 1917. The board of education of the State was designated as State board. A special fund was created known as Federal Vocational Education Fund of Utah. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $5,000 for agriculture; $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $5,000 for teacher-training; total, $15,000.

Address all communications to E. G. Gowans, State superintendent of public instruction, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute, the board of education designated as State board, and $30,000 was appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act.

Address all communications to Milo B. Hillegas, commissioner of education, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

The Federal act was accepted by proclamation of the governor dated March 28, 1917. The board of education of the State was designated as State board, and the good faith of the State was pledged to make available funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted by Federal act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the State to the benefits of the act. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $16,059.97 for agriculture, $5,633.75 for trade, home economics and industry, and $11,248.28 for teacher-training; total, $32,942.

Address all communications to J. A. C. Chandler, State board for vocational education, Richmond.

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WASHINGTON.

The Federal act was accepted by an item in the State appropriation act. The board of education was designated as State board, and $12,000 appropriated.

Address all communications to Mrs. J. C. Preston, State superintendent of public instruction, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute and the State board of regents was designated as board to cooperate with Federal board. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $10,059.77 for agriculture; $5,000 for trade, home economics and industry; and $6,662.50 for teacher-training; total, $21,722.27.

Address all communications to J. F. Marsh, State board of regents, Charleston.

WISCONSIN.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute. The State board of industrial education was designated as the board to cooperate with Federal board, authorized to employ a director of vocational eduaction and assistants for the development and supervision of industrial education. Certified by the Federal board to the Secretary of the Treasury as being entitled to receive Federal moneys for the year 1917–18: $13,470.82 for agriculture; $11,873.55 for trade, home economics and industry; and $12,733.68 for teacher-training; total, $38,078.05. By previous legislation, State funds are available for the support of schools and classes receiving Federal moneys under the Smith–Hughes Act.

Address all communications to F. L. Glynn, secretary, State board for vocational education, Madison.

WYOMING.

The Federal act was accepted by State statute. The board of education was designated as State board, and $3,000 was appropriated.

Address all communications to J. O. Creager, secretary, State board of education, Cheyenne.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 700.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

REPORT OF GEN. GEORGE H. WOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

January 3, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

War Department,
Washington, December 21, 1917.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Referring to the item contained in the sundry civil act approved June 12, 1917:

> Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress, not later than January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, what branch or branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, if any, can be discontinued without prejudice to the care of the persons entitled to admission to the home. (Public No. 21, 65th, p. 39.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith, report of Gen. George H. Wood, president of the board of managers of said home, dated July 17, 1917, together with a report of Col. George D. Moore, inspector general, dated the 14th ultimo, bearing an indorsement of the Acting Inspector General of the Army, all in explanation of the situation.

In this connection I am also inclosing a report of Col. Moore, bearing an indorsement of the Acting Inspector General, relative to the expansion of the national home rendered necessary by the present war.

Very respecfully,

Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

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HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, OHIO,
July 17, 1917.

From: The President Board of Managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
To: Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
Subject: Discontinuing military home.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Replying to your letter of July 9, in which was quoted a section from the sundry civil bill authorizing you "to report to Congress what branch or branches of the national homes could be discontinued without prejudice to the service," as president of the board of managers I desire to submit the following statement:

The section of the sundry civil bill referred to was the result of a resolution adopted at the December meeting of the board, held about December 1, 1916. At that time we faced the situation of having about 16,000 members in the homes, as against 21,000, the highest number, in 1906. This decrease was thoroughly discussed by the board and it was determined that it was our duty to submit the same to Congress and to recommend the closing of one of the branches. Taking into consideration the question of physical condition, repairs, etc., it was then determined by the board that the Northwestern Branch, located at Milwaukee, Wis., was one which it would be to the best interests of the service to close, and this matter was very thoroughly discussed before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations at the time the sundry civil bill was up in January last, and as a result of this hearing the clause above referred to was introduced in the sundry civil bill.

Since that time the entire situation has changed. This country is now in a condition of war, and by September 1 it is probable that more than a million men will be in the service who, under the law as it stands to-day, are eligible to admission to the homes. This phase of the matter was very thoroughly discussed by the board at their June meeting, and it was then determined that it might not be practicable to close any of the branches, with the possibility of a large influx of new members.

As a result of the present war, however, the location of several of our branches and especially the branches at Togus, Me., and Milwaukee, Wis., were considered very carefully, and it was deemed wise to submit to your department at an appropriate time the question as to whether it might not be advantageous to establish a home in the far South. At present we have no home farther south than Johnson City, Tenn. This is suggested for two reasons:

In the first place, the upkeep in the far northern homes is very heavy, especially at Togus, Me., on account of the difficulty of transportation and the long and rigorous winters.

In the second place, we find, as a general proposition, that the homes in milder temperature, especially the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Va., and the Pacific Branch, at Los Angeles, Cal., are the most popular branches with the men. The old men are able to live out of doors the whole year around, as the climate is genial, and they seem to be happier for this reason, and, in addition, the per capita for upkeep is materially reduced through the fact that less coal, etc., is required.

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Another fact considered by the board is that the present armies being raised in this country are absolutely national—taken from all sections of the country—and, further, that it would be just and right to locate a home in the far South to provide and take care of especially men from the Southern States.

If this last plan were carried out, it might be possible still to discontinue the home at Milwaukee or the one at Togus, Me.

I trust you will excuse the length of this letter but I felt it my duty to lay before you a very full exposition of the deliberations of the board at their last meeting, in June, to be submitted to the inspector, who will shortly visit the homes.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE H. WOOD.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
December 7, 1917.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

1. This office concurs in the recommendation of Col. Moore, that if any reduction is to be made in the number of branches, the Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, Wis., should be first discontinued for the reasons stated by him.

2. In view of present conditions which have arisen since this question first came up, it is recommended that no reduction in the number of branches be made, as increased facilities for the care of disabled soldiers will undoubtedly be required, and a report as to the manner in which it is believed such increase should be made is forwarded herewith for consideration.

W. T. WOOD,
Acting Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, November 14, 1917.

From: Col. George D. Moore, Inspector General.
To: The Inspector General United States Army.
Subject: Discontinuance of branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

1. With reference to letter of July 9, 1917, from the Secretary of War to the Inspector General, regarding a provision of the sundry civil act approved June 12, 1917, the following report and recommendations are submitted.

2. The provision referred to is as follows:

> The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to report to Congress, not later than January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, what branch or branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, if any, can be discontinued without prejudice to the care of the persons entitled to admission to the home. (Public, No. 21, 65th, p. 39.)

3. A careful study of all available information, supplemented by personal observation and investigation so far as practicable, leads to the following conclusions:

(*a*) The act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, extending the privileges of the national home to many additional classes, and

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including persons engaged in the present war, in its effect modifies the provision referred to in paragraph 1 above, to the extent of requiring increase of accommodation rather than reduction. A separate report on this question has been submitted.

(*b*) Consideration of abandonment of certain branches has resolved itself into a question of climate and physical condition. Per capita cost of maintenance depends so largely upon comparative population that it can not serve as a basis. Death rate varies from year to year with many conditions not attributable to location or climate.

(*c*) The only possible recommendations for abandonment are complicated in one case (Togus, Me.) by the fact that the branch is identified with New England and is regarded by the members as their distinctive habitation; in the other (Milwaukee, Wis.) by the question as to whether it may not be more profitably rebuilt.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

4. Should considerations of expansion admit, it is recommended that the Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wis., be abandoned, for the reasons:

(*a*) The climate is severe, requiring undue expense in fuel, clothing, and food.

(*b*) The main building, including practically the entire barracks space, is old, insanitary, and highly dangerous as a fire risk, having four stories and inadequate fire escapes.

(*c*) The power plant is old and uneconomical.

(*d*) The alternative to abandonment is wrecking and reconstruction of barracks and power plant. It is doubtful if any adequate price could be obtained for the site, as the city of Milwaukee would undoubtedly expect it given free as a public park. The Eastern Branch, Togus, Me., is subject to the same objection as to climate, and requires improvements; but its abandonment is not recommended for the reasons given above.

GEO. D. MOORE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, November 14, 1917.

From: Col. George D. Moore, Inspector General.
To: The Inspector General, United States Army.
Subject: Expansion of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

1. Pursuant to verbal instructions of the Inspector General, the following memorandum has been prepared, based on information obtained from various sources, and personal observation as far as practicable.

2. This subject will receive the attention of the Board of Managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at their next meeting. Information is not yet obtainable as to cost of improvements, detailed plans for expansion, and recommendations for the best type of buildings.

3. From my interviews with the president of the board of managers, and the treasurer general, it was evident that they were

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favorable to the construction of new branches, with an eye to conditions of climate and accessibility. As stated in the following memorandum, the necessity for new branches is not apparent at the present time, as it is possible to double, and possibly treble, the present capacity without crowding the available space.

4. The memorandum follows:

NECESSITY FOR EXPANSION.

The act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, contains a provision greatly extending the privileges of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers with regard to the persons eligible for membership. The provision applies to all Regular, Volunteer, or other forces in the service of the United States in any war in which the United States has been or is engaged; also to the Organized Militia or National Guard when called into the United States service for certain purposes; and to service in the Philippines, China, and Alaska.

The requisites for admission to membership are:

1. Honorable discharge.
2. Disability; incapacitating from self-support.
3. No adequate means of support.
4. No other provision of law.

Statistics furnished the inspector general by the home authorities show that the estimated total capacity of the branches is approximately equaled by the maximum membership present and absent, and exceeds the maximum membership present at branches by about 15 per cent. The membership has been slowly decreasing for the past 10 years, due largely to the death rate, now in excess of admissions. With the extension of privileges noted above, the membership may be expected to increase in the near future to an extent that can not be predicted at present, but in all probability requiring consideration at the present time.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Differences in climate, convenience of supply, and physical condition of buildings will be shown in detail as affecting the desirability of expansion of certain branches in preference to others. The building of new plants is not discussed as at present economical or essential, the available ground in existing branches being ample, and their expansion requiring no outlay for expensive grading and installation of power, water, and sewage systems.

A comparative table is appended.

BRANCHES IN DETAIL.

1. *Central; Dayton, Ohio.*—This is the largest and most elaborately equipped. The statement of present capacity furnished by the local authorities is 3,666, but is in reality probably 15 per cent to 20 per cent more, if certain abandoned frame buildings are considered, giving accommodations for 600 more members than usually present. The structures are old, but mostly in good condition. There is an ample power, refrigeration, and heating and light plant for present purposes, lines being carried in tunnels. These plants can be readily increased by the addition of units. The sewage system is susceptible of enlargement. Water is ample, though the wells from which i is pumped are two miles from the grounds, requiring an auxiliary pump. Several frame barrack buildings should be eliminated as unsuitable, and new buildings of modern type added as desired, with proportionate additions to power, etc., as stated above. There are 579 acres in the reservation; drainage excellent.

This branch is designated for the reception of tubercular patients, and has an excellent hospital annex for that purpose, now filled to capacity. This will probably require the earliest increase.

A "dry zone" established by State law has been of material assistance in reducing drunkenness.

2. *Pacific Branch, Santa Monica. Cal.*—This is third in capacity and second in population, the former being given as 2,571. The actual population is much larger, due to the use of sleeping porches and basements. The climate is the best feature of this branch, and should be considered. The buildings are not as substantial as in many other branches, and the power and heating plants will need enlargement in proportion to the enlargement. Water supply and sewage disposal facilities are ample. Tubercular patients are received at this branch, but this feature should be eliminated

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on account of the excessive humidity. The death rate is one of the lowest, but would probably be materially decreased with the transfer of tubercular patients. The reservation contains 722 acres.

3. *Southern Branch, Hampton, Va.*—The capacity is given as 2,747. The climate is excellent, water and sewage ample. The buildings have been improved and the branch is in good condition. Unused housing space will allow of an increased population of 600 to 800 without new construction. For expansion the heating and power plants must be increased. The acreage, 85, will allow of ample expansion, no farm being maintained here.

4. *Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kans.*—This is a well built and equipped branch, in good condition but fully occupied. The normal capacity is given as 2,321, but attics and basements are used, the maximum membership present being over 2,400. Water and sewage are ample. The power, light, and heating are sufficient for present purposes, and are conducted through tunnels as at the Central Branch. All will require enlargement in case of expansion. Reservation, 644 acres, soil good and well drained. Transportation facilities ample.

5. *Danville Branch, Danville, Ill.*—One of the best built and equipped. Normal capacity, 2,496, present maximum population allowing 500 to 600 increase. Heating and power plants may be increased by adding units, in case of expansion. Water and sewage disposal ample. Acreage, 324. Transportation and markets, excellent.

6. *Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn.*—This is the newest and best constructed of all the branches. Normal capacity, 2,216, with present increase of 1,000 to 1,100 without expansion. The climate and location are excellent, but are somewhat offset by distance from good markets. Physical condition excellent. Heating and power plants will require increase in proportion to expansion. Water and sewage ample. Acreage, 447.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Central.	Pacific.	Southern.	Western.	Danville.	Mountain.	Marion.	Eastern.	Northwestern.	Sanitarium.	Total.
Normal capacity	3,666	2,571	2,747	2,321	2,496	2,216	1,767	1,573	1,472	400	21,229
Maximum present	3,077	2,859	1,988	2,410	2,051	1,280	1,442	1,234	1,527	441	18,289
Average present:											
Officers	14	11	10	11	11	10	11	10	11	5	104
Members	2,817	2,602	1,733	2,143	1,803	1,103	1,293	1,082	1,355	360	16,291
Present vacancies (approximate).	600	None.	800	None.	500	1,000	300	350	150	None.	3,700
Death rate per 1,000 [1]	[2] 129.11	[2] 100.48	95.82	140.34	100.58	[2] 98.29	132.65	130.52	113.47	132.21	[3] 117.35
Acres	579	722	85	644	324	447	299	1,735	382	101	5,318
Barracks:											
Brick	17	.....	11	15	15	7	14	5	1 main	1 main	.....
Frame	5	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1 small	1 TB	.....
Condition	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Excellent	.....
Power plant	Ample for present.	Sufficient	Ample for present.	Ample for present.	Ample for present.	Sufficient	Needs replacing.	Sufficient	Needs replacing.	Ample for present.	.....
Water:											
Amount	Ample	Ample	Ample	Ample	Ample	Ample	Ample	Ample	Ample	Sufficient	.....
Kind	Own wells	Springs	City	City	City	City	Own wells	City	City	Hot and cold springs.	.....
Sewage: All sufficient—own filter beds, etc.											
Necessities for expansion	Repairs and additions to barracks and power.	New buildings. Add to power plant.	New buildings. Add to power plant.	New buildings. Add to power plant.	New buildings. Add power units.	New buildings. Add to power plant.	New buildings. Replace power plant.	New buildings. Add to power plant.	Rebuild barracks and power plant.	Additions to hospital and power.	

[1] Present and absent membership. [2] Tuberculosis patients admitted. [3] Average.

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7. *Marion Branch, Marion, Ind.*—Next to the Mountain Branch this is the most modern and best constructed. Normal capacity, 1,767, with present possibility of 350 additional members. Water and sewage facilities ample. Power and heating are sufficient for present purposes, and capable of expansion. The engines in use are old, and should be replaced in any event, though this improvement has been denied by the board of managers. Probably on account of the proximity to the Central Branch, this branch has been considered by the board of managers as a candidate for abandonment. The acreage is 299, soil and location good. Drainage has not received the consideration that will be necessary in case of expansion.

8. *Eastern Branch, Togus, Me.*—Normal capacity, 1,573, with accommodations for 400 additional. The severe winter climate and poor transportation facilities make this an expensive branch to maintain, but the discussion of comparative desirability must take into consideration the fact that this is distinctively a New England branch, and that the members would not feel at home in another section. The buildings are old. Water and sewage are ample. Acreage, 1,735.

9. *Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.*—This is one of the oldest branches and is by far the most unsuitably built for the purpose. Practically all the members are housed in a large main building of four stories, without adequate fire escapes or fire protection. The buildings are crowded together, and are not in the best sanitary condition. The power and heating plant is uneconomical, and would require rebuilding. Water and sewage are ample. The normal capacity is given as 1,472, but has been exceeded by 100, though a separate barrack building, now unused, would house 150. The hospital, though old, is in excellent condition, and is susceptible of improvement at small expense. If this branch is continued, the barrack should be torn down and rebuilt, and the power plant remodeled. The acreage is 382, the part assigned to the farm being of no use through lack of proper drainage. The principal disadvantage in a disciplinary way is the proximity of the city of Milwaukee, with no provision of law for a "dry zone," and the consequent fringe of low resorts. It has been necessary to appoint an officer of the branch a United States deputy marshal to curtail robbery and assault upon members. The site of this branch is said to be valuable. The cost of wrecking and rebuilding, as compared with applying the proceeds of sale to other purposes, would require careful study.

10. *Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. Dak.*—This is a well-equipped plant, but has reached its present capacity, given as 400; maximum present, 441; acreage, 101. Water derived from springs, ample. The whole plant should be enlarged if it is to be used for its present purposes. Tuberculosis patients are accommodated here, and the climate seems suitable. There are two railways, affording good transportation. The only alternative to enlargement of this plant would be the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium in the Southwest, and it is questionable whether the advantages of this would outweigh the disadvantages of building a new place and maintaining two separate establishments.

GEO. D. MOORE.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL,
December 7, 1917.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

1. A large expansion, as a result of the present war, will undoubtedly be necessary if the present laws with reference to the care of disabled soldiers are continued in effect. To accomplish this expansion, I would recommend that the following steps be taken in the order named:

First. Erect additional barracks and additional heating units to the present power plants to the limits of their capacity at the following-named homes:

1. Pacific Branch.
2. Southern Branch.
3. Central Branch.
4. Western Branch.
5. Danville Branch.
6. Mountain Branch.
7. Eastern Branch.
8. Battle Mountain Sanitarium.

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Second. Erect additional buildings and construct new power plants at the following-named branches:

1. Marion Branch.
2. Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee.

3. Build a sanitarium for the care of tubercular members in the Southwest.

Fourth. Build a new branch near the Pacific coast in the Northwest. This territory, while supplying a good many soldiers for the Army, has no branch, and the cost of maintenance in that part of the country, judged from the cost at the Pacific Branch, would be very low.

Fifth. Build a new branch in the Southeast. There is no branch now in this part of the country, and soldiers from that territory could be sent to a home without large expense in railroad transportation.

Sixth. Build a new branch in New England.

W. T. Wood,
Acting Inspector General.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 705.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO TEMPORARILY REDUCE THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

JANUARY 3, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Washington, December 27, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: A bill is now before Congress which would authorize an increase in the number of midshipmen which may be appointed to the Naval Academy. This bill was recommended by this department as an expedient in securing trained officers, the need for which is becoming more and more apparent as the war progresses. The relief thus afforded will, however, be only partial.

It is believed that the best source of supply for commissioned officers of the Navy is via the Naval Academy, the school which Congress has provided and equipped for training line officers. Here the needs of the service have been carefully studied and courses to cover them have been laid down, standardized, and approved, which will best equip them for their naval duties. These courses furnish the groundwork of a technical education and training necessary for operating, maneuvering, navigating, and fighting vessels at sea under any conditions. They require a knowledge of seamanship, navigation, gunnery, engineering, signaling, secret code work, military and international law, electricity, etc., as well as discipline and self-control, all of which can best be applied by diligent intensive training at the Naval Academy.

The act of March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1182), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy from four to three years for a period of two years from the date of said act, and during that period to graduate classes which have completed a three years' course. Under this act, one class

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was graduated last March and another was graduated the latter part of June. The authority for such reduction in course at the academy will, however, expire on March 3, 1919, and consequently the class graduating in June, 1918, will be the last one that may be graduated under the present law at the end of three years. Unquestionably an officer who has completed even a three years' course at the Naval Academy is far better qualified for the general duties which he will be called upon to perform than any who can be obtained from other sources or by other methods. Equally unquestionably it is true that the demands for properly trained officers are increasing at such a rapid rate that every provision must be made to meet this shortage, a failure in which respect would seriously prejudice the chances of successfully prosecuting the war. Under these circumstances, it is strikingly evident that it may be essential to continue temporarily the reduced course at the Naval Academy after March 3, 1919, and it is necessary to obtain authority therefor at this time, inasmuch as arrangements for the reduced course of instruction of midshipmen must be made throughout their entire curriculum at the academy, in order that they may obtain the maximum benefit from their three years' course.

I have, therefore, drafted and inclose herewith a proposed draft of a bill which will authorize the President, in his discretion, to so reduce temporarily the course of instruction, and, for the above reasons, same is recommended to your favorable consideration with a view to its enactment into law at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

A BILL To authorize the President to temporarily reduce the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to temporarily, in his discretion, reduce the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy from four to three years, and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 709.

COSTS OF ALL TYPE AND MANUFACTURE OF GUNS AND OTHER ARTICLES AT THE SEVERAL ARSENALS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY, OF THE COSTS OF ALL TYPE AND EXPERIMENTAL MANUFACTURE OF GUNS AND OTHER ARTICLES, AND THE AVERAGE COST OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF GUNS AND OTHER ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY THE GOVERNMENT AT THE SEVERAL ARSENALS (EXCEPT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

JANUARY 3, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 18, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved August 18, 1890, statements submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the costs of all type and experimental manufacture of guns and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns and other articles manufactured by the Government at the several arsenals (except Springfield Armory) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1.		
½	Set retraction ropes for 12-inch B.C.'s, model of 1892	$6.51	$3.26
1	Operating crank for 10-inch gun, model of 1900	18.35	18.35
2	Ropes, wire, complete, for crane block for 10-inch B.C., model of 1893	4.78	9.56
6	Ropes, retraction, for 10-inch B.C., model of 1893	2.84	17.04
2	Ropes, retraction, for 10-inch D. C., model of 1896	16.70	33.40
1	Breech block oil-hole screw for 12-inch gun, model of 1888 MI	.45	.45
2	Tripping lever chains, complete	3.37	6.74
2	Lock chains, complete (including padlocks)	5.13	10.26
6	Hinge pin oil-hole screws for 10 and 12 inch guns	.41	2.46
4	Translating crank nuts for 10-inch gun, model of 1888	1.68	6.72
36	Dust cover screws for 8, 10, and 12 inch guns	.304	10.94
4	Tap bolts	.88	3.52
	Circuit breaker contact piece insulations.		
16	For 12-inch guns, model of 1888	.165	2.64
18	For 12-inch guns, model of 1895	.165	2.97
36	For 10-inch guns, model of 1888	.165	5.94
15	For 8-inch guns, model of 1888	.165	2.47
	Circuit breaker contact piece screws.		
20	For 12-inch guns, model of 1888	.20	4.00
10	For 10-inch guns, model of 1900	.20	2.00
4	For 8-inch guns, model of 1888	.20	.80
16	For 10-inch guns, model of 1888	.20	3.20
1	Tray ring, brass, for shot truck, for 10-inch B.C., model of 1893	8.85	8.85
4	Washers, bronze, for shot truck wheels, for 12-inch B.C., model of 1892	2.84	11.36
6	Gaskets, for covers, for holes for removing rollers and cleaning roller paths for 10-inch D. C., L.F., model of 1901	2.08	12.48
6	Ropes, wire, complete, for crane block of 10-inch B.C., model of 1893	4.334	26.00
1	Screw, clamping, for obturator nut, 8-inch gun, model of 1888	2.48	2.48
6	Tap bolts, ¼ by 3¼ inch, for gear segment of 10-inch B.C., model of 1893	.668	4.00
1	Dust cover screw for 10-inch gun, model of 1888	.90	.90
6	Filling plug washers for 8-inch gun, B.C.	.52	3.12
30	Hinge pin oil hole screws for 8, 10, and 12 inch guns	.48	14.40
2	Ropes, retraction, sets, for 12-inch B.C., model of 1892	10.425	20.85
3	Tray lock link pins for 12-inch gun, model of 1888	1.35	4.05
2	Tray lock pin nuts and pins, for 12-inch gun, model of 1888	1.35	2.70
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2.		
12	Screws, flat, fillister head, ¼ by ½ inch, for 6-inch D. C., model of 1903	.45	5.40
1	Breech block oil hole screw for 5-inch gun, model of 1897	.90	.90
6	Gear segment screws for 5-inch gun, model of 1897	.95	5.70
2	Gear segment screws for 6-inch gun, model of 1900	.95	1.90
1	Safety bar for 5-inch gun, model of 1897	6.30	6.30
30	Button head screws, 0.125 by 0.18 inch for 6-inch D. C., model of 1903	.214	6.42
6	Drum case studs for 3-inch B.C., model of 1898 MI	.775	4.65
3	Range scale electric lamp guards for 6-inch D. C., model of 1903	7.74	23.22
1	Contact clip for 6-inch gun, model of 1905	4.94	4.94
1	Contact clip nut for 6-inch gun, model of 1905	1.32	1.32
55	Contact clip nuts insulations for 6-inch gun, model of 1905	.106	5.83
2	Sponge staves "B" for 3-inch gun, model of 1898 MI	6.30	12.60
1	Hinge pin for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903	25.19	25.19
3	Trigger shaft detents for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903	4.47	13.41
8	Oil hole screws for oil holes on racer for 6-inch D. C., model of 1903	.60	4.80
30	Pieces of flooring 1½ by 3 by 71½ inches	.247	7.41
	Circuit breaker contact piece insulations.		
1	For 6-inch guns, model of 1897 MI	.165	.16
2	For 6-inch guns, model of 1900	.165	.33
21	For 10-inch guns, model of 1888	.125	2.63
6	For 12-inch guns, model of 1888	.125	.75
14	Tap bolts for 6-inch D. C., model of 1903	1.512	21.17
6	Latch lever pivots for 5 and 6 inch guns	1.575	9.45
2	Hand hole cover bolts for 3-inch (15-pounder) B. C., 1903	1.61	3.22
25	Anchor bolts with ring	8.08	202.00
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 3.		
1	Rotating crank lock stud, rear, for 12-inch M., model of 1890 MI	2.84	2.84
12	Tray latch handles, female, for 12-inch M., model of 1890 and 1890 MI	1.22	14.64
1	Tray latch handle, female, for 10-inch gun, model of 1888	1.097	1.09
4	Tray latch handle pins, for 12-inch M., model of 1890 MI	.20	.80

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 3—Continued.		
12	Tray latch handles, male, for 12-inch M., model of 1890	$1.39	$15.29
1	Elevation lock stud, for 12-inch M., model of 1896 MI	3.94	3.94
4	Direction plate screws, brass, for 12-inch M. C., model of 1890 MI	.76	3.04
20	Bronze screws, 1 inch long, 5 inches diameter, for elevation quadrant	.573	11.46
1	Hexagon anchor bolt nut for 12-inch M. C., model of 1896 MIII	1.35	1.35
23	Circuit breaker contact piece screws for 12-inch mortar, model of 1890	.15	3.45
1	Elevating pin, for 6-inch D. C., L. F., model of 1903	5.46	5.46
192	Plates, 4 by 6 by ⅛ inches, for 12-inch, M. C	.067	12.86
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 4.		
1	Obturating spindle plate for subcaliber gun for 12-inch gun, model of 1888-1895	8.28	8.28
1	Hand extractor for 1-pounder subcaliber gun	3.70	3.70
1	Obturator spindle plate, for 1-pounder, subcaliber for 10-inch guns	7.925	7.92
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 6.		
1	Hand extractor for 3-inch saluting gun	4.10	4.10
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8.		
1	Wrench, stuffing box, for gland for seacoast guns and carriages	29.35	29.35
4	Drip pans, model A, for 8, 10, and 12 inch M	3.038	12.15
135	Contact clip plugs (A13AN1) for seacoast guns and mortars	.275	37.13
40	Circuit breaker housing plugs for seacoast firing mechanism	.507	20.28
49	Circuit breaker contact pins for seacoast firing mechanism	.841	41.21
72	Circuit breaker contact pieces for seacoast firing mechanism	1.23	88.56
32	Circuit breaker housing insulations for seacoast firing mechanism	1.81	57.92
149	Circuit breaker screw insulations for seacoast firing mechanism	1.10	163.90
29	Circuit breaker contact piece insulations for seacoast firing mechanism	.15	4.35
103	Circuit breaker contact piece screw insulations for seacoast firing mechanism	.13	13.39
11	Wrenches and screw drivers for seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1903	1.885	20.74
140	Oil hole plugs, 0.375 inch, for seacoast carriages	.17	23.80
13	Slide stops for seacoast firing mechanism	.77	10.01
50	Contact clip insulations, for seacoast firing mechanism	.28	14.00
2	Firing leaf pivot pins for seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1903	1.69	3.38
14	Contact clip plugs for seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1904	.54	7.56
30	Firing cable terminals, copper	.695	20.85
38	Terminals, copper, for seacoast guns and mortars	.57	21.66
38	Screws for copper terminals for seacoast guns and mortars	.194	7.37
80	Bufferheads, bronze, for 12-inch M. C., model of 1896	1.89	151.20
20	Firing cable terminals for 12-inch M., model of 1890 MI	.716	14.32
2	Collar operating pin for seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1903	.41	.82
1	Wrench and screw driver for seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1903	4.00	4.00
1	Firing cable terminals for 5-inch gun, model of 1897	.55	.55
67	Hood bands for 3-inch telescopic sights	2.055	137.68
6	Teat wrenches for 3-inch telescopic sights	2.075	12.45
67	Screws for hood bands for 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1904	.22	14.74
2	Pin wrenches for 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1904	1.42	2.84
25	Contact clip nut insulations	.145	3.63
7	Circuit breaker housing plugs	.705	4.94
34	Handles, wooden, for copper hammers	.134	4.56
	Flat fillister head screws, for safety bar slide latch.		
2	For 8-inch guns, model of 1888	.48	.96
3	For 10-inch guns, model of 1888	.48	1.44
5	For 12-inch guns, model of 1888	.48	2.40
28	Circuit breaker housing insulations for seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1903	.147	4.12
1	Piston rod nut, with 3 clevises	30.43	30.43
114	Circuit breaker screws for seacost firing mechanisms	.168	19.15
24	Gable terminals for seacoast firing mechanisms	.911	21.86
18	Handles for mallets	.487	8.77
4	Mauls for loading projectiles	7.33	29.32
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 1.		
10	Level screw nuts for Lewis D. P. F., model of 1907	.803	8.03
40	Retaining screws, gun arm and mortar arm, azimuth scales, for plotting boards	.21	8.40
9	Oscillating slides, bronze, for W. H. plotting boards	1.15	10.35
2	Pin wrenches for azimuth instruments, model of 1900	1.125	2.25

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Manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	Part I, Class II, Section 2.		
4	Anchor stakes for capstan, Metcalf head	$3.46	$13.84
50	Bolts 1 by 14 inches, thread and nut at each end	.286	10.00
15	Bolts 1 by 22 inches, thread and nut at each end	.34	5.10
18	Bolts 1¼ by 48 inches, thread and nut at each end	.645	11.61
3	Handspikes for garrison gin	4.275	8.55
175	Rollers, 8 inches diameter by 3 feet	1.99	348.25
100	Blocks, Oregon pine, 12 by 12 by 44 inches	1.991	131.41
4	Timbers, Oregon pine, 10 by 10 inches by 25 feet	7.98	23.94
2	Capstan bars, single	8.36	16.72
1	Handspike for garrison gin	5.76	5.76
20	Wedges, hardwood, 6 inches wide, 12 inches long, taper 25 to 1.5	2.92	5.84
	Seacoast maneuvering material.		
7	Holdfasts, iron	4.76	33.32
6	Hooks	1.72	10.32
2	Marline spikes, large	1.51	3.02
	Part I, Class II, Section 3.		
2	Chisels, cold, ⅞ inch, flat	1.255	2.51
3	Chisels, hot, 1½ inches, with handles	1.38	4.14
1	Plug tap, 2-inch, for tapping spring guide rods of 12-inch M. C., model of 1896 MI	14.66	14.66
1	Counterbore, 10 inches long, for attaching additional gear segment screws to 5-inch guns, model of 1897 and 1900, and 6-inch, model of 1897 MI	8.18	8.18
15	Handles for copper hammers	.132	1.98
1	Drilling post, steel, for ratchet, with 20-inch post, and radius arm 10 inches	37.76	37.76
1	Drilling post, steel, for ratchet or electric drill, radius arm 16 inches	44.47	44.47
24	Brass fillister head screws	.426	10.22
2	Shaper feed gears	6.83	13.66
	Part I, Class II, Section 4.		
8	Prow cleats, 4 by 6 inches by 4 feet 4 inches	.29	2.32
7	Pulleys (brass) for apex and pulley blocks, 4 inches diameter, ⅝-inch hole	1.323	9.26
8	Uprights, 2 by 4 inches by 15 feet 4 inches	.693	5.54
2	Transoms, 3 by 10 inches by 15 feet	1.84	3.68
1	Base for 12-inch M., dummy projectile	14.43	14.43
2	Rotating bands for 10-inch gun dummy projectile	11.78	23.56
125	Staples, heavy, 3 inches long, for pyramidal targets	.116	14.50
20	Bands, W. I. ¼ by 1½ by 9 inches I. D.	.857	17.14
20	Iron plates, 6 by 6 by ¼ inches	.269	5.38
50	Pipe braces, ¾-inch pipe, for seacoast targets	.796	39.80
150	Eyebolts and nuts for pyramidal targets and hooks with eye shanks	1.20	180.00
20	Bridles, manila rope, 4 inches circumference, 31 feet long	6.88	137.60
40	Strips, canvas, 9 inches wide, 3 feet long	.05	2.00
50	Flags, red, 3 by 6 feet	1.673	83.65
25	Ferrules, brass, for flagstaff	.197	4.93
30	Sleeves, brass, for flagstaff	.235	7.05
20	Pieces wire rope, ⅜ inch diameter, 12 feet long	.743	14.86
125	Pulleys, brass, 4 inches diameter, ⅝-inch hole	.728	91.00
25	Pulley pins for apex block, ⅝ inch diameter, 7 inches long	.116	2.90
40	Pulley pins for pulley block, ⅝ inch diameter, 4 feet long	.07¼	2.90
40	Strips, canvas, 9 inches by 10 feet	.167	6.68
	For pyramidal targets, model 1911.		
100	Prow cleats, 4 by 6 inches by 4 feet 3 inches	.37½	37.50
7	Transoms, 3 by 12 inches by 14 feet	1.65	11.55
19	Covers	10.30	195.70
50	Diagonal braces, 2 by 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches	.912	45.60
21	Stripe, ¾ by 2 inches by 11 feet	.11	2.31
11	Uprights, 2 by 4 inches by 15 feet 4 inches	.94	10.34
1	Pulley block for transom, 4 by 4 by 21 inches	.63	.63
50	Screweyes for flagstaff	1.02	51.00
375	Gallons mixed paint for covers for seacoast targets	2.183	818.63
175	Gallons mixed paint for woodwork for seacoast targets	.774	135.45
50	Sheave sockets for seacoast targets, small, model of 1910	2.497	124.85
2,000	Laths, ⅜ by ⅜ inch by 2 feet, for seacoast targets	.0214	42.80
100	Turnbuckles with eyes, 0.375-inch bolt, for seacoast targets	2.26	226.00
70	Planks, 3 by 10 inches by 12 feet, for seacoast targets	.62	43.50
40	Planks, 3 by 12 inches by 17 feet, for seacoast targets	1.722	68.88
125	Prow planks, 2 by 10 inches by 14 feet, for pyramidal targets	.785	98.13
150	Stripe, ¾ by 2 inches by 11 feet, for pyramidal targets	.136	20.40

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 4—Continued.		
	For seacoast material targets.		
50	Planks, 3 by 10 inches by 14 feet	$1.12	$56.00
200	Prow boards, 1 by 4 by 3½ inches	.079	15.80
60	Stiffeners, 2 by 2 inches by 10 feet	.261	15.66
100	Covers	3.19	319.00
60	Diagonal braces, 1 by 4 inches by 14 feet	.287	17.22
50	Longitudinals, 1 by 4 inches by 24 feet	.575	28.75
100	Gallons paint, red, mixed, for woodwork, for seacoast targets	.744	74.40
	For pyramidal targets, model of 1911.		
75	Transoms, 3 by 12 inches by 14 feet	1.476	110.70
100	Covers	13.04	1,304.00
25	Flagstaffs, ash	1.506	37.65
1,500	Sheathing, 1 by 7 inches	.057	85.50
	For seacoast targets.		
80	Prow planks	.58	46.40
30	Struts	.519	15.57
50	Transoms	1.659	82.95
320	Strips	.14	44.80
175	Uprights	.688	120.40
50	Prow cleats	.276	13.80
29	Pulley blocks, 4 by 4 by 4 inches	.436	12.64
36	Apex blocks	3.376	101.28
40	Sills, 12 by 12 inches by 20 feet	9.51	380.40
25	Sills, 10 by 10 inches by 25½ feet	8.56	214.00
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 6.		
5	Bases for 10-inch gun dummy projectile	9.38	46.90
35	Rotating bands for 10-inch gun dummy projectile	11.38	398.30
70	Rotating bands for 12-inch mortar dummy projectile	10.10	707.00
64	Plungers, bronze, old design, for 10-inch dummy projectile	.312	19.97
116	Plungers, bronze, old design, for 12-inch mortar, dummy projectile	.312	36.19
3	Rings, C. I., for repair of 10-inch dummy projectile	4.097	12.29
2	Bases for dummy projectile for 12-inch mortar, 1890 MI	17.82	35.64
1	Extracting rod for dummy projectile for 10-inch guns	16.38	16.38
1	Extracting rod for dummy projectile for 12-inch mortar, model of 1890 MI	16.38	16.38
1	Cap for dummy projectile for 5-inch guns, model of 1897	2.76	2.76
3	Caps for dummy projectile for 6-inch guns, model of 1903	2.88	8.64
1	Cap for dummy projectile for 12-inch mortar, model of 1890 MI	6.19	6.19
10	Rotating bands for 12-inch guns, dummy projectile	13.70	137.00
8	Rotating bands for 5-inch guns, dummy projectile	4.08	32.64
8	Rotating bands for 6-inch guns, dummy projectile	4.08	32.64
1	C. I. bushing for dummy projectile for 12-inch guns	4.88	4.88
1	Hand extractor for dummy projectile for 8-inch to 14-inch guns	21.36	21.36
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 7.		
1	Fuze wrench for base detonating fuzes, for loading projectiles with explosive D	8.09	8.09
2	Wrenches, base plug, for 12-inch projectiles, for loading projectiles with explosive D	18.50	37.00
15	Rammers for loading 5-inch to 12-inch projectiles	2.748	41.22
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 1.		
2	Charges, propelling, sectional, zones 4–5–6, for 12-inch mortars, model of 1886	2.223	4.45
20	Charges, propelling, sectional, zones 4–5–6, for 12-inch mortars, model of 1890	2.223	44.46
16	Cartridge bags, single, section, core igniter, for 10-inch gun, model of 1900	2.206	35.30
300	C. I. shells, 700-pound, model of 1912, for 12-inch mortars	35.66	10,698.00
1,900	Cartridge bags, sectional, with black-powder igniters, for 12-inch mortars, model of 1890	1.47	2,793.00
32	Charges, propelling, for proof firing, 12-inch mortars, model of 1912	3.85	123.20
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 2.		
59	Charges, propelling, for 6-inch guns, model of 1900, 1903, 1905	1.60	94.40
2	Charges, propelling, for 5-inch guns, model of 1900	1.84	3.68
5	Flase fuze hole plugs with funnel-shaped hole for painting interior of 6-pounder projectiles	1.17	5.85
81	Fixed ammunition (C. I. shot) for target practice, without tracer, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1903, rounds	1.57	127.17

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 2—Continued.		
109	Fixed ammunition (C. I. shot) for target practice, with tracer, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model 1903, rounds	$0.98	$106.82
20	Fixed ammunition (C. I.) shot for target practice, with tracer, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1898 and 1902, rounds	1.45	29.00
1,816	Fixed C. I. shells for 6-pounder guns	.351	637.42
	Part I, Class III, SECTION 3.		
7	Fixed C. I. shot for 2.95 inch (18-pounder) subcaliber gun, zone 3	1.58	11.06
460	Rounds 1-pounder subcaliber ammunition	.1486	68.36
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 6.		
251	Boxes, special, for packing explosives D	.764	191.76
42	Cartridge bags, single section, with igniters for 12-inch guns	4.00	168.00
158	Cartridge bags, single section, with igniters for 10-inch guns	2.563	404.95
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
4	Filling and drain plug wrenches	5.675	22.70
2	Wing nut pin washers	.56	1.12
6	Feather keys and screws	.1214	.73
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 4.		
	For 7-inch siege howitzer carriage, model of 1898.		
9	Filling and emptying plugs for recoil cylinder	.55	4.95
9	Filling and drain plugs for hydraulic buffer	.55	4.95
	For 7-inch siege howitzer carriage, model of 1897.		
9	Filling and vent plugs for recoil cylinder	.55	4.95
9	Filling and drain plugs for brake cylinder	.55	4.95
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 5.		
8	Drill cartridge bases for drill cartridge kit, 3-inch F. G., model of 1905	4.01	32.08
24	Stop pins for drill cartridges	.233	5.59
4	Ring screws	.34	1.36
6	Rotating pins for subcaliber and drill cartridge kit, 3-inch F. G	.78	4.68
2	Closing cap set screws for subcaliber and drill cartridge kit, 3-inch F. G	1.015	2.03
8	Range ring screws for bracket fuze setter	.493	3.93
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION 3.		
	For target sleds.		
22	Fulcrums	2.44	53.68
22	Staff connections	1.82	40.04
22	Cups	3.21	70.62
6	Staffs	2.25	13.50
28	Firing arms	.74	20.72
88	Hooks, 25B	.12¾	11.22
20	Bails	1.21	24.20
20	Percussion cap nipples	1.04	20.80
2	Firing arms for smoke bomb outfit, pole type	2.63	5.26
201	Hooks for mobile artillery targets, model of 1913	.084	16.88
24	Stakes for figures	.258	6.19
	For target sleds.		
2	Brake chain eyes	.21	.42
134	Eyebolts	.22	29.48
24	Spring chain eyes	.145	3.48
36	Levers	.963	34.67
65	Braces, steel	2.195	142.68
2	Braces, brake	2.36	4.72
12	Brakes	2.22	26.64
14	Brake chains	.66	9.24
24	Spring chains	1.063	25.51
36	End runners	.64	23.04
10	Brake chain eyes	.18	1.80
10	Brake braces	.725	7.25
65	Runners	3.147	204.55
60	Stay rods	.594	35.64
18	Staffs	1.13	20.34

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	For mobile artillery targets.		
500	Stakes for guys	$0.136	$68.00
300	Stakes with hooks	.159	47.70
300	Stakes with figures	.388	116.40
10	Stakes, iron for snatch blocks	1.113	11.13
2	Poles	9.57	19.14
	PART I, CLASS VI, SECTION 3.		
50	Blank charges for 3.2-inch field gun, charge 1½ pounds saluting powder	.06½	3.25
	PART I, CLASS VI, SECTION 6.		
100	Saluting charges for light 12-pounder gun	.2415	24.15
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 2.		
3½	Pairs spur straps, old model	.12	.42
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 5.		
25	Keepers, 1-inch, for model of 1909 bridle	.026	.65
50	Keepers, 1½-inch, for model of 1909 bridle	.026	1.30
8	Keepers, ¾-inch, for model of 1912 bridle	.047	.37
8	Keepers, ¾-inch, for model of 1912 bridle	.047	.37
9	Keepers, 1-inch, for model of 1912 bridle	.047	.42
10	Rifle scabbard straps, short	.24	2.40
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 6.		
6	Figures, 1, for cavalry, 1½ inches	.074	.44
10	Letters, 1½-inch, 2 each, A, W, S, H, B	.074	.74
10	Coat straps for saddle	.157	1.57
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 1.		
45	Crates for cartridge storage cases, for 8-inch gun cases	.625	28.13
373	Crates for cartridge storage cases, for 10-inch gun cases	.625	233.13
131	Crates for cartridge storage cases, for 12-inch mortar cases	.625	81.88
8	Crates for cartridge storage cases, for 6-inch gun cases	.625	5.00
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 5.		
2	Thumb screws for anvil for marking outfit, model of 1910, for metal goods	.225	.45
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 7.		
34	Aiken target frames, 6 by 6 feet	1.718	58.41
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 10.		
40	Plates, iron, ½ by 2 by 9 inches	.104	4.16
40	Plates, iron, ½ by 2 by 5 inches	.057	2.28
440	Bolts, threaded at both ends, with 2 units and 2 washers each	.124	54.56
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 5.		
310	Anchors, steel, 1½ by ½ by 7½ inches over all, for window gratings for storehouse	.133	41.23
54	Holding-down anchors for roof of storehouse	.145	7.83
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 9.		
14	Pieces clear Oregon pine, 1 by 2 inches by 6 feet, S1S	.101	1.41
23	Pieces clear Oregon pine, 1 by 1 inch by 8 feet, S1S	.06¾	1.56
16	Pieces clear Oregon pine, 1 by 2 inches by 12 feet, S1S	.202	3.23
40	Pieces Oregon pine, 3 by 8 inches by 11 feet 5 inches	.965	38.60
40	Pieces Oregon pine, 4 by 4 inches by 11 feet 5 inches	.644	25.76
60	Pieces Oregon pine, 3 by 8 inches by 4 feet 7⅝ inches	.39	23.40
40	Pieces Oregon pine, 4 by 4 inches by 1 foot 7 inches	.09	3.60
20	Pieces Oregon pine, 4 by 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches	.127	2.54
120	Pieces Oregon pine, 3 by 8 by 9 inches	.056	6.72
40	Pieces Oregon pine, 3 by 8 by 9½ inches	.067	2.68
80	Pieces Oregon pine, 4 by 4 by 7 inches	.032	2.56
	Total	.....	17,507.35

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A statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1.		
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 8-inch gun, model 1892.		
1	Sponge, chamber	$264.43	$264.43
	For 8-inch B. C., model 1892.		
6	Gaskets, fiber for pipe connections	.04	.24
	For 8-inch D. C., model 1894.		
12	Bolts, special, elev. ptr. bkt. to chassis	.54	6.48
8	Bolts, tap, 0.437 by 1.375, with washers	.54	4.32
2	Bolts, tap 0.5 by 1.25, elev. ptr. to bkt	.11	.22
6	Bolts, tap 0.5 by 1.625 elev. ptr. bkt. to chassis	.20	1.20
9	Bolts, throtl. bar	.86	7.94
6	Brackets, elev. pointer	8.49	50.94
8	Gaskets, front cyl. hd. vul. fiber 8-inch O. D. by 6.625 I. D. by 0.062	.53	4.24
8	Gaskets, rear cyl. hd. vul. fiber, 12.5 O. D. by 8.75 I. D. by 0.062	.53	4.24
2	Gaskets, for pipe conn. vul. fiber	.40	.80
2	Plates, brass for range scale	38.13	76.26
3	Pointers, elevation	12.16	36.48
6	Ropes, retraction	5.07	30.42
4	Scales, elev. and range	17.22	68.88
136	Screws, spec. bz. for range scale	.08	10.88
48	Screws, 0.190 by 0.5 csk. for range scale	1.53	73.44
6	Studs, azimuth pointer with nuts and washers	.61	3.66
	SHOT TRUCKS.		
	For 8-inch D. C., model 1894.		
1	Handle, wood	1.13	1.13
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 8-inch D. C., model 1894.		
2	Wrenches, front stuffing box	8.87	17.74
	For 8-inch D. C., model 1896.		
4	Bolts, tap, for floor plate to chassis	.12	.48
15	Cords, firing leaf	.40	6.06
4	Sets fastenings, crank	3.68	14.72
1	Set pipes, equal. and buffer	18.22	18.22
3	Plugs, emptying coupling	1.15	3.45
2	Plugs, filling and drain	1.36	2.72
2	Plugs, filling and drain with gaskets	1.75	3.50
10	Scales, range, German silver	4.63	46.30
2	Screws, csk. hd. 0.625 by 1 inch for floor plates	.63	1.26
80	Screws, German silver, spec. blind hd. 5/16"	.26	20.80
1	Set of parts for sight standard	449.47	449.47
1	Stops, as per drg. 8-9-7	2.57	2.57
14	Washers, throtl. bar bolt	.15	2.10
	SHOT TRUCKS.		
	For 8-inch D. C., model 1896.		
1	Caps, buffer (K8H)	1.85	1.85
1	Iron, angle	3.01	3.01
2	Nuts, caster yoke with plugs, oil	.94	1.88
2	Washers, caster yoke	.94	1.88
2	Yoke casters (R. & L.)	16.42	32.84
	For 10-inch B. C., model 1893.		
12	Gaskets, fiber, for pipe connections	.04	.48
1	Set pipes, equalizing	3.72	3.72
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	For 10-inch B. C., model 1893.		
1	Wheel, caster	19.34	19.34
	For 10-inch D. C., model 1894 M1.		
1	Base, stop	7.79	7.79
6	Bolts, tap 44B w/washers	.44	2.64
15	Bolts, tap, for azimuth pointer, 0.625 by 1.625, with washers	.42	6.30

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	SHOT TRUCK—continued.		
	For 10-inch D. C., model 1894 M1—Continued.		
18	Bolts, throttling bar	$1.23	$22.14
2	Caps (K8H)	1.03	2.06
2	Fastenings, crank	5.91	11.82
20	Gaskets, for closing plugs	.45	9.00
10	Gaskets for filling and vent tubes	.86	8.60
100	Gaskets, throtl. bar bolt	.04	4.00
8	Pieces German silver	5.45	43.60
1	Key for retracting motor pinion	.85	.85
3	Sets pipes, equal. and throttling	5.17	15.51
1	Plate, bottom for c'wgt with staples	123.25	123.25
6	Plugs, drain with gaskets	.95	5.70
2	Plugs, emptying coupling with gaskets	2.00	4.00
2	Plugs, filling and drain (K8G), with gaskets	1.18	2.36
500	Rivets, German silver, 0.187 with screws	.08	40.00
3	Washers, azimuth ptr. bolts	.29	.87
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	For 10-inch D. C., model 1894 M1.		
2	Filler pieces	5.82	11.64
2	Washers, caster yoke, with nuts and plugs, oil	.94	1.88
2	Yokes, caster, R. & L	17.99	35.98
	ACCESSORIES.		
	10-inch D. C., model 1894 M1.		
6	Bolts, lifting (U47BR)	.56	3.36
	10-inch gun, model 1888 (also for model 1895).		
1	Sponge, chamber	141.17	141.17
	10-inch D. C., model 1896.		
4	Braces, angle 1 by 1 by 0.25 inch	4.71	18.84
4	Bushings, female, for counter recoil buffers	20.79	83.16
3	Cables, firing (battery to S. F. switch)	2.97	8.91
3	Cables, firing (firing pistol to S. F. switch)	2.69	8.07
6	Caps, for trav. gear, brkt. oil pipes	.79	4.74
2	Chains, lock	3.07	6.14
2	Chains, tripping lever	2.28	4.56
19	Cords, firing leaf	.40	7.60
1	Cover, traversing gear	13.03	13.03
1	Disk	9.80	9.80
2	Drums, retraction (R)	42.50	85.10
3	Drums, retraction (L)	62.49	187.47
1	Drum, rope	156.89	156.89
1	Dust guard	112.47	112.47
3	Fastenings, crank	4.49	13.47
1	Frame, screen, with necessary steel wire and cap screws	30.11	30.11
25	Gaskets, copper, fill. plug 1.50 D. by 1 inch I. D. by 0.062	.12	3.00
30	Gaskets, vul. fiber, front cyl. hd. 8.50 D. by 6.75 I. D. by 0.062	.33	9.90
28	Gaskets, vul. fiber, rear cyl. hd. 14.5 O. D. by 9.5 I. D. by 0.062	.54	15.12
12	German silver for service range scales	3.08	36.96
78	Guards, guide pulley	3.55	276.90
2	Keys, gib., 0.625 sq. by 7.6 long under hd	2.52	5.04
2	Keys, snap, switch	2.34	4.68
16	Liners, piston	1.04	16.64
74	Locks, spg. nut	.98	72.52
6	Plates, bottom	160.44	962.64
4	Plugs, emptying with gaskets	1.11	4.44
4	Plugs, fill. and drain, with gaskets	1.11	4.44
1	Repair pcs. (R) for repair of crosshead rack	27.74	27.74
14	Rings, German silver elev. disk with screws, German silver csk., blind hd	.90	12.60
4	Rings, neck	3.24	12.96
4	Rings, steel	4.62	18.48
15	Ropes, retraction	10.35	155.25
28	Scales, range, German silver	6.72	188.16
2	Screens, platform	34.62	69.24
296	Screws, bz. flat fil. hd. 0.5 by 1	.13	38.48
4	Screws for attaching rope stops to ret. rope drums	.60	2.40
384	Screws, German silver, special blind hd. 0.5116	.29	111.36

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An [illegible] *allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended* [illegible] *Arsenal, Mass.*—Continued.

[illegible]	Price, each.	Amount.
[illegible] Continued.		
[illegible] Continued.		
[illegible] Continued.		
[illegible]	$0.30	$22.20
[illegible] scale	.18	28.80
[illegible]	.25	18.00
[illegible] of crosshead rack)	.72	1.44
[illegible] S. F. switch	20.07	20.07
[illegible]	20.45	40.90
[illegible] TRUCK.		
[illegible] C., *model 1896.*		
[illegible]	8.92	8.92
[illegible]	1.84	1.84
[illegible]	8.33	19.98
[illegible]	.49	2.94
[illegible] bottom	4.66	37.28
[illegible]	9.83	49.15
[illegible]	11.74	23.48
ACCESSORIES.		
[illegible] *inch D. C., model 1896.*		
[illegible] (U45AP)	21.16	42.32
[illegible] *D. C., A. R. F., model 1896.*		
[illegible]	.17	1.70
[illegible] inch diameter, ½ inch long, threaded, 4-inch	.22	1.32
[illegible] (STG)	.16	.96
[illegible] (STF)	15.12	45.36
[illegible]	.96	.96
[illegible] coupling	.27	2.16
[illegible] and buffer	30.84	30.84
[illegible] pawl	.01	.02
SHOT TRUCK.		
For 10-inch D. C., A. R. F., model 1896.		
[illegible] with nuts and plugs, oil	1.38	2.76
[illegible]	2.08	2.08
[illegible]	5.39	5.39
ACCESSORIES.		
For 10-inch D. C., A. R. F., model 1896.		
[illegible] for foundation bolt wrench	17.65	35.30
For 10-inch D. C., model 1901.		
[illegible] elevating	957.21	957.21
[illegible] ball thrust for worm shaft	26.67	26.67
[illegible]	1.76	5.28
[illegible]	.12	7.68
[illegible] handwheel shaft	48.03	48.03
[illegible] for tray inner shaft, with bushings, pins, and oil plugs	21.49	21.49
[illegible]	12.87	205.92
[illegible]	2.37	9.48
[illegible] lock	1.71	1.71
[illegible] lever	1.79	1.79
[illegible]	.03	3.00
[illegible]	.57	7.98
[illegible] plug copper	.10	2.00
[illegible] bar bolt lead	.03	3.00
[illegible]	14.26	14.26
[illegible] for clay disks [illegible]	1.53	48.96
[illegible] scale	.98	39.20
[illegible]	56.12	56.12
[illegible]	56.12	56.12
[illegible] with plugs	.03	.21
[illegible]	2.08	4.16
[illegible] equal, and throttling	51.16	51.16

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	For 10-inch D. C., model 1901—Continued.		
12	Plates, steel match, ½ by 14 inches by 10½	$0.45	$5.40
1	Plug, filling and drain	.96	.96
136	Screws, German silver, 0.25 by 0.3 special csk. hd., with rivets	.21	32.64
1	Screws, set, 0.5 by 1	1.92	1.92
160	Screws, special, German silver, with rivets	.14	22.20
1	Stop, traversing, on racer	4.41	4.41
9	Straps, conduit	7.69	69.21
4	Washers, felt, with plugs, oil 0.375	.32	1.28
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	10-inch D. C., model 1901.		
2	Caps, buffer	.58	1.16
6	Handles	.93	5.58
	ACCESSORIES.		
	10-inch gun, model 1900 (also 12-inch gun, model 1900).		
2	Sponges, chamber	204.37	408.74
	10-inch gun, all models.		
2	Brush, wire, cleaning	56.09	112.18
6	Staves, rammer	3.49	20.94
	12-inch B. C., model 1892.		
1	Bracket, ret. worm wheel, with 3 bushings and 4 oil plugs	72.26	72.26
5	Gaskets, fiber, front cyl. hd., 10.375 by 8.2 by 0.25	.99	4.95
72	Gaskets, lead, for thrott. bar bolts, 1.437 O. D. by 0.75 I. D. by 0.125 thick	.07	5.04
2	Pinions, elev. rack	16.53	33.06
1	Set pipes, equalizing	3.72	3.72
7	Ropes, retraction	2.17	15.19
4	Washers, for ret. worm wheel bracket	18.07	72.28
	12-inch barbette carriage, model 1917.		
1	Coupling	3.28	3.28
18	Hooks, elevation crank (21T) and (21U)	6.50	117.00
1	Lamp fitting (1896Mn)	5.57	5.75
1	Pin, elevation screw collar (U245C)	14.90	14.90
2	Pipes, equalizing (R. & L.), 12-inch M. C	5.75	11.50
1	Socket, distance ring bearing (U245D)	14.24	14.24
9	Washers (77D), with cranks, elevation (77B)	63.58	572.22
	12-inch barbette carriage, model 1917.		
1	Bucket, water	.27	.27
1	File card, commercial	.09	.09
1	Hook, roller, left (U47CE)	12.11	12.11
36	Oilers, ½ pt. (U46J)	.36	12.96
1	Oiler, locomotive, 1 qt. (U46L)	.75	.75
1	Scraper, 24-inch	1.76	1.76
1	Screw driver (U45AJ)	4.06	4.06
1	Spanner, elevation pin nuts (U44S)	5.33	5.33
1	Spanner, piston rod (U44PA)	30.93	30.93
1	Spanner, spg. cyl. hd. elev. nut., collar recoil, etc	42.81	42.81
1	Truck, shot	388.14	388.14
1	Wrench, double, 0.5 by 0.625 nuts (U43D)	2.81	2.81
1	Wrench, double, 1.75 by 1 inch nuts (U43AY)	2.81	2.81
1	Wrench, double, 1.25 by 1.5 nuts (U43BA)	2.81	2.81
1	Wrench, double, 2 by 2.5 nuts (U43L)	2.81	2.81
1	Wrench, spanner (U44AL)	11.93	11.93
	For 12-inch A. G. L. carriage, model 1897.		
42	Bolts, tap, 0.75 by 1.75 (P68N)	.30	3.60
3	Brackets, magneto (P68M)	12.85	38.55
4	Set packing for hydraulic cylinders	9.61	9.61

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1896.		
25	Arms, elevating	$381.87	$9,546.75
23	Bands, elevating	415.08	9,546.84
52	Bolts, tap, 5 by 1.25 (44B)	.09	4.68
26	Cams, lanyard	3.43	89.18
21	Caps, buffer	.02	.42
32	Cords, firing leaf	.31	9.92
26	Filling pieces, lanyard (44C)	1.75	45.50
20	Gaskets, for starting rheostat boxes	.59	11.80
2	Gears, idler	23.42	46.84
2	Pawls	91.76	183.52
8	Pins, buffer cap	1.61	12.88
2	Pins, pawl	3.53	7.06
1	Set pipes, equalizing and throttling	8.07	8.07
6	Plugs (59E), with copper gaskets	.73	4.48
4	Plugs, filling and drain	2.06	8.24
14	Springs, pawl	4.05	56.70
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1896.		
3	Handles	2.35	7.05
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 12-inch guns, model 1888 (also model 1895).		
2	Sponge, chamber	195.91	391.82
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1896.		
1	Gauge for locating groove of elevating band	12.12	12.12
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1897.		
29	Each, Arms, elevating, and bands	764.90	22,182.10
60	Bolts, tap, 0.5 by 1.25 (44B)	.08	4.80
204	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.625 (P68J), (also model 1901)	.11	22.44
4	Bolts, with nuts and washers, for use in alterations (also model 1901)	7.54	29.16
51	Brackets, magneto (P68H), (also for model 1901)	6.54	333.54
1	Bracket, starting rheostat with bolts and nuts	23.75	23.75
2	Bushings, 1.25 I. D. by 2.125 O. D. by 4.5 long	.93	1.86
30	Cams, lanyard (44A)	2.11	63.30
36	Cords, firing leaf (44H)	.32	11.52
2	Sets Fastenings, crank	4.86	9.72
4	Forks, caster	72.56	290.24
1	Gear, idler	13.66	13.66
2	Gear, trav. inter. bevel, with taper pins	65.22	130.44
64	Pieces, German silver, for range scale	1.29	82.56
2	Pins, taper, 0.208 by 5.25 for buffer spring bolts	.005	.01
2	Pins, taper, bronze, 0.312 by 3	.92	1.84
2	Pins, taper, 0.842 by 11, for elev. bd. trun	6.72	13.44
1	Set pipes, equalizing and throttling	7.75	7.75
2	Plates, piston	5.50	11.00
272	Rivets, German silver, 0.187 w screws	.23	62.56
24	Screws, platform	.44	10.56
16	Screws, sbd. csk. hd., 0.75 by 1.75	.11	1.76
58	Bolts, buffer spg. (42C), with taper pins (for modif. of elev. mechanism)	5.80	336.40
58	Bushings, 1.25 by 2.125, with taper pins (for modif. of elev. mechanism)	2.58	149.64
58	Feathers, for shaft, 0.25 by 0.5 by 2.45 (for modif. of elev. mechanism	.23	13.34
29	Nuts, elev. slide (42A), (for modif. of elev. mechanism)	86.68	2,513.75
29	Racks (60D)	22.56	654.24
58	Springs, inner (42F)	5.01	290.58
58	Springs, outer (42F)	5.00	290.00
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1897.		
2	Arms, tipping	25.35	50.70
1	Stop (19G)	4.80	4.80
3	Straps, steel (T38T), with bolts	2.59	7.77
4	Trays	9.83	39.32
2	Wheels, caster	27.58	55.16

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1897 (also 1901).		
1	Boring bar with cutter and screws (for use in fitting new nuts)	$11.61	$11.61
6	Bolts, 0.625 by 6.125, with nuts and screws (for use in fitting new nuts)	.31	1.86
1	Coupling (for use in fitting new nuts)	9.30	9.30
48	Gauges for test of elev. screws	5.22	250.56
4	Reamers, taper pin "208 (for use in altering)	11.04	44.16
4	Reamers, taper pin "3125 (for use in altering)	11.04	44.16
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1901.		
40	Arms, elevating and bands (20 each)	367.95	14,718.00
12	Bolts, spec., 0.75 by 1.875, with nuts and washers for dust guard joints	.55	6.60
42	Bolts, tap, 0.5 by 1.25 (44B)	.07	2.94
12	Bolts, tap, 0.75 by 1, for dust guard to base ring	.55	6.60
2	Bushings for elev. shaft	4.33	8.66
21	Cams, lanyard	2.67	56.07
2	Chains, lock	1.58	3.16
2	Chains, tripping lever	1.45	2.90
1	Conduit, flex. steel	53.01	53.01
21	Cords, firing leaf	.27	5.67
100	Gaskets, lead, for throtl. bar bolts, 2.125 O. D. by 1.125 I. D. by 0.062	.03	3.00
2	Gears, idler	15.91	31.82
1	Handle	2.90	2.90
4	Pins, taper, for trunnions	1.09	4.36
12	Plugs, cylinder	.20	2.40
2	Plugs, drain, with gaskets	1.13	2.26
4	Plugs, valve	2.26	9.04
12	Ropes, retraction wire	8.92	107.04
4	Scales, range	19.97	79.88
4	Screws, azimuth pointer	.35	1.40
24	Screws, floor plate	.35	8.40
6	Screws, oil hole special	.35	2.10
2	Screws, set	2.32	4.64
2	Standard (left)	243.29	486.58
2	Standard, sight	129.36	258.72
	For modification of elev. mechanism.		
40	Bolts, buffer springs (42C), with 40 taper pins (for modification of elev. mechanism)	6.47	258.80
40	Bushings, 1.25 I. D. by 2.125 O. D., with 40 paper pins (for mod. of elev. mechanism)	2.69	107.60
40	Feathers for shaft (60E) (for mod. of elev. mechanism)	.18	7.20
20	Nuts, elev. slide (42A) (for mod. of elev. mechanism)	89.95	1,799.00
20	Racks (60D) (for mod. of elev. mechanism)	29.27	585.40
40	Springs, inner (42F) (for mod. of elev. mechanism)	5.00	200.00
40	Springs, outer (42E) (for mod. of elev. mechanism)	5.10	200.40
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1901.		
2	Handles	3.82	7.64
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1901.		
1	Wrench (U43P)	20.54	20.54
	For 12-inch gun.		
1	Brush, wire cleaning	40.76	40.76
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1897.		
1	Counterweight, with nuts and 2 set screws	20.18	20.18
2	Sets fastenings, crank	4.86	9.72
4	14-inch D. C., model 1907Mi	59,109.56	236,438.24
	Parts for 14-inch D. C., models 1907 and 1907 Mi.		
2	Bolts, through, 1¼ by 6¾, with nuts (1907 and 1907 Mi)	2.93	5.86
2	Box, terminal (V27BA) (1907 and 1907 Mi)	54.96	109.92
1	Bracket, clamp (56EI) (1907 and 1907 Mi)	128.48	128.48
1	Bracket, clamp, with gear cover and tap bolt (1907 and 1907 Mi)	255.96	255.96

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	Part I, Class I, Section 1—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	Parts for 14-inch D. C., models 1907 and 1907 M1—Continued.		
1	Bracket, trav. hdwheel (1907 and 1907 M1)	$62.63	$62.63
1	Bracket, trough (M24X) (1907 M1)	10.72	10.70
8	Bushings (P64G) (1907 M1)	2.25	18.00
24	Caps, buffer (M38A) (1907 and 1907 M1)	6.30	151.20
3	Collars (M27F) with taper pins (1907 and 1907 M1)	4.97	9.94
10	Cords, firing leaf (1907)	.52	5.20
20	Fastenings, crank (1907 and 1907 M1)	3.78	75.60
1	Follower (M7S) (1907 M1)	10.95	10.95
2	Fulcrums (1907 M1)	7.86	15.72
24	Gaskets, copper for buffer cyl. hds. (1907)	.56	13.44
2	Gaskets, cyl. hd. (1907 M1)	1.78	3.56
20	Gaskets (11L1), ann. copper wire and copper for throtl. bar bolts (1907 M1)	.16	14.40
1	Gear, intermediate (for mod. of elev. gearing) (1907 M1)	3.85	3.85
1	Gland (M7R) (1907 M1)	8.51	8.51
4	Handles (M30B) (1907 and 1907 M1)	7.64	30.56
16	Insulation pcs. (P64J) (1907 M1)	.29	4.64
1	Key, 0.25 by 0.25 (M23K) (for mod. of elev. gearing) (1907 M1)	.12	.12
36	Bushings (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	2.01	72.36
36	Collars, piston rod (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	1.62	58.32
72	Cylinders, buffer and gaskets (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	11.36	817.92
36	Cylinder heads (M44M) (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	15.06	542.16
36	Followers, lower (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	3.74	134.64
36	Followers, upper (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	14.52	522.72
72	Glands (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	1.52	109.44
36	Nuts, piston rod (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	3.52	126.72
538	Rings, packing, hydraulic (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	.07	37.66
36	Pistons, buffer and rods (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	.31	11.16
72	Plugs, drain with gaskets (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	.14	10.08
144	Plugs, fill, and vent, with gaskets (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	.19	27.36
36	Screws, cap fil. dh. (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	.38	13.68
36	Sleeves, buffer piston, with screws and pins (kickdown buffer mech.) (1907 and M1)	.21	77.04
7	Pawl, buffer (1907 and M1)	3.90	27.30
1	Pinion, intermediate (M23U) (for mod. of elev. gearing) (1907 M1)	4.91	4.91
12	Pins, buffer cap, $\frac{1}{16}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ (1907 and 1907 M1)	6.30	75.60
2	Pins, caster (M39G) (1907 and 1907 M1)	3.80	7.60
1	Pin, taper, 0.581 by 7 (1907 and 1907 M1)	10.84	10.84
1	Plugs, drain (M28F), with gaskets (1907 and 1907 M1)	3.62	3.62
26	Plugs, drain (1907 and 1907 M1)	18.48	480.48
22	Plugs, emptying (H8J) (1907 and 1907 M1)	4.01	88.22
1	Plug, emptying (M7J) (1907 and 1907 M1)	19.60	19.60
64	Plugs, fill, with gaskets (1907 and 1907 M1)	1.08	69.12
4	Plungers (M17W), with pins, split 0.156 by 1 inch, and pins (M17Y) (1907)	8.56	34.24
1	Railing, slide (1907 M1)	8.29	8.29
21	Scales, subcaliber range (1907 and M1)	43.11	905.31
13	Screws, elevating (1907 M1)	285.19	3,707.47
120	Screws, platform plate (1907)	.76	91.20
4	Screws, special (M110D1) (1907 M1)	10.03	40.12
3	Screws, special, for elev. shaft (1907 M1)	1.37	4.11
63	Screws, special strip (1907 and M1)	.09	5.67
609	Screws, std. csk. hd., 0.375 by 0.72 (1907 and M1)	.25	152.25
1	Screw-eye (M5W) for vertical guide (1907)	23.87	23.87
1	Shaft, elev., with keys (1907 M1)	46.52	46.52
1	Standard, rear (L.) (1907 and 1907 M1)	271.35	271.35
2	Standard, sight with screws, sight with pins and nuts (1907 and 1907 M1)	84.13	168.30
16	Stops, retracting pawl (1907 M1)	2.28	36.48
2	Supports, tray (1907 and M1)	20.15	40.30
1	Washer 10.5 by 6.663 by 1.5 thick (for retracting mech.) (1907)	7.00	7.00
2	Washers, for elev. pointer (1907 M1)	1.02	2.04
4	Washers (P64H), for S. F. switch (1907 and 1907 M1)	.34	1.36
4	Washers, spg. steel, 0.02 thick by 1.125 dia. (1907 M1)	.65	2.60
1	Wheel, first gear (1907)	134.39	134.39
21	Zero strips, lower (1907 and M1)	1.33	27.93
	SHOT TRUCKS.		
	14-inch D. C., model 1907 and 1907 M1.		
1	Axle (1907)	1.62	1.62
1	Brake shaft (1907)	2.80	2.80
1	Cap (1907 and 1907 M1)	3.62	3.62

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	SHOT TRUCKS—continued.		
	14-inch D. C., model 1907 and 1907 MI—Continued.		
3	Handles (1907 MI)	$2.93	$8.79
1	Pawl, buffer (M27P) (1907)	19.14	19.14
1	Plate, name (1907)	1.13	1.13
2	Wheels, caster (1907 and 1907 MI)	104.42	208.84
2	Wheels, truck (1907 and 1907 MI)	87.13	174.26
	ACCESSORIES.		
	14-inch D. C., model 1907 and 1907 MI.		
24	Blades for cross-handle screw driver (U45AK) (1907 MI)	.45	10.80
12	Squares, cap (U67K) (1907 MI)	24.48	293.76
3	Cards, file (1907 MI)	.17	.51
2	Extractor (U67E) (1907)	9.56	18.12
4	Extractors, gun lever pin (U67D) (1907 MI)	39.20	156.80
4	Extractors, piston rod valve nut (U67B) (1907 MI)	16.16	64.64
8	Extractors, eyes, cyl. hd. (U67A) (1907)	15.54	124.32
4	Extractor yokes (U67C) (1907MI)	16.29	65.16
4	Hooks, trav. roller (U47J)(1907 MI)	3.40	13.60
8	Oilers, ½ pint (U46J) (1907 MI)	.19	1.52
4	Oilers, locomotive, 1 qt. (U46L) (1907 MI)	.72	2.88
1	Pauilin, sample (1907 MI)	147.78	147.78
5	Scrapers, 24 (U47CA) (1907 MI)	7.68	38.40
8	Screw drivers, cross-handle (U45AK), with blades (1907 MI)	10.90	87.20
4	Screw drivers, comm., 3-inch blade (U45AN) (1907 MI)	1.11	4.44
4	Screw drivers, comm., 5-inch blade (U45AE) (1907 MI)	.18	.72
8	Screws, jack, ⅞ by 1½ (1907 MI)	3.32	26.56
4	Spanners, for stuffing boxes (U44BA) (1907 MI)	13.80	55.20
13	Pairs tongs, shot	123.85	1,610.05
5	Wrenches, box 2¼-inch transom bolts (U44CA) (1907 MI)	57.67	288.35
3	Wrenches, box (U83P) (1907 MI)	23.58	70.74
4	Wrenches, box (U83D) 0.5 by 0.625 (1907 MI)	.51	2.04
4	Wrenches, double, 0.75 by 1-inch (U43AY) (1907 MI)	.96	3.84
4	Wrenches, double, 1.25 by 1.5 nuts (U43BA) (1907 MI)	2.41	9.64
3	Wrenches, double, for 1.75 nuts (U83P) (1907 MI)	16.56	49.68
4	Wrenches, double, 1.75 by 2 inch nuts (U43Y) (1907 MI)	7.35	29.40
4	Wrenches, fill. plug (U44G) (1907 MI)	6.68	26.72
4	Wrenches, monkey, 12-inch (U45G) (1907 MI)	.67	2.68
5	Wrenches, piston rod nuts and elev. trunnion (U43U) (1907 MI)	21.84	109.20
4	Wrenches, screw driver and socket (U45E) (1907 MI)	9.25	37.00
4	Wrenches, singled end (U43X) (1907 MI)	4.15	16.60
3	Wrenches, socket (U44AX) (1907 MI)	21.17	63.51
11	Wrenches, spanner (U44AL) for stuffing boxes (1907)	8.87	97.57
	14-inch gun turret, model 1909.		
12	Bolts, tap, 332C 0.5 by 1.375	.33	3.96
2	Boxes, junction	11.77	23.54
1	Chain, drive (627N1)	27.81	27.81
32	Clamps, for single-core armored cable	1.36	43.52
108	Clamps for four-core armored cable	1.63	176.04
24	Clamps for ten core	2.32	55.68
4	Controls, trav. gear	206.63	826.52
	For gas ejector system.		
6	Bolts, tap, 0.75 by 2.25 (80C)	.15	.90
2	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.062 (78E)	.24	.48
4	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.375 (78D)	.24	.96
16	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.375 (80L)	.15	2.40
1	Bracket (78B) with cap	22.79	22.79
1	Brackets, pipe suspension (80B) with cap	58.17	58.17
2	Clamps, ell	11.03	22.06
1	Clamp, nipple 1.25	10.04	10.04
4	Clamps, pipe (80G)	.97	3.88
3	Ells, flex, pipe (78F)	9.99	29.97
1	Ells, pipe for (76E)	4.88	4.88
12	Gaskets (76F and 76G)	.99	11.88
1	Nipple (78G)	7.69	7.69
2	Nipples, seamless (75C)	3.31	6.62
1	Nipple (80S)	5.68	5.68
1	Pipe branch fittings (76B)	21.40	21.40
2	Plugs (76H)	4.88	9.76
4	Tees, pipe (76J)	7.53	30.12

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	For gas ejector system—Continued.		
1	Tubes, seamless (75A)	$17.00	$17.00
1	Union (80T)	.25	.35
1	Union, ⅜	14.43	14.43
2	Handles with two ferrules (fuses and junction boxes)	3.52	7.04
4	Keys, Woodruff Nos. 8 and 13	.03	.12
4	Pins, split M by 0.625	.65	2.60
4	Pins (615Q)	.65	2.60
1	Pistol, firing	57.11	57.11
4	Rammers, comp. except elec. equip. modified	985.01	3,940.04
6	Rheostats, lamp	17.38	104.28
6	Rollers, bearing	1.09	6.54
2	Straps (332E)	1.60	3.20
1	Support, rheostat	24.68	24.68
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 14-inch gun turret, model 1909.		
4	Screw drivers (U55MA)	5.24	20.96
2	Screw drivers, special (U226B)	3.52	7.04
2	Wrenches, double (U226A)	10.69	21.38
	For 14-inch gun, model 1910.		
1	Band, elevating	9.76	9.76
2	Screws, set (M17E), with fulcrum (M17X)	6.75	13.50
	For 14-inch guns (all models).		
1	Brush, wire cleaning	43.12	43.12
4	Rammer staves	12.27	49.08
1	Sponge, chamber	210.58	210.58
6	Sponge heads, bore	35.15	210.90
4	Sponge heads, chamber	42.09	168.36
12	Staves, sponge B	4.63	55.56
5	Staves, sponge E	1.26	6.30
2	Tongs, shot	76.98	153.96
	For 16-inch D. C., model 1912.		
1	Cylinder, kickdown with cylinder gland and 2 cylinder plugs (for elev. device exemtl)	25.03	25.03
1	Machine (device) for machining elevation slides	6,855.57	6,855.57
1	Shaft, maneuver lever	10.57	10.57
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2.		
	6-pounder Driggs-Seabury, 1898.		
1	Bolt, lower shield spring with nuts	3.41	3.41
1	Box, tool, bottom	5.28	5.28
1	Box, tool, rear end	2.41	2.41
2	Caps, pivot saddle	36.76	73.52
1	Cover, tool box	4.31	4.31
1	Handle, clamp	6.41	6.41
1	Handle, trail	10.24	10.24
1	Holder, handspike	6.83	6.83
1	Key, steel	4.98	4.98
1	Plate, name with screws	2.40	2.40
4	Plugs, filling	1.12	4.48
2	Screws, clamp	6.33	12.66
6	Screws, filling pieces	1.69	10.14
6	Screws, oil hole	1.29	7.74
1	Screw, steel	1.25	1.25
1	Trail, left	38.99	38.99
	For 2.24 (6-pounder) D. S. Par. Mt., model 1898.		
50	Gaskets, leather, fill. plug 0.9 O. D. by 0.5 I. D. by 0.125	.03	1.50
5	Handles, deflector	.90	4.50
4	Plugs, filling with gaskets	1.52	6.08
1	Shoulder piece, rubber	5.94	5.94
2	Tubes, rubber for shoulder rest	5.47	10.94

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 2.24 (6-pounder) D. S. Par. Mt., model 1898.		
2	Scrapers	$7.50	$15.10
2	Sponge, cover, carpet with leather washers	7.50	15.10
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 6-pounder gun.		
6	Covers, carpet with leather washers	1.37	8.22
8	Sponge heads and staves B	5.00	40.00
3	Staves, sponge	2.11	6.33
	For 15-pounder B. C., model 1898 M1.		
1	Brace, upper shield with nut and split pins	31.34	31.34
2	Bushings, half (6A)	3.42	6.84
6	Caps, plug (E23AE) with gaskets (E23AD)	1.36	8.16
18	Covers (5L)	.92	16.56
1	Cylinder head (9K)	14.89	14.89
1	Driver for pivot yoke	6.61	6.61
12	Gaskets, for fill. plugs (8V1)	.08	.96
6	Gaskets, leather (8N)	.86	5.16
18	Gaskets, leather, for air hole plugs 0.750 by 0.41 D. by 0.062	.10	1.80
8	Gaskets, leather, cylinder head, 6.50 D. by 5.3 I. D. by 0.125	.31	2.48
9	Glands, front (9J)	3.48	31.32
1	Glands, rear (9H)	5.52	5.52
1	Handwheel, traversing	8.70	8.70
4	Latches, bushing	1.33	5.32
16	Plugs, filling (8K)	.40	6.40
4	Plugs, receptacle, 5-ampere	3.25	13.00
109	Rings for cylinder	.18	19.62
4	Screws, pointer	5.38	21.12
30	Shafts, trav. handwheel (10E)	8.72	261.60
2	Xero strips	1.13	2.26
	For modification of 15-pounder B. C., model 1898 to 1898 M1.		
30	Bands, friction, with bolts, nuts, spgs., and oil plugs	17.61	528.40
120	Bolts, special, with nuts 0.5 by 2	.22	26.40
30	Bolts, special, 1.125 by 4 (10Z) with nuts, and split pins on trav. worm wheel	.46	13.80
32	Bolts, special, 0.875 by 2.125 (11V)	.49	15.68
16	Bolts, special, 0.875 by 2.75 (11W)	.49	7.84
32	Bolts, special, 0.875 by 3.125 (11X)	.49	15.68
120	Bolts, special, 1 by 4.375 (11Y)	1.41	169.20
120	Bolts, special, 1 by 6.625 (11Z)	.53	63.60
120	Bolts, tap, 0.75 by 2 (10H) and 0.75 by 2.5	.11	13.20
120	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.875 (11D)	.11	13.20
120	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.875 (11 D)	.11	13.20
120	Bolts, tap, 0.5 by 1.375 (13E)	.08	9.60
14	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 2.875 (17J)	.16	2.24
60	Bolts, tap, 0.5 by 1 (T19R)	.16	9.60
46	Bolts, through, with nuts (17H), 0.625 by 2.875	.16	7.36
30	Bolts, through, with nuts (17K), 0.625 by 4.875	.22	6.80
28	Bolts (11V) (11W) (11X)	1.23	34.44
30	Boxes, receptacle, 5-ampere	6.21	186.30
104	Braces, upper shield (14B) and lower (14D)	6.12	636.48
30	Brackets, elev. gear with bushings, pins, and plugs	33.59	1,007.70
30	Bracket, trav. worm	41.97	1,259.01
18	Bushings (6A)	1.55	27.90
30	Bushings, bz. (12J) with pins	.18	5.36
30	Bushings, elev. worm (11E) with oil plugs	25.77	773.10
60	Pieces cable, armored	.63	37.80
30	Cases, range drum (17G)	22.14	664.20
30	Collars (11G), with taper and split pins	.59	17.70
90	Pieces cord, slicked	.69	62.10
60	Covers (5L)	1.04	62.40
30	Covers (11C) with bushings and pins	3.62	108.60
13	Cradles, comp. with screws, oil plugs and fill. pieces	72.14	937.82
30	Disks, inner friction (11S)	1.52	45.60
30	Disks, outer friction (11T)	1.85	55.50
30	Drums, range	17.31	519.30
30	Gaskets (9L), with washers	.29	8.70
30	Gears, trav. bevel (10BA)	5.34	160.20
30	Gears, trav. bevel (10CA)	6.15	184.50
30	Gears, elev. miter (11L)	4.97	149.10
30	Gears, elev. miter (11M)	6.78	203.40
60	Guards, shoulder (L13B) and (R13C1)	8.44	506.40

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CHAP. I, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—Continued.		
	For model, carriage B. C., model 1896 and 1898 M.—Continued.		
60	Handwheels, trav. and elev. with handles, stems, and washers	$8.46	$508.34
13	Keys (17E), special	1.13	14.69
14	Lamps, 3-c. p., 110-volt	.25	3.50
30	Latches, bushing (10K)	.27	8.10
5	Links, firing	.43	2.15
13	Nuts, inside piston rod (8C), 14C), with pins	2.14	27.82
28	Nuts, special crown 1.375 (14C), with pins	.30	8.40
60	Nuts, special crown 1.5 (14E), with pins	1.37	82.20
280	Nuts, std. crown 1.25, with pins	.32	89.60
50	Pads (9C) and (9D)	1.15	157.50
30	Pinions, elev. and shafts (11C), with 2 special nuts	.14	204.60
30	Pinions and shafts (18C), with washers, crown nuts, and split pins	.11	126.30
14	Pins, 0.093 by 0.375	4.33	2.32
120	Pins, case spg. (15C)	.15	18.20
360	Pins, screw (5K), 1-inch diameter	.18	38.40
30	Pins, split, 0.062 by 0.375	.14	12.30
30	Plates, name	1.21	36.30
30	Plates, pivot socket	4.12	123.60
30	Plugs, filling (8K)	3.12	93.60
30	Plugs, oil, 0.375 (Q3C)	1.45	43.50
30	Plugs, pivot sockets		9.60
120	Plugs, receptacle (E23AF), 50-ampere	11.12	1.30
30	Pointers, range drum (16C)	.43	12.90
30	Racks, elevating (11B1)	.56	16.80
78	Receptacles, 5-ampere (E23AH) and (E23AG)	.13	10.14
30	Rests, shoulder (12C1), with bushings, pins, oil plugs, rubber tubes, and strips	.14	4.20
480	Screws, csk. hd., 0.312 by 1.25 (5M)	.15	72.00
60	Screws, csk. hd., 0.25 by 0.5 (name plate)	1.91	114.60
90	Screws, fil. hd., 0.375 by 0.75	1.45	130.50
132	Screws, fil. hd. (8J)	.24	31.68
60	Screws, fil. hd., 0.312 by 1 (16E)	.09	5.40
240	Screws, fil. hd., 0.5 by 1 (19T)	1.55	372.00
30	Screws, pointer (18B), with knobs, taper pins	6.32	189.60
26	Screws (15D) and (15E), special	1.75	45.50
168	Screws, special, fil. hd.	1.25	210.00
54	Screws, special, csk. hd. (6B)	.15	8.10
30	Shafts, elev. hdwheel (11M), with nuts, split pins, and keys	1.83	54.90
30	Shafts, elev. worm (11F), with crown nuts, split pins, and keys	10.13	303.90
13	Sleeves, recoil, with liner and cks. screws 0.25 by 5 inches	.26	3.38
30	Springs, range drum (18D)	.13	3.90
60	Straps (T91H)	.30	18.00
30	Studs, drum case (18E1), with collars and taper pins	4.48	134.40
30	Supports, worm wheel (10S1)	18.17	545.10
150	Tubes, terminal	27.40	4.10
68	Washers (8V1)		
90	Washers (10Y)		
30	Wheels, elev. worm (11R)		
30	Wheels, trav. worm (10P2)		
2	Yokes, pivot		
	ACCESSORIES.		
	Model of 15-pounder B. C., model 1896 and 1898 M.		
42	Buckets, water (U47BD)	.29	12.18
26	Oilers, loco. 1-qt. (U46L)	.57	14.82
30	Screw drivers, 3-inch blade (U45AN)	.32	9.60
1	Screw driver, 8½-inch blade (U45H)	.55	.55
8	Wrenches, cyl. gland and piston rod nuts (U43AU)	10.53	84.24
26	Wrenches, dble., 0.125 by 0.125 nuts (U43AV)	1.16	30.16
26	Wrenches, dble., 1.25 by 1.5 (U43AY)	2.54	66.04
16	Wrenches, dble., 0.75 by 1 inch nuts (U43D)	.88	14.08
26	Wrenches, dble., 0.5 by 0.625 nuts (U35DA)	.33	8.58
2	Wrenches, dble. for cyl. gland and piston rod nuts	10.25	20.50
24	Wrenches, fill. plug (U82C)	.16	3.84
10	Wrenches, monkey, 12-inch (U45G)	.40	4.00
	For 15-pounder B. C., model 1902.		
1	Battery box	72.00	72.00
6	Cables, lighting	1.63	9.78
4	Gaskets, copper, fill., and drain plug	.28	1.16
1	Hook, cable	4.42	4.42

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Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	For 15-pounder B. C., model 1902—Continued.		
4	Plugs, filling and drain	$0.29	$1.16
1	Shoulder piece	5.43	5.43
5	Tubes, rubber, for shoulder rests	3.91	19.55
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 15-pounder gun and B. C., model 1902.		
5	Tompions for front sight bracket	4.21	21.05
5	Tompions for sight elev. rack	1.73	8.65
	For 15-pounder B. C., model 1903.		
1	Block, insulation for contact block	6.05	6.05
50	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.125, for handhole plate	.10	5.00
2	Cables, lighting	86.54	173.08
13	Gaskets for handhole plates	1.62	21.06
1	Hanwheels, elev	7.69	7.69
1	Nut, clamp, for firing hdel. brkt	5.91	5.91
1	Rest, rubber shoulder	3.67	3.67
1	Screw, inner elevating	12.39	12.39
10	Washers, felt, for cradle	.38	3.80
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 15-pounder gun.		
32	Covers, carpet, with leather washers	1.46	46.72
20	Sponge heads with "B" staves	5.87	117.40
1	3-inch antiaircraft mount	12,309.73	12,309.73
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 3-inch antiaircraft mount, model 1917.		
2	Buckets, fiber (U47BD)	.28	.56
1	Oiler, ½-pt. (U45PI)	.28	.28
1	Oiler, loco., 1-qt. (U46L)	2.22	2.22
1	Screw driver, comm., 3-inch blade (U45AN)	.78	.78
1	Screw driver, bar (U45PI)	9.78	9.78
1	Wrench, dble., 0.25 by 0.375 (U43B)	2.03	2.03
1	Wrench, dble., 0.5 by 0.75 (U43E)	2.04	2.04
1	Wrench, dble., 0.875 by 1 inch (U43G)	2.04	2.04
1	Wrench, single 1.75 (U43V)	5.72	5.72
1	Wrench, single 2.25 (U43CB)	5.72	5.72
1	Wrench, single 3-inch (U43Z)	5.72	5.72
1	Wrench, socket (U44R)	19.53	19.53
1	Wrench, socket 1.375	32.19	32.19
1	Wrench, spanner for follower (U44S)	9.70	9.70
1	Wrench, spanner for cradle head and cyl. hd	10.03	10.03
	For 4-inch B. C., Driggs-Schroeder.		
8	Plugs, drain	.61	4.88
	ACCESSORIES.		
1	Cover, carpet, with leather washer	3.98	3.98
	For 4-inch pedestal mount.		
6	Gaskets, leather, for front and rear cyl. hds	.59	3.54
	For 4.7 B. C., Armstrong.		
3	Boxes, battery, for lighting circuits	67.52	202.56
48	Bolts, tap	.19	9.12
2	Brackets, front sight for lighting circuits	11.36	22.72
2	Brackets, rear sight, for lighting circuits	11.36	22.72
1	Cable, pistol-bkt., for lighting circuits	33.69	33.69
5	Cables, bkt-gun, for lighting circuits	33.69	168.45
12	Night-circuits, sight, for lighting circuits front and rear (also 6-inch B. C., A)	10.70	128.40
2	Night sights, front, for lighting circuits	.49	.98

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	For 4.7 B. C., Armstrong—Continued.		
2	Night sights, rear, for lighting circuits	$0.49	$0.98
4	Scales, range, German silver, with screws	3.01	12.04
4	Stops, depression	4.19	16.76
25	Stops, yoke and pedestal	2.25	56.25
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 4.7 Armstrong gun.		
1	Brush, slush	21.82	21.82
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 4.7 B. C., Armstrong.		
2	Eyes, lifting, for cradle (4.7 Q. F. 42)	10.30	20.60
2	Screw drivers (4.7 Q. F. 33)	20.97	41.94
2	Screw drivers (4.7 Q. F. 34)	6.59	13.18
2	Shackles, lifting	18.91	37.82
3	Sponge staves, E	11.29	33.87
2	Wrenches (4.7 Q. F. 27)	20.61	41.22
2	Wrenches (4.7 Q. F. 28)	7.98	15.96
2	Wrenches (4.7 Q. F. 30)	12.09	24.18
2	Wrenches, socket and screw driver (4.7 Q. F. 32)	21.99	43.98
2	Wrenches (4.7 Q. F. 35)	8.56	17.12
2	Wrenches (4.7 Q. F. 36)	12.48	24.96
	4.7 howitzer carriage, model 1908 Mt.		
3	Supports, bracket, outer R	4.28	12.84
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 4.7 howitzer pedestal mount, model 1915.		
16	Compressors, crec. spg	15.53	248.48
16	Screw drivers (U55T)	2.64	42.24
16	Sponges and rammers	41.24	659.84
16	Washers, spg. compressor	2.65	42.40
16	Wrenches, box, for drain plug	4.54	72.64
16	Wrenches, recoil cyl	22.33	357.28
16	Wrenches, spanner, for followers	.58	9.28
1	4.7 howitzer railway mount, model E	8,214.79	8,214.79
	For 5-inch B. P. mount, model 1896.		
1	Bolt, binding with shoulder and hexagonal nut	1.26	1.26
2	Bolts, tap, for spiral	1.26	2.52
2	Cables, battery	.015	.03
1	Cable, firing pin	.61	.61
2	Cables, pistol battery	.05	.10
1	Case, rear electric light with pin	7.93	7.93
4	Levers, ratchet, with shafts	82.69	330.76
4	Pins, firing pin cable locking	3.08	12.32
4	Pins, hinge, 0.125 diameter	3.08	12.32
2	Plugs, filling, with gaskets	3.36	6.72
12	Screws for dust guard, 0.5 by 1	.33	3.96
10	Screws for manhole cover, 0.5 by 1	.40	4.00
1	Tube, rubber, for shoulder rest	3.44	3.44
1	Wheel, ratchet	14.71	14.71
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 5-inch B. P. mount, model 1896.		
2	Hooks, "S," for lifting counterweight	4.47	8.94
1	Screw driver for 0.5 screws (U55A)	3.94	3.94
1	Screw driver for 0.75 and 0.875 screws (U55B)	3.94	3.94
1	Wrench, single stuffing box nut (U55F)	34.96	34.96
1	Wrench, single, suspension rod nut (U43DB)	23.05	23.05
	For 5-inch B. C., model 1903.		
1	Bolt, tap, shoulder grd. to cradle	.32	.32
1	Boxes, battery (right side), complete with rheostat and 2 extra wing nuts with bushings for rheostats	207.49	207.49
23	Pieces packing, garlock gasket	2.86	65.78
4	Tubes, rubber, for shoulder rest	2.76	11.04

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	For 6-inch B. C., Armstrong.		
4	Cables, bracket gun	$33.69	$134.76
3	Gaskets, leather, for drain plugs	.37	1.11
	For 6-inch D. C., model 1898.		
1	Band, suspension rod (8D) (for subcaliber platform)	50.36	50.36
1	Bearing, ball, for elev. worm wheel	30.15	30.15
116	Bolts, 0.375 by 1.125 (43C), with nuts	.13	15.08
88	Bolts, tap, 0.625 by 1.625 (81B)	.12	10.56
3	Bolts, tap, 1.25 by 2.75	5.95	17.85
3	Boxes, switch and junction	3.50	10.50
22	Brackets, magneto (81A)	17.03	374.66
2	Battery to firing pistol (cables, armored firing)	10.19	20.38
2	Battery to S. F. switch (cables, armored firing)	10.10	20.20
4	Firing pistol to S. F. switch (cables, armored firing)	10.77	43.08
2	Ground on gun to S. F. switch (cables, armored firing)	10.77	21.54
2	Primer to S. F. switch (cables, armored firing)	10.70	21.40
58	Clamps, lower (43F)	.64	37.12
8	Cords, firing leaf	.70	5.60
1	Guide, head, with tap bolts (for subcaliber platform)	1.63	1.63
1	Set pipes, equal. and throtl	19.03	19.03
2	Plates, piston (41A)	5.27	10.54
10	Racks, crosshead (right and left)	48.64	486.40
7	Scales, range, German silver	3.81	26.67
58	Screws, csk. hd., 0.375 by 1.25	.09	5.22
24	Screws, csk. hd., steel, 0.5 by 1.375	.02	.48
30	Screws, csk. hd., 0.5 by 2.1 (42B1)	.17	5.10
90	Screws, flat fil. hd., $\frac{1}{16}$ (42C) (42D)	.14	12.60
100	Screws, German silver, csk., 0.25 by 0.375	.12	12.00
56	Screws, German silver, spec. blind hd., $\frac{1}{16}$ or 0.312	.31	17.36
58	Straps back (43E)	.3	4.64
58	Straps, screen (43B)	.39	22.62
2	Wheels, elev. worm	21.90	43.80
	ACCESSORIES.		
	6-inch gun, model 1897 Mt.		
1	Bar and set screws (for taking impression of bore)	3.32	3.32
6	Blocks (1) wedge and (1) pole (for taking impression of bore)	2.47	14.82
1	Rod, round steel, with nuts and washers (for taking impression of bore)	1.92	1.92
	For 6-inch B. C., model 1900.		
1	Case, trav. gear	168.43	168.43
6	Gaskets, copper, plain cyl. hd., 9-inch O. D. by 8-inch I. D. by 0.062	1.52	9.12
24	Gaskets, packing, for manhole covers	3.01	72.24
8	Pieces hose, rubber, for shoulder rests	2.91	23.38
14	Packings, garlock gasket, for pedestal	2.87	40.18
1	Rest, rubber, shoulder	3.51	3.51
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 6-inch B. C., model 1900.		
4	Wrenches, box, for cyl. hd. (U44B)	31.56	126.24
	For 6-inch B. C., model 1910.		
4	Cages, roller (4C1)	77.41	309.64
6	Gaskets, copper, for liner head, rear and front	2.21	13.26
6	Gaskets, copper (18W), for valve body and c'rec. buffer	.62	3.72
4	Gaskets, c'rec. buffer	7.28	29.12
4	Gaskets, cyl. hd., rear, 8¾ by 8 by $\frac{1}{16}$	7.28	29.12
15	Gaskets, fiber and copper (18X)	.18	2.70
4	Gaskets, for c'recoil buffers	.89	3.56
12	Nuts, spring (13B)	3.17	38.04
18	Plugs, fill and drain	.93	16.74
2	Pointers, elevating (14C1)	40.56	81.12
184	Rollers, traversing (4F)	2.09	384.56
	For 6-inch D. C., model 1903.		
63	Bolts, tap 0.625 by 1.25	.13	8.19
90	Braces (53G)	1.19	107.10
180	Brackets (53C)	.62	111.60

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	Part I, Class I, Section 2—Continued.		
	Accessories—continued.		
	For 6-inch D. C., model 1903—Continued.		
1	Bracket, range scale elec. lamp guard	$12.12	$12.12
3	Cable, firing battery to firing pistol	2.11	6.33
3	Cable, firing battery to S. F. switch	2.80	8.40
3	Cable, firing pistol to S. H. switch	3.34	10.02
2	Cables, firing, ground on gun to S. F. switch	2.86	7.72
5	Cable, firing primer to S. F. switch	3.15	15.75
3	Chains, lock	1.81	5.43
3	Chains, tripping lever	1.51	4.53
1	Clip, front	77.12	77.12
16	Counterweights, hd	1.35	21.60
6	Disks for recoil buffer valve (H1B2)	9.38	56.28
6	Fastenings, crank (also for Models 1905 MI and MII)	2.00	12.00
10	Gaskets, copper, rear cyl. hd. 4.875 by 3.875 by 0.062	.99	9.90
17	Gaskets, vul. fiber, rear cyl. hd. 7 inches O. D. by 6 inches I. D. by 0.062	.25	4.25
20	Gaskets, vul. fiber, for drain plugs 937 O. D. by 0.625 I. D. by 0.062	.07	1.40
180	Gaskets, rubber for observation covers	.41	73.80
1	Gear, elevating shaft, steel, 20 teeth	12.00	12.00
36	Pieces German silver 18.5 by 1.5 by 1 for service range scales	.84	30.24
1	Guard, elev. scale lamp	21.04	21.00
2	Gurads, range scale lamps	8.25	16.50
1	Latch, throttling bar	7.23	7.23
990	Nuts, hex. 0.625 with bolts tap 0.625 by 1.365 (63D)	.05	49.50
1	Pipes, equalizing and throttling (set)	9.36	9.36
63	Plates, magneto bracket	1.50	94.50
2	Plates, piston	8.77	17.54
270	Plates, washer (53A and 53E)	.14	37.80
3	Plugs, drain	1.41	4.23
2	Plugs, emptying	3.71	7.42
12	Plugs, valve	.95	11.40
450	Screws, cap rd. hd. 0.625 by 1.75 (53B)	.15	67.50
12	Screws, 0.5 by 1.375 std. csk. hd. (52C)	.19	2.28
63	Screws, csk. hd. 0.625 by 1.25	.21	13.23
120	Screws, csk. German silver 0.25 by 0.375	.20	24.00
216	Screws, German silver for att. range scales	.08	17.28
60	Screws, oil hole	.30	18.00
1	Sheaves, ret. rope	12.38	12.38
16	Staples and handles for hand c'wtgs	.94	15.04
16	Strips felt, dust guard	.14	2.24
2	Yokes for throttling valve	11.62	23.24
	Accessories.		
	For 6-inch D. C., model 1903.		
6	Hooks, roller lifting (U47M)	2.01	12.06
	For 6-inch D. C., models 1905, MI and MII.		
38	Bolts, tap 0.625 by 1.25 (81D) (1905 MI)	.16	6.08
80	Bolts, throtl. bar (9J) (1905–1905 MI and MII)	.39	31.20
3	Box, terminal (1905 MI and MII)	36.64	109.92
10	Brackets, magneto (1905) (810)	14.78	147.80
9	Brackets, magneto (81E) (1905 MI)	14.31	128.79
1	Bracket, sight (83A) (1905–1905 MI and 1905 MII)	54.71	54.71
1	Bracket, sight arm (2S10B), with pins, nuts and split pins (1905–1905 MI and 1905 MII)	208.14	208.14
1	Conduit from V23AA to E12U (1905 MII)	1.83	1.83
1	Disk, locking (9CA) (1905 MII)	.53	.53
2	Firing circuits (1905–1905 MI and MII)	138.06	276.12
1	Foot, railing post (1905 MII)	4.27	4.27
2	Fulcrums, pawl (1905 MII)	7.09	14.18
9	Levers, spring (1905 MI)	11.26	101.34
2	Locking arrangements (1905 MI)	7.82	15.64
2	Pawls (18K) (1905 MI)	1.35	2.70
2	Pawls, retracting (29T) (1905–1905 MI and MII)	51.07	102.14
4	Pins, clip base (1905–1905 MI and MII)	.11	.44
2	Pins, lever base (1905–1905 MI and 1905 MII)	.18	.36
2	Pointers, elevation (11P2) (1905 MI and MII)	59.90	119.80
2	Railings, lower and upper (center section of) (1905 MII)	1.73	3.46
4	Screws, special pivot (13W) (1905 MII)	.35	1.40
1	Sight standard (20B1), with 2 sets screws (20G) (1905–1905 MI and MII)	297.94	297.94
9	Springs, retracting pawl (1905 MI)	1.22	10.98
1	Strap, conduit (T9IC) (1905 MII)	2.40	2.40
9	Studs, pawl with split pins (1905 MI)	4.80	43.20
1	Support, conduit (T24U) with through bolts and hex. nuts (1905 MII)	3.55	3.55

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 6-inch gun.		
6	Heads, slush brush, new design	$23.02	$138.12
20	Staves, E	3.97	79.40
	SHOT TRUCKS.		
	For 6-inch carriages.		
4	Handles	1.15	4.60
2	Wheels, caster	30.47	60.94
2	Wheels, truck	119.47	238.94
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 3.		
	12-inch mortar, model 1890 MI.		
7	Covers, board	16.78	117.46
	12-inch M. C., model 1891.		
19	Bolts, drip pan	.22	4.18
16	Bolts, special	.19	3.04
26	Caps, buffer with pins	1.30	33.80
2	Cushions, balata buffer, and separators	11.77	23.54
20	Gaskets, for cylinder head, front leather 9.25 outside diameter by 8 inside diameter by 0.125	.56	11.20
150	Gaskets, cylinder plug leather, 2.50 outside diameter by 1.9 inside diameter by 1.25 thick	.09	13.50
125	Gaskets, cylinder plug leather, 2.875 by 2.375 by 0.125	.09	11.25
4	Plates, direction (R. & L.)	.79	3.16
18	Plugs, filling and drain	1.43	25.74
6	Wedges, wooden	11.01	66.06
	SHOT TRUCKS.		
	12-inch M. C., model 1891.		
11	Handles, wood	1.46	16.06
	ACCESSORIES.		
	12-inch M. C., model 1891.		
3	Screw drivers (U45EB)	4.31	12.93
	12-inch M. C., model 1896 MI, MII, MIII.		
6	12-inch mortar carriages, model 1896 MIII	17,180.89	103,085.34
1	Bolt, 0.375 by 1.25 (T95J), with wing nut (1896 MI)	1.08	1.08
5	Bolts, csk. hd. 0.75 by 2, with nuts, for pit ladder to floor plate (1896 MI)	.78	3.90
6	Bolts, drip pan (1896 MII)	.01	.06
346	Bolts, eye (Y95E) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	.20	69.20
1	Bolt, stud, with nut for fastening spg. box bkt. to racer (1896 MI)	9.55	9.55
1	Bolt, tap (16R) (1896 MII)	.53	.53
17	Boxes, lamp junction (E22N) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	20.83	345.11
10	Box, junction (E21T) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	4.23	42.30
2	Box, oscillating switch, with taper pins (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	182.44	364.88
1	Bracket, lanyard pulley (1896 MII)	6.65	6.65
12	Chains, brass sash (for firing circuits) (1896 MI)	.54	6.48
3	Chains, brass sash, for plug (1896 MI)	.71	2.13
108	Clamps, handle (N25H) with nuts and screws (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	.34	90.72
4	Collars, for equal. pipes (1896 MI)	.51	2.04
32	Collars (13S) and followers (13T1) (1896 MI and MIII)	.41	13.12
16	Couplings, emptying (17J1) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	3.44	55.04
6	Sets covers, board (1896 MI)	29.86	179.16
36	Gaskets, 1.25 by 0.75 by 1/10 (1896 and MI)	.03	1.08
30	Gaskets (17G1) and (17M1) (1896 MII)	.14	4.20
13	Gaskets, vul. fiber, for cyl. hd. (1896 MII)	1.56	20.28
36	Gaskets, copper, for cyl. plugs (1896 MI)	.18	6.48
26	Gaskets, drain plug (1896 MIII)	.10	2.60
168	Gaskets, equal. pipe (1896 MII)	15.52	.09
42	Handles (N25AI) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	1.54	64.68
1	Handwheel, trav. (1896 MI)	30.90	30.90
6	Hooks, wire (T95B) (1896 MIII)	.17	1.12
4	Housings, contact, with eye (1896 MI)	2.40	9.60
2	Irons, angle, floor plate (1896 MI)	12.98	25.96
3	Keys with crown nuts and split pins (1896 MII)	.66	1.98
48	Lamp fittings (E22K) with couplings (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	.16	55.68

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Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	12-inch M. C., model 1908 MI, MII, MIII—Continued.		
2	Nuts, hand (1896 MI)	13.44	$26.88
8	Sets parts for fastenings for dust guards (1896 MI)	5.33	42.64
1	Pedestal, traversing (1896 MI)	136.87	136.87
12	Pins, hard rubber (P65L) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	.12	1.44
13	Pipes, equalizing (1896 MII)	10.23	132.99
2	Sets pipes, equal. (R&L) with collars and followers (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	26.79	53.58
6	Plates balata (16Q) with gaskets (1896 MII)	2.37	14.22
5	Plates, direction (1896 MI)	1.47	7.35
1	Plate, floor (1896 MIII)	15.82	15.82
1	Plate, name (1896)	.80	.80
16	Plates, removable floor (1896 MI)	9.07	145.12
6	Plates, steel match ⅛ inch by 14 by 24 inches (1896 and MI)	1.82	11.92
6	Plates, steel match ⅛ inch by 16 by 19½ inches (1896 and MI)	1.82	11.92
15	Plugs, (E25AA) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	9.04	135.60
19	Plugs (E25AD) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	16.69	317.11
17	Plugs (E25Z) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	10.05	170.85
136	Plugs, filling (15A) with gaskets (1896 MIII)	.91	123.76
98	Receptacles (E25AB and E25AF) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	5.51	539.98
18	Receptacles (E24H1) 5-amp. (1896 MI)	10.16	182.88
50	Receptacles (E25J) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	4.15	207.50
1	Receptacle, firing (1896 MI)	13.32	13.32
1	Ring, packing (13M) (1896 MI)	7.26	7.26
24	Rivets for shot trays (1896 MI)	.05	1.20
1	Rod, spring guide (1896 MI)	29.92	29.92
16	Screws, azimuth pointer ⅜ by 1, rd. hd. bronze (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	.50	8.00
150	Screws, csk. bz. with hex. nuts and split pins for outside floor plate (1896 MI)	.62	93.00
18	Screws, c'sink hd. (8B) (1896 MIII)	.21	3.78
42	Screws, floor plate, c'sink hd. (6B) (1896 MIII)	.75	31.50
6	Shoes, shot tray (1896 MI)	.54	3.24
346	Stirrups, thimble (T95Z) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	.10	34.60
345	Straps, pipe (T91WA) with screws (1896 MI)	.18	62.10
2	Studs, cap, square, with nuts, hex. (1896 MI)	4.93	9.86
2	Switches, safety firing (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	113.38	226.76
5	Thimbles, cable (E12X) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	2.18	10.90
15	Tubes, terminal (E21Z) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	3.53	52.95
1	Tube, terminal (E25AZ) (1896 MI)	5.36	5.36
42	Tubes, terminal (E25AE) (1896 MI, MII, MIII)	.64	26.88
1	Wheel, worm, for vertical shaft (1896 MIII)	79.45	79.45
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	12-inch m. c., models 1896 MI, MII, MIII.		
25	Bodies, shot truck (1896 MI)	36.44	661.00
30	Caps, buffer (1896 MI, MII)	2.73	81.90
8	Glands (M19G1) (1896 MIII)	2.88	23.04
43	Handles, wood, for shot truck (1896 MI)	1.76	75.68
3	Shoes, shot tray (1896 MI)	.47	1.41
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 12-inch m. c., models 1896 MI, MII, MIII.		
2	Cards, file (1896 MIII)	.10	.20
10	Extensions, spg. rod guide (U195D) (1896 MIII)	1.76	17.60
24	Ferrules (for screw driver) (also for model 1912) (1896 MIII)	.15	3.60
6	Handles for bar screw drivers, ½ inch, with brass ferrules (1896 MI)	1.20	7.20
6	Handles for bar screw drivers, ⅜ inch, with brass ferrules (1896 MI)	.73	4.38
2	Handles, wrench, for screw driver (U45AB)	12.65	25.30
2	Handles for screw driver (U45N) with ferrules	1.04	2.08
2	Handles for screw driver (U45M) with ferrules	1.04	2.08
24	Handles for screw drivers "C" (also for model 1912) (1896 MIII)	.61	14.64
8	Hooks, lifting (U47S) (1896 MII)	.86	6.88
92	Lanyards (1896 MI, MII, & 1891)	1.55	142.60
10	Pans, drip (1896 MII)	.40	4.00
2	Rod for spanner wrench (U44GS) (1896 MIII)	1.15	2.30
2	Screw drivers, bar (U45AA) (1896 MIII)	4.25	8.50
2	Screw drivers, bar (U45M) (1896 MII)	3.46	6.92
14	Screw drivers, bar (U45N) .625SQ. (1896 MIII)	3.12	43.68
10	Screws, spg. compressor (U47FA) with nuts (U47EA) (1896 MIII)	7.86	78.60
8	Trucks, shot	156.99	1,255.92
10	Washers, spg. compressor (U47BN) (1896 MII)	3.11	31.10
2	Wrenches, box (U44AB) (1896 MII)	8.19	16.38
2	Wrenches, dble., 0.375 by 0.5 (U43C) (1896 MII)	.14	.28
2	Wrenches, dble., 0.625 by 0.75 (U43F) (1896 MII)	.43	.86

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES—continued.		
	For 12-inch m. c., models 1896 MI, MII, MIII—Continued.		
2	Wrenches, dble., (U43AN) 1 by 1½ inches (1896 MIII)	$0.82	$1.64
2	Wrenches, dble., 1.5 by 1.75 (U43J) (1896 MII)	2.62	5.24
2	Wrenches, dble., 1.25 by 1.375 (U43AK) (1896 MII)	1.34	2.68
1	Wrench, dble. end, 2 by 2.5 inches (U43L) (1896 MII)	8.75	8.75
2	Wrenches, for screw driver (U45AB) (1896 MII)	5.60	11.20
2	Wrenches, gland (U55FA) (1896 MII)	2.39	4.78
1	Wrench, piston rod (U43AM1) (1896 MII)	29.81	29.81
6	Wrenches, single, for fill. plugs (U43A) (1896 MII)	.24	1.44
2	Wrenches, socket, offset (U44TA) (1896 MII)	8.38	16.76
2	Wrenches, spanner, lower follower (U44HA) (1896 MII)	4.80	9.60
2	Wrenches, spanner, 3-inch (U44T) (1896 MIII)	6.65	13.30
2	Wrenches, spanner (U44W) (1896 MII)	9.01	18.02
2	Wrenches, spring (U43AL) (1896 MII)	5.99	11.98
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1908.		
120	Bolts, dust guard (6R)	.26	31.20
1	Box, battery	49.34	49.34
2	Brackets, lamp	14.52	29.04
24	Brackets, lanyard pulley	.68	16.32
5	Caps, buffer (K8H)	13.11	65.55
36	Collars, (11BA) and (11W)	.38	13.68
8	Felt strips (48 sections)	2.23	17.84
4	Fittings, equal. pipe	9.14	36.56
2	Flexible connections (T90F) with couplings and unions	3.21	6.42
2	Flexible connections (T90P)	11.23	22.46
36	Followers, pipe (11V1) and (11X)	2.57	92.52
8	Gaskets, cyl. hd., 9½ I. D. by 10½ O. D. by 0.08	6.07	48.56
12	Gaskets, cyl. hd. and h. bushings	1.70	20.40
72	Gaskets, equal. pipe, 2 O. D. by 0.875 I. D. by 0.062 thick	.31	22.32
8	Gaskets, filling and drain plug	.09	.72
1	Nut, crown (19A)	24.00	24.00
1	Pin, split, 0.437 by 5 by 0.375	.03	.03
3	Pins, spg. shaft for lanyard attach. (A14M)	.26	.78
5	Sets pipes, equalizing	32.08	160.40
2	Pipes, equalizing (right and left)	16.97	33.94
9	Pipes, equalizing (right)	1.41	12.69
9	Pipes, equalizing (left)	1.41	12.69
12	Plugs, cylinder (11AA)	4.26	51.12
23	Plugs, filling and drain, with gaskets	1.74	40.02
1	Ring, retaining (U89M)	.05	.05
1	Rod end. spring (19C1) with key	15.29	15.29
2	Screws, flat fil. hd. ⅜ by 1 inch steel	.47	.94
10	Washers, for lanyards	1.03	10.30
	SHOT TRUCK.		
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1908.		
12	Handles	2.15	25.80
3	Stops, adjustable	2.19	6.57
	ACCESSORIES.		
	For 12-inch mortars, model 1908.		
1	Bar, boring and cutter for inserting bushings in trays	18.20	18.20
	For 12-inch mortar and mortar carriages.		
54	Covering for sponge heads	.57	30.78
16	Sponge heads	15.98	255.68
12	Staves, rammer	2.29	27.48
12	Staves, rammer	3.55	42.60
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 4.		
	For 1-pounder S. C. gun.		
4	Nuts for extracting rods	3.82	15.28
54	Sponge heads	2.06	111.24
42	Sponge rods	2.58	108.36
15	Sponge staves	4.30	64.50
	1.457 subcaliber gun.		
224	Sponges, cleaning	1.14	255.36

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 6.		
	3-inch saluting gun.		
1	Extractor hand	$13.78	$13.78
26	Sponges	1.97	51.22
9	Sponges and staves	3.77	30.16
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8.		
110	Blades for cross-handle screw driver	.51	56.10
9	Brackets (77A) for firing magneto	8.93	80.37
12	Bushings (P34AL) and couplings for firing cable	1.20	14.40
25	Bushings for safety firing switch (P30D)	.40	10.00
2	Cables, firing armored ground on gun to safety firing switch	4.59	9.18
4	Cables, firing armored, primer to safety firing switch	3.92	15.68
150	Catches for firing magnetos	1.35	202.50
50	Cones, glass, for night sights	.47	23.50
50	Cords, lanyard, with hooks for lanyard attachment	.37	18.60
135	Cords, reel, with rings and thimbles for lanyard attachment	.23	31.05
50	Cups, grease	5.22	261.00
25	Dry-cell connections	.36	9.00
50	Gaskets, copper, 1.5 O. D. by 1 I. D. by 0.062	.08	4.00
150	Gaskets, fiber, for pipe connection, 1.5 by 0.875 by 0.062	.02	3.00
100	Gaskets, vul. fiber, 0.15 O. D. by 1 I. D. by 0.062 thick	.19	19.00
18	Gaskets, leather, cyl. hd. 6.49 by 5.3 by 0.125	.38	6.84
10	Gaskets, rubber graphite	.18	1.80
500	Holders, lamp (E9B1)	.28	140.00
12	Holders, socket (E13AG)	1.09	13.08
60	Keys, switch (E13JQ)	.34	20.40
84	Leather, cup, for grease cups	.11	9.24
10	Nuts, for firing circuits	.21	2.10
12	Nuts, plunger (A2J), for grease cups	.79	9.48
5	Pins, buffer cap	.68	3.40
12	Pins, 0.125, for compression grease cups	.79	9.48
450	Pins, lever catch (P66H2), with washers (P66JL) and pins, split 0.062 by 0.375 for firing magnetos	.08	36.00
15	Pins, spg. shaft (A14C), for lanyard attachment	1.16	17.40
10	Pins, spg. shaft (A14N), for lanyard attachment	.31	3.10
	SHOT TRUCKS.		
54	Plates, name, No. 3 (A3C)	.44	23.67
2,258	Plates, name, No. 4 (A3D)	.11	248.38
2,750	Plugs, oil, bz. 0.375	.075	206.25
50	Plugs, oil, bz. 0.5	.13	6.50
300	Plugs, oil, bz. 0.625	.085	25.50
16	Plungers (A2E2) for grease cups	1.16	18.56
8	Props, sponge and rammer	12.13	97.04
15	Rammer heads, aluminum, for 4.72-inch, 5-inch, 6-inch guns	2.48	37.20
1	Receptacle, firing	12.31	12.31
5	Screw drivers, "T" (U45AL)	6.25	31.25
6	Screws, German silver, 0.164 by 0.21, No. 8, [illegible]d. thread 12 inches long	.46	2.76
15	Screws, grease cup (A2H)	.03	.45
48	Screws, oil hole, for 6-inch D. C., 1905 MI–MII, 8-inch D. C., 1896, and 10-inch D. C., 1901	.19	9.12
96	Screws, spec. oil hole (8F1), for 6-inch D. C., 1905 MI and MII, 8-inch D. C., 1896, 10-inch D. C., 1901, 10-inch D. C., 1896	.25	24.00
272	Sleeves (P45J1) for firing circuit terminals	.34	24.48
300	Springs, lamp (E12Q1)	.05	10.00
25	Springs, lamp holder	.14	45.50
92	Stencils, paper	.03	2.76
40	Strips, metal for wire-cleaning brushes	.66	26.40
	Parts for switches, safety firing.		
1	Blade (P30F)	1.15	1.15
1	Blade (P64Q1)	8.38	8.38
1	Blade (P64R1)	8.37	8.37
62	Blocks (P30E)	1.17	72.54
3	Blocks, clip (P30J)	2.15	6.45
31	Bushings (P30D)	.74	22.94
72	Buttons	.27	19.44
32	Clips (R) (P30G) and (L) (P30H)	.32	10.24
3	Covers (P30P)	1.75	5.25
1	Cover (P42D1)	17.51	17.51
2	Nuts, hex. 0.5	.15	.30
2	Pins, split, 0.125 by 1	.15	.30
16	Rivets, copper	.60	9.60
2	Washers (P30B)	.15	.30
400	Thimbles, cable (E12X)	.09	36.00
113	Tubes, terminal (T96EA)	.11	12.43
150	Washers, leather, for grease cups	.12	18.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8—Continued.		
	ACCESSORIES.		
1	Wrench, spanner (U44BA)	$21.69	$21.69
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 2.		
40	Blocks, oak, saw finish, 10 by 2 by 18 inch	.37	14.80
	Blocks, yellow pine, saw finish.		
10	6 by 12 by 44 inch	0.40	4.00
70	8 by 1 by 20 inch	.26	18.20
50	8 by 2 by 20 inch	.25	12.50
60	8 by 4 by 20 inch	.51	30.60
30	8 by 4 by 44 inch	.58	17.40
50	10 by 2 by 44 inch	.39	19.50
10	10 by 10 by 24 inch	.83	8.30
10	10 by 12 by 6 by 44 inch	.51	5.10
80	12 by 1 by 44 inch	.47	37.60
40	12 by 2 by 30 inch	.58	23.20
55	12 by 2 by 44 inch	.53	29.15
30	12 by 2 by 64 inch	.43	12.90
35	12 by 4 by 44 inch	.53	18.55
6	12 by 6 by 44 inch	2.59	15.54
174	12 by 12 inch by 3 feet 8 inches	2.19	381.06
4	Bars, capstan, single	3.99	15.96
1	Capstan, complete except anchor stakes	174.29	174.29
2	Carts, sling, large	879.59	1,759.18
1	Cart, sling, hand, small	233.38	233.38
3	Chains, dog	14.44	43.32
18	Chocks, gun (3P)	.71	12.78
30	Chocks, hand, 3 by 4 by 6 inch	.65	19.50
30	Chocks, roller, 2 by 5 by 7 inch	.65	19.50
32	Chocks, wheel, 3 by 6 by 7 inch	.65	20.80
1	Gin, garrison	2.10	2.10
	Parts for gins, garrison.		
1	Leg, left	22.80	22.80
1	Pawl, handspike, socket	4.84	4.84
1	Pawl, ratchet (R)	2.10	2.10
1	Spring, pawl	4.84	4.84
1	Gin sling	49.80	49.80
6	Handspike for piper gin	1.81	10.86
54	Handspikes, maneuvering	1.97	106.38
36	Holdfasts, for capstan, with bars	2.98	107.28
20	Mauls, metal heads, wood faces	5.46	109.20
1	Pole, for sling cart, large	14.51	14.51
12	Timbers, pine, 8 by 18 inch by 15 foot	10.90	130.80
30	Timbers, pine, 10 by 10 inch by 25 foot	12.38	371.40
20	Timbers, pine, 10 by 10 inch by 35 foot	12.30	246.00
12	Timbers, pine, 12 by 2 inch by 16 foot	1.85	22.20
20	Timbers, pine, 12 by 2 inch by 30 foot	2.60	52.00
32	Timbers, pine, 12 by 3 inch by 15 foot	2.32	74.24
2	Timbers, pine, 12 by 12 inch by 25 foot	15.81	31.62
6	Wedges, wooden	8.84	53.04
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 3.		
1	Bench, work	58.99	58.99
3	Blocks, copper, 4 inches square by 1 inch thick, for anvil	2.99	8.97
5	Blocks for raising head and tail stocks for 22-inch engine lathes	2.04	10.20
1	Bushing (for Ft. repair shop)	14.67	14.67
2	Chest of drawers for tools	114.67	229.34
2	Closets, tool and clothes	39.98	77.96
1	Counterbore, 0.628 diameter by 0.437 pilot	7.81	7.81
2	Counterbores, 1⅛ inches diameter, with ⅜-inch pilot ¼ inch long	6.33	12.66
2	Counterbores, spot-facing, for use in spot-facing range discs for 1.125 bosses on subcaliber range strips	6.49	12.98
21	Jaws, copper, for vise	.94	19.74
28	Parallels, C. I.	2.24	62.72
2	Plates, angle, 4 by 6 by 6 by ¾ inch	9.54	19.08
2	Plates, angle, 8 by 10 by 12 by ¾ inch thick	37.90	18.95
1	Plate, surface, 24 by 36 by 4 inch	103.21	103.21
2	Plates, cast iron	126.85	253.70
24	Plates, steel, matched	1.16	27.84
4	Polishing machines, portable, special	31.54	126.16
19	Scrapers, machinist	1.51	28.69
4	Straightedges (2M)	28.46	113.84

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[illegible] for the fiscal year ended [illegible] Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 4.		
	Pyramidal targets, model 1911.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	$6.12	$201.96
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.59	19.08
[illegible]	[illegible] inches by 18 feet 6 inches	.88	39.44
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.36	144.60
[illegible]	[illegible] 10 feet (strips)	2.01	4.02
[illegible]	[illegible] inches by 4 feet 2 inches	.91	136.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	11.04	1,504.44
[illegible]	[illegible] feet with binding	2.10	121.80
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.65	62.70
[illegible]	[illegible] bottom for sills 2 by 12 inches by 16 feet 9 inches	.39	3.12
[illegible]	[illegible] prow 2 by 10 inches by 14 feet	.97	192.06
[illegible]	[illegible] 2 by 6 by ½ inches	.48	11.52
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.81	140.50
[illegible]	[illegible] for footstaff	.13	12.35
[illegible]	[illegible] 1 by 7 inches	7.75	178.25
[illegible]	[illegible] with bottom planks	14.00	338.16
[illegible]	[illegible] cover, ¾ by 2 inches by 11 feet	.32	57.60
[illegible]	[illegible] 3 by 12 inches by 14 feet	1.58	120.08
[illegible]	[illegible] 2 by 4 inches by 15 feet 4 inches	.69	111.09
	Material targets, for seacoast guns, under 4.72 caliber.		
25	Boards, prow, 1 by 4 by 3.2 inches	1.53	38.25
[illegible]	Cleats, prow, 2 by 6 by 4.9 inches	1.57	15.30
[illegible]	Latches, white, ¾ by 1¾ inches by 2 feet	.10	10.00
[illegible]	Sills, 10 by 10 inches by 26 feet 2 inches	5.34	48.06
10	Stiffeners, 2 by 2 inches by 10 feet	.10	1.00
65	Strips	.20	13.00
5	Struts, 2 by 4 by 12 inches	.10	.50
	For seacoast targets, small model of 1910.		
98	Braces, prow cleat, 2 by 6 inches by 8 feet 10 1/16 inches	.70	68.60
28	Bridles	5.93	166.04
46	Cleat, prow, 4 by 6 inches by 4 feet 10 inches, 0.437	.48	22.08
38	Collars, guy	1.42	53.96
20	Filling-in pieces, 2 by 6 by 6 inches	.35	7.00
20	Masts	4.08	81.60
22	Paint, mixed red lead (galls.)	1.69	37.18
31	Pins, guy collar, with collars	.47	14.57
24	Planks, 3 by 12 inches by 31 feet	3.06	73.44
300	Planks, bottom cross, 2 by 12 inches by 15 feet	2.08	624.00
148	Planks, prow, 2 by 6 inches by 15 feet	.63	93.24
40	Planks, prow, 2 by 7.062 inches by 15 feet	2.24	89.60
30	Sockets, mast	2.70	81.00
6	Streamers, scarlet serge	10.56	63.36
74	Timbers, running 10 by 10 inches by 30 feet 8 inches	9.99	739.26
	Pyramidal and material targets.		
78	Paint, mixed for covers (galls.)	1.28	99.84
93	Paint, mixed for woodwork (galls.)	1.05	97.65
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 6.		
	DUMMY PROJECTILES.		
3	8-inch gun	89.39	268.17
7	12-inch gun	90.12	1,330.84
13	14-inch gun	363.27	4,722.51
3	16-inch gun	407.82	1,223.46
12	4.72 rapid-fire gun	6.13	73.56
10	5-inch gun	39.62	396.20
16	6-inch gun	90.70	1,451.20
19	12-inch mortar	90.13	1,712.47
4	5-inch siege gun	32.30	129.20
8	7-inch siege howitzer, model 1898	39.95	319.60
6	6-inch Armstrong gun	17.99	107.94
	PARTS FOR DUMMY PROJECTILES.		
2	Bands, bourrelet, special (6-inch gun)	12.78	25.56
	Bands, rear.		
7	10-inch gun	12.38	86.76
16	12-inch gun	14.19	227.04
5	14-inch gun	14.72	73.60
5	12-inch mortar	14.69	73.45

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 6—Continued.		
	PARTS FOR DUMMY PROJECTILES—continued.		
	Bars for power extractor.		
2	10-inch gun, model 1888	$25.89	$51.78
3	12-inch gun, model 1895	31.35	94.05
1	14-inch gun	31.72	31.72
2	12-inch mortar, model 1912	14.85	29.70
5	Bases 14-inch gun	14.83	74.15
8	Caps, 6-inch gun, model 1908 and 1908 Mi	5.97	47.76
1	Cap, 12-inch mortar	16.65	16.65
1	Handle for hand extractor 10-inch gun	4.38	4.38
6	Hooks, for hand extractors with nuts 6-inch gun	.82	4.92
8	Hooks for hand extractors with nuts 12-inch mortar, model 1912	1.44	11.52
	Nuts, with washers for power extractors.		
2	10-inch gun, model 1888	6.61	13.22
5	12-inch gun, model 1895	7.65	38.25
1	14-inch gun	11.02	11.02
1	12-inch mortar, model 1912	13.11	13.11
1	Point, special, gun metal, 6-inch gun	34.94	34.94
6	Staves for hand extractors	3.41	20.46
	Yokes for power extractors.		
2	10-inch gun, model 1888	7.92	15.84
2	10-inch gun, model 1900	11.38	22.76
2	12-inch gun, model 1895	7.82	15.64
	Yokes for power extractors.		
14	14-inch gun	17.09	239.26
1	12-inch mortar, model 1888	21.40	21.40
6	12-inch mortar, model 1890	8.39	50.34
1	12-inch mortar, models 1908 and 1912	15.78	15.78
	For 10-inch dummy mortar carriages, model of 1912.		
36	Bolts, tap 1 by 2.75	.60	21.60
1	Handwheel elev. (R)	15.77	15.77
18	Pins, stop	.70	12.60
1	Plate, elev. handwheel direction	1.72	1.72
3	Screws, special, for direction plate	1.72	5.16
9	Stops, traversing	6.66	59.94
	For 12-inch dummy mortar carriages, model of 1912.		
1	Bracket, lanyard pulley	11.17	11.17
1	Plate, floor	17.33	17.33
2	Plate, floor, removable	20.08	40.16
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 1.		
10	8-inch shell, A. P., Navy, empty	105.89	1,058.90
10	Shell, C. I. 12-inch mortar, 1,046 pounds, empty	16.37	163.32
2	Shot, 12-inch A. P., empty	487.63	975.26
	Parts for 10-inch A. P. shell.		
4	Plugs, base	13.62	54.48
2	Plugs, fuse hole	3.18	6.36
1,050	12-inch shell, D. P., model 1911, 700 pounds, empty	153.78	161,469.00
	Parts for shell 12-inch C. I., 900 pounds.		
87	Shields, wind	48.93	2,789.01
	Parts for shot, 14-inch C. I.		
25	Slugs, 14-inch, solid cast iron, for velocity firing	113.01	2,825.25
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 2.		
412	6-inch shell, A. P., model 1911, empty	40.39	16,681.07
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
	For 3-inch field gun carriage.		
1	Spade	104.47	104.47

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Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS VI, SECTION 4.		
6,046	Shell, 4.7 common steel, model 1905	$9.04	$54,655.84
228	Shell, common steel, 6-inch siege howitzer, model 1907	18.97	4,325.16
	PART II, CLASS II, SECTION 1.		
1	Cabinet with glass doors	35.74	35.74
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 2.		
144	Keys, stopper for bottom pouring attachment of ladle	.23	33.12
298	Pins, stopper rod, for bottom pouring attachment of ladle	.93	277.14
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5.		
	Tools, jigs, fixtures, gauges, etc., for 12-inch gun, model 1888.		
2	Bushings	28.32	56.64
1	Support, bar	28.32	28.32
	For 12-inch gun, model 1895.		
2	Bushings	30.81	61.62
1	Bar support	30.81	30.81
	For 12-inch gun, model 1900.		
1	Bar support to fit elev. band	57.09	57.09
	For 14-inch gun turret, model 1909.		
1	End mill and milling cutter	31.67	31.67
	For 16-inch D. C., model 1912.		
1	Arbor for hob with housings	12.12	12.12
2	Wooden flasks, 8 feet long, 37 inches wide, 8-inch drag, 10-inch cope	38.56	77.12
1	Gauge for bottom of face of rear transom and rear face of elev. slide	12.02	12.02
1	Hob for worm	15.80	15.80
1	Template, for drilling holes in rear transom	170.16	170.16
1	Template, for lower end of rear transom	15.57	15.57
1	Trammel, capacity 224 to 278 inches	33.38	33.38
	For experimental elevating device for 16-inch D. C., model of 1912.		
1	Angle 3 by 2.5 by 0.375 (77T)	63.52	63.52
1	Angle, 3 by 2.5 by 0.375 R (77U)	12.01	12.01
1	Angle, 3 by 2.5 by 0.375 L (77U)	12.02	12.02
4	Angles, 8 by 3.5 by 0.5 (77X)	63.51	254.04
1	Balance, elevating (43SA)	244.07	244.07
1	Bearing, worm shaft (90X)	6.96	6.96
95	Bolts, special, 0.75 by 1.25, and nuts	.38	36.10
1	Bolt, special, 0.75 by 2.375 (16OF)	2.74	2.74
11	Bolts, special, 1.125 by 3 (17M)	.36	3.96
4	Bolts, special, 1.5 by 4.875 (43AB)	1.77	7.08
8	Bolts, special, 1.5 by 9.375 (78W)	1.76	14.08
20	Bolts, special, 2.125 by 7.5 (17T)	2.22	44.40
2	Bolts, special, 2.125 by 10.5 (17Q)	4.48	8.96
2	Bolts, special, 2.125 by 11.5 (17U)	4.48	8.96
4	Bolts, special, 2.125 by 12.75 (17V)	4.48	17.92
6	Bolts, special, 2.125 by 13 (17Z)	3.12	18.72
2	Bolts, special, 2.125 by 15 (17W)	3.12	6.24
6	Bolts, tap, 0.75 by 1.875 (90K)	.26	1.56
2	Bolts, tap, 0.875 by 3 (90Z)	.73	1.46
4	Bolts, tap, 1.5 by 3.125 (17P)	1.87	7.48
2	Bolts, tap, 1.5 by 3.5 (50N)	3.73	7.46
4	Bolts, tap, 1.75 by 4.125 (62DI)	2.99	11.96
2	Bolts, throug', 1 by 4.625 (90C)	1.81	3.62
6	Brackets (78B)	47.26	283.56
8	Brackets (78X)	35.44	283.52
2	Brackets, offset (78AA)	38.35	76.70
2	Brackets, offset (78BA)	38.36	76.72
1	Bracket, rear, R (78CA)	50.87	50.87
1	Bracket, rear (78DA)	50.87	50.87
2	Brackets, sheave, R (43AA), L (43BA)	21.21	42.42
1	Case, worm, gear	89.50	89.50
6	Clamps, rope (42CA)	4.42	26.52
1	Cover, elev, gear (17L)	357.10	357.10
1	Cover, gear case	23.10	23.10

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	For experimental elevating devise for 16-inch D. C., model of 1912—Contd.		
1	Cup, upper spg. (160G)	$29.79	$29.79
1	Cup, lower spg. (160K)	17.89	17.89
1	Cylinder, kickdown	388.88	388.88
2	Equalizers	84.86	169.72
1	Filler, top	.63	.63
1	Filler, bottom	.63	.36
1	Gear, worm	13.19	13.19
2	Gibs, elev. slide	67.42	134.84
95	Nuts, special	.38	36.10
1	Pinion	11.53	11.53
2	Pins, sheave	4.51	9.02
1	Pipe, brass, 2-inch	26.64	26.64
2	Pistons, elev. shaft	49.98	99.96
2	Plates, elev. arm	14.87	29.74
1	Plate, instruction	2.23	2.23
1	Plate, platform ex. (77AA)	69.41	69.41
1	Plate, platform ex. (R) (77BA)	57.53	57.53
1	Plate, platform ex. L (77CA)	57.53	57.53
1	Plate, platform ex. (77DA)	39.61	39.61
1	Plate, platform ex. L (77EA)	39.61	39.61
2	Plugs, filling, 1-inch	2.42	4.84
8	Plugs, oil, ¾-inch, std	.42	3.36
1	Retainer, spg	20.04	20.04
8	Rivets, 0.375	3.00	24.00
27	Rivets, 1 by 3.5	.09	2.43
229	Rivets and straps, butt	.18	41.22
1	Rod, spring	57.82	57.82
2	Ropes, balance	6.73	13.46
60	Screws, csk. 0.75 by 1	.36	21.60
1	Screw, set 0.625 by 1.125	2.37	2.37
1	Shaft, drive	20.59	20.59
1	Shaft, elevating	320.71	320.71
1	Shaft, worm	17.33	17.33
2	Sheaves, rope	19.88	39.76
2	Shoes, elev. slide	178.55	357.10
1	Slide, elevating	1,527.31	1,527.31
1	Spring, elev. balance	9.20	9.20
1	Spring, elev. slide, inner	47.50	47.50
1	Spring, elev. slide, outer	47.50	47.50
2	Stops, elev. slide	26.70	43.40
24	Studs, 1 by 5.75	2.80	67.20
2	Studs, for worm gear case	3.03	6.06
1	Support, spg. rod	31.80	31.80
1	Tie, rear transom	116.04	116.04
1	Transom, rear	3,146.49	3,146.49
1	Worm, elevating	591.03	591.03
	For 4.7-inch railway mount, model E.		
1	Template for end shields	266.00	266.00
	For 6-inch howitzer projectile, model E.		
1	Tap, 1.45 diameter by 12 threads per inch	8.47	8.47
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, M111.		
1	Cylinder, dummy wooden, for erecting purposes	42.04	42.04
1	Die, top and bottom for clutch spg. adj. nut	55.13	55.13
1	Gauge for dust-guard seat	6.89	6.89
1	Gauge for locating slot in elev. rack for stop	15.84	15.84
1	Gauge for O. D. of distance ring	10.63	10.63
1	Gauge for testing angular face with straight face on small end of trav. roller	31.95	31.95
1	Jig, drill for catch washer	10.49	10.49
1	Jig, drill for lanyard dog	1.80	1.80
1	Jig, drill for lanyard dog brkt	13.78	13.78
1	Jig, drill for lanyard housing	83.87	83.87
	4.7 common steel shell.		
1	Centering arbor	123.58	123.58
5	Expanding arbors	99.15	495.75
1	Bench for pointing shell	74.50	74.50
6	Bars, boring	23.21	139.26
3	Former brackets	30.22	90.66

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	4.7 common steel shell—Continued.		
2	Wire scratch brushes	$1.00	$2.00
1	Center	25.22	25.22
3	Bell centers	19.62	58.86
1	Chuck	25.22	25.22
1	Chuck for holding base plug	22.66	22.66
1	Container	131.24	131.24
3	C'bore and reamers, combination	28.10	84.30
2	Cutters	2.13	4.26
12	Cutter, finishing	11.45	137.40
2	Cutters for milling threads on base plugs	29.49	58.98
12	Cutters, roughing	11.45	137.40
4	Cutters, thread milling for base plugs	10.93	43.72
1	Die, spring for base plug	50.02	50.02
1	Die, spring 3.060 by 8 thread LH & Handle 3.060 by 8 thread LH	101.03	101.03
1	Fixture for milling driving slot	6.96	6.96
1	Fixture for milling slots in base plugs	69.03	69.03
1	Former for turning ogive	30.89	30.89
2	Former with rollers, studs, etc	99.02	198.04
3	Forming tools for grease and hand grooves	10.93	32.79
3	Gauges, depth of cavity relative to bourrelet	3.90	11.70
2	Gauges, depth of cavity relation to bourrelet and point	5.04	10.08
1	Gauges, depth of cavity in relation to point for centering shell	5.03	5.03
1	Fuze flame seat guage, maximum 1.812, minimum 1.808	19.63	19.63
1	Gauge, Johansson adj. limit snap for bands, minimum 4.797, maximum 4.80	12.95	12.95
2	Gauges, snap maximum and minimum	1.20	2.40
2	Gauges, for overall length	7.74	15.48
2	Gauges, plug thread with flanges	13.35	26.70
1	Gauge, profile for band	4.57	4.57
1	Gauge, ring and plug for base plug and base	33.09	33.09
3	Gauge, ring thread for base ring	8.89	26.67
3	Gauges, snap 4.68	2.18	6.54
3	Gauges, snap 4.71	2.19	6.57
1	Gauge, snap for band seat 4.52	4.57	4.57
3	Gauge, snap for base plug body	8.86	26.58
3	Gauge, snap for base plug flange	8.85	26.55
3	Gauge, snap for base plug thread	8.85	26.55
1	Gauge, snap for outside band 4.8	4.58	4.58
2	Gauge for turning ogive	7.74	15.48
3	Holders, forming tool	17.80	53.40
1	Holder, punch	137.96	137.96
3	Holder, special tool, for base groove tools	32.61	97.83
1	Jaws, for banding	46.93	46.93
1	Jig for drilling base plug	.16	.16
12	Liners, container	39.32	471.84
1	Mold, chill for nozzles and 10 nozzles	66.52	66.52
50	Nozzles, c. i. Bessemer	1.19	59.50
2	Nozzles, H. S. steel	15.94	31.88
12	Punches	16.45	197.40
6	Punches and 3 nozzles	28.11	168.66
6	Punches and 18 nozzles	13.38	80.28
3	Punches, expmtl	37.80	113.40
1	Reamer for cavity	82.75	82.75
24	Filler rings for punch	3.99	95.76
1	Stripper	16.26	16.26
1	Stripper and studs for container	101.03	101.03
3	Taps for base of shell	35.45	106.35
1	Top and 1 bottom die	370.99	370.99
2	Tongs	15.28	30.56
1	Tool for scaling interior of shell	68.01	68.01
2	Hand wheels	1.76	3.52
8	Marking wheels	3.00	24.00
4	Wrenches for assembling base plugs	4.94	19.76
	6-inch common steel shell for siege howitzer, model of 1907.		
1	Arbor, grinding for container	30.63	30.63
1	Bar, boring	40.69	40.69
1	Bar, boring and counterbore, com	122.08	122.08
20	Bars, boring and reaming	79.43	1,588.60
1	Clamp, lifting	9.34	9.34
1	Collar, supporting	41.19	41.19
1	Compressor	66.59	66.59
2	Cutters, 0.75 by 1.5 by 5 inch tool steel	2.72	5.44
2	Cutters for band grease grooves	10.95	21.90

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	6-inch common steel shell for siege howitzer, model of 1907—Continued.		
2	Cutters for threading base plugs	$24.39	$48.78
2	Dies, forming and separating, top and bottom	98.27	196.54
4	Expanders for expanding bars	3.40	13.60
1	Fixture for numbering	51.69	51.69
3	Forming tools for cutting band seat and grease groove	11.51	34.53
1	Gauge, limit snap for bands	16.80	16.80
2	Gauges, plug for base plug thrd	4.15	8.30
1	Gauge, profile for band	6.35	6.35
1	Gauge, ring for base plug	8.29	8.29
2	Gauge, ring thrd. for base plug	41.18	82.36
1	Gauge, snap for band seat 5.76	6.35	6.35
2	Gauges, snap for body on base plug	4.09	8.18
2	Gauges, snap for flange on base plug	3.34	6.68
1	Gauge, snap for outside of band 6.12	6.36	6.36
2	Gauges, snap for thrd. on base plug	6.38	12.76
6	Heads, bar	7.19	43.14
1	Head, roughing and finishing	99.10	99.10
2	Holders, forming tool	50.12	100.24
3	Holders, knurl with 12 knurls	24.90	74.70
1	Jig for drilling base plugs	14.34	14.34
6	Nozzles, common 6-inch	1.38	8.28
2	Punches (container)	16.26	32.52
3	Rings for banding	7.98	23.94
4	Taps for base thread	31.75	127.00
3	Tongs for handling shell	11.16	33.48
4	Tools, comb. for c'biring and reaming	40.49	161.96
	12-inch D. P. mortar shell, 700-pound, model of 1911.		
1	Apron for holding cap dies in place	34.73	34.73
2	Bars for rough boring with cutters	135.85	271.70
2	Centers, ball and 2 bearing rings	71.01	142.02
2	Chucks for cap points	14.26	28.52
2	Chucks, steel, with 22-inch flange, 16 steel jaws, 16 set screws	116.57	233.14
3	Chucks, with set screws	60.75	182.25
2	Dies, roughing, 2 dies, finishing, and 4 taper plugs	427.32	854.64
1	Die, top, 1 bottom and 1 swaging	171.95	171.95
1	Fixture for milling notches	75.49	75.49
1	Former, wave, for band seat	333.93	333.93
1	Frame for fixture for attaching caps	19.43	19.43
1	Gauge, plug and ring for cap and wind shields	25.05	25.05
1	Gauge, ring for base plugs	64.56	64.56
2	Guides, 2 finishing punches, 2 roughing punches, and 2 second roughing punches	82.86	165.72
2	Holders	7.68	15.36
1	Hook for removing caps from furnace	1.33	1.33
1	Punch, finishing for 12-inch shell	23.28	23.28
1	Punch, finishing die with taper plugs	131.77	131.77
1	Punch, finishing with 2 handles	44.17	44.17
1	Punch, first finishing	33.07	33.07
2	Punch, second roughing	6.74	13.48
1	Punch, roughing, 1 roughing die, centering punch and guide	34.50	34.50
2	Reamer heads, comp. with 5 cutters, 1 ptg. reamer, 2 reamer blades, str. edge and 2 cur. edge	189.32	378.64
2	Rings	12.11	24.22
2	Rings, guide with screws	17.41	34.82
1	Ring, with screws for attaching to guides	.22	.22
1	Slide with set screws, 1 holder and tap bolts	112.15	112.15
1	Tongs for handling blanks	15.47	15.47
1	Tongs, grab	7.57	7.57
	For 2,000-ton hydraulic press.		
1	Bar, boring for 12 and 14 inch containers	302.28	302.28
1	Bar for containers	87.13	87.13
1	Block, thrust	115.51	115.51
1	Center for 14-inch container	26.08	26.08
2	Containers for 12 and 14 inch shell	1,783.29	3,566.58
1	Plate, stopper	45.81	45.81
1	Stropper	18.08	18.08
2	Templets, 12 and 14 inch	10.09	20.18
	For 4.7 howitzer pedestal mount, model 1915.		
12	Pedestals	2,623.97	31,487.64
42	Stops (22L)	2.51	105.42

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	For kick-down buffer mechanism, for 14-inch D. C., model of 1907 and 1907 M1.		
1	Tap for buffer cylinder, 4.1299 diameter by 10 U. S. F	$19.52	$19.52
1	Tap for cylinder head, 3.250 diameter by 10 U. S. F	20.03	20.03
1	Tap for buffer piston sleeve, 3.250 diameter by 12 U. S. F	21.66	21.66
1	Tap for piston rod collar, 2.091 diameter by 10 U. S. F	16.58	16.58
1	Tap for piston rod nut, 1.961 diameter by 10 U. S. F	13.75	13.75
1	Thread arbor for piston rod collar, 2.091 diameter by 10 U. S. F	7.83	7.83
1	Thread arbor for piston rod nut, 1.961 diameter by 10 U. S. F	8.62	8.62
1	Keyway plug gauge for hole in end of follower (upper)	15.16	15.16
1	Ring gauge for buffer cylinder, 5.0 diameter by 10 U. S. F	38.49	38.49
1	Ring gauge for cylinder head, 4.1299 diameter by 10 U. S. F	19.88	19.88
1	Ring gauge for follower (lower), 3.250 diameter by 10 U. S. F	11.86	11.86
1	Ring gauge for follower (upper), 3.250 by 12 U. S. F	12.38	12.38
1	Ring gauge for bushing, 2.750 diameter by 10 U. S. F	10.87	10.87
1	Ring gauge for buffer piston rod and buffer piston, 2.901 diameter by 10 U. S. F	6.20	6.20
	For elevating arms and bands and accessory parts for 12-inch D. C., model of 1896.		
1	Bar, lining for scraping bushing and elevating arms	82.07	82.07
4	Clamps	3.80	15.20
1	Container	117.06	117.06
2	Dogs, band for turning trunnions	7.29	14.58
2	Dogs, driving for bolts	8.20	16.40
1	Fixture, elav. arm boring	832.03	832.03
1	Gauge for taper hole in elev. band	22.20	22.20
1	Gauge for thread and taper on band trunnions	56.08	56.08
4	Pipe, pieces	8.29	33.16
1	Spreader for band trunnions	.08	.08
1	Tap, 7 threads per inch, 5½-inch diameter	56.06	56.06
	For elevating arms and bands and accessory parts for 12-inch D. C., model of 1901.		
1	Bar, boring	13.86	13.86
6	Flasks for cast-iron racks	17.64	105.84
2	Shell reamer	51.84	103.68
	For 14-inch D. C., model of 1907 M1.		
1	Gauge for taper seat on bushing	16.97	16.97
1	Mold, chill for c'weight C. I. 7 inches thick	1,452.01	1,452.01
	Device for machining elev. slides of 16-inch D. C., model of 1912.		
1	Bar, gashing cutter	70.80	70.80
1	Bar, hob	32.58	32.58
2	Cutters, stocking for gashing rack	1.25	2.50
2	Ends, Universal joint and connecting bar	220.03	440.06
1	Head, cutter	74.40	74.40
1	Hob for teeth in elev. rack	1.25	1.25
	For 15-pounder B. C., model of 1898 M1.		
1	Jig for drilling pads	.08	.08
	For 4.7 howitzer, railway mounts, model E.		
1	Arbor for turning and planing body side bearings	39.74	39.74
2	Bars, dolly	2.87	5.74
1	Crane, jib	188.89	188.89
1	Cutter for prop latch	20.30	20.30
1	Cutter, milling, for teeth in body side bracket	34.19	34.19
4	Forging tools for handle rods	29.13	116.52
2	Guages for key slot in shield	12.32	24.64
9	Riveting sets, special	3.75	33.75
2	Rivet sets for 1¼-inch rivets	4.09	8.13
1	Tap for side arm	40.68	40.68
1	Tap 1 4/5 per inch Acme thread for clamping nut	25.62	25.62
1	Templet for end shield	266.00	266.00
1	Templet side shield	151.39	151.39

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	4.7 common steel shell, model 1905.		
1	Arbor, thread milling, for threading shell	$11.61	$11.61
1	Center	13.37	13.37
1	Chuck	13.38	13.38
4	Combination counterbore and reamers	27.71	110.84
6	Cutters, thread milling	11.60	69.60
1	Fixture, milling	370.23	370.23
1	Former	109.10	109.10
1	Former, special for turning bands	99.40	99.40
2	Gauges, dovetail	3.70	7.40
2	Gauges, snap, 4-inch, 680	4.10	8.20
2	Gauges, snap, 4-inch, 710	4.10	8.20
1	Gauge for depth of cavity	4.63	4.63
2	Gauges for location of bourrelet	5.31	10.62
4	Holders, dovetail tool	16.76	67.04
2	Holders, forming tool	37.73	76.46
2	Holders, forming tool, with cutter	39.60	79.20
	For 6-inch and 12-inch projectiles.		
1	Bar for reamer	569.40	569.40
2	Bars for boring	143.91	287.82
1	Bearing (A)	30.99	30.99
3	Bearing (B)	28.33	84.99
1	Block, cast iron, 2 inches by 6 inches by 10 feet	47.31	47.31
1	Block, cast iron, 3 inches by 6 inches by 10 feet	47.32	47.32
2	Brackets	18.41	36.82
2	Bushings	12.46	24.92
6	Centers	18.25	109.50
2	Centers, bell	12.46	24.92
1	Center, cup	39.29	39.29
6	Chisels, special, used in attaching caps	.82	4.92
10	Chisels for scoring	.91	9.10
9	Chucks, pot	44.51	400.59
7	Clamps, base	3.51	24.57
3	Compressor	42.05	126.15
3	Counterbores (0.988 by 1.370)	9.75	29.25
3	Counterbores (1.388 by 1.811)	9.75	29.25
13	Cutters	8.49	110.37
6	Cutters, dovetail	5.13	30.78
1	Die, bottom	86.14	86.14
1	Die for cap	39.41	39.41
2	Dies, for fuze hole plugs	19.69	39.38
2	Dies, for forging cap	17.31	34.62
1	Die, forging, for points	89.81	89.81
1	Die, top	86.14	86.14
2	Drivers, lubricating	43.12	86.24
2	Extension, cross slide	138.42	276.84
1	Fixture for attaching caps	153.73	153.73
1	Fixture for grinding reamers	58.86	58.86
1	Fixture for holding shell	8.96	8.96
4	Fixtures for turning caps	62.33	249.32
1	Fixture, waved bead	216.35	216.35
2	Formers for turning caps	51.15	102.30
1	Former for turning caps and points	.52	.52
1	Gauge for cap cavity	15.15	15.15
2	Gauges, length	9.50	19.00
1	Gauge for ogive up to rear of bourrelet	15.16	15.16
1	Gauge, snap, maximum and minimum, for end plugs	9.21	9.21
1	Gauge for thread on cap	7.54	7.54
1	Gauge for thread in point	7.54	7.54
1	Gauge for wind-shield cavity	15.16	15.16
1	Gauge, maximum thread	9.21	9.21
1	Gauge, plug and ring	33.17	33.17
1	Guide for forging caps	14.93	14.93
2	Heads	31.08	62.16
2	Holders, drill for caps	30.45	60.90
4	Holders for base plugs	15.11	60.44
2	Jigs for drilling base plugs	18.40	36.80
1	Jig for drilling wrench holes in base plug	2.41	2.41
2	Liners for containers	59.70	119.40
14	Molds, chill	37.67	527.38
1	Post, tool	55.19	55.19
2	Plugs, tool steel taper for forging caps	17.32	34.64
2	Punch, finishing	30.41	60.82
2	Punch, for forging caps	25.46	50.92
1	Punches, forging for points	62.51	62.51
3	Radius tools for caps	4.37	13.11
2	Reamers 1.390	9.54	19.08

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	For 6-inch and 12-inch projectiles—Continued.		
1	Rest, when scoring projectiles	$7.30	$7.30
4	Rings	43.99	175.96
1	Slide, taper turning for caps	70.72	70.72
2	Stamps, steel, sets	7.50	15.00
1	Tap 1.503 by 12 threads right hand	9.09	9.09
3	Taps 1.502 by 12 threads left hand	9.07	27.21
1	Tap for caps	39.41	39.41
2	Templet, locating grooves in band	4.54	9.08
1	Templets, sets	7.53	7.53
3	Tongs, pair	52.42	157.26
1	Tool for finishing interior of point	7.55	7.55
4	Tools, way and blocks	12.37	49.48
1	Wrench for removing base plugs	11.00	11.00
	For 12-inch D. P. shell, model of 1911, 700-pound.		
2	Bars for boring caps	8.03	16.06
16	Bolts, tap	5.47	87.52
4	Brackets	32.86	131.44
4	Caps, chill mold	66.30	265.30
3	Dies, finishing	39.35	118.05
4	Dies, roughing	33.85	135.40
1	Fixture for milling threads on base plugs	241.64	241.64
1	Former	138.91	138.91
4	Handles	1.85	7.40
1	Head, roughing for pointing cutter	58.38	58.38
2	Nuts, 1-inch standard	.68	1.36
2	Pins	.68	1.36
1	Plug	59.36	59.36
3	Punches, finishing	27.27	81.81
1	Punch, first finishing	20.68	20.68
2	Punches, second roughing	20.02	40.04
1	Retainer	17.73	17.73
1	Ring for finishing die	32.07	32.07
40	Screws, set	3.44	137.60
2	Taps, 2.001 10 threads, left hand	7.44	14.88
2	Taps, 2.003 10 threads, left hand	7.44	14.88
1	Tongs for above shells, pair	17.04	17.04
2	Washers, standard	.68	1.36
	PART 2, CLASS III, SECTION 7.		
1	Machine, special polishing, stationary	126.15	126.15
	For open hearth furnace.		
240	Pipes, burner	.29	69.60
12	Scrapers, large	14.93	179.16
24	Scrapers, small	2.57	61.68
18	Spoons, test	4.32	77.76
	PART 2, CLASS IV, SECTION 1.		
	For 14-inch gun.		
1	Rest, clinometer	34.61	34.61
	For 4.7 howitzer.		
3	Rests, clinometer	24.49	73.47
	For 5-inch gun.		
2	Rests, clinometer	4.93	9.86
	PART 2, CLASS V, SECTION 5.		
700	Nuts, hex., tapped, 0.25 inch	.04	28.00
100	Nuts, hex., tapped, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch	.005	.50
1,332	Nuts, hex., tapped, 0.5 inch	.04	53.28
1,100	Nuts, hex., tapped, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	.04	44.00
2,000	Nuts, hex., tapped, 0.75 inch	.50	100.00
500	Nuts, hex., tapped, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch	.025	12.50
2,800	Nuts, hex., tapped, 1 inch	.035	98.00
74	Nuts, hex., tapped, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches	.45	33.30
360	Nuts, hex., tapped, 2 inches	1.34	482.40
377	Nuts, hex., tapped, 2.5 inches	.805	303.48
60	Washers, brass, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches outside diameter, 1.8 inches inside diameter	.46	27.60

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART 2, CLASS V, SECTION 6.		
6	Bronze rod, 3⅜ inches diameter (feet)	$9.74	$58.44
13,065	Bronze scrap ingots (pounds)	.12	1,567.80
3,064¾	Copper scrap ingots (pounds)	.19	582.30
9	Nickel chrome steel bars, 1½ inches, oct., 9 feet long	17.47	157.23
761	Manganese bronze	.13	98.93
32	Steel, billet "C," 2 2/2 square (feet)	1.49	47.68
50	Steel, forged, No. 3, ¾-inch square (feet)	.43	21.50
12	Steel, tool, high speed, 0.5 by 1.25 (feet)	1.32	15.84
	PART 2, CLASS V, SECTION 7.		
	CASTINGS, STEEL.		
	2.95 V. M. mount, gun carriage.		
5	Elevating quadrants	6.02	30.10
	15-pounder B. C., model 1898 M1.		
1	Upper collar (5F) on pivot socket	6.52	6.52
	3-inch gun carriage, model 1902.		
4	Bearings, trav. shaft, outer	1.72	6.88
4	Caps, trav. shaft bearings	2.13	8.52
81	Pintles	4.45	360.45
63	Supports, front-sight bracket	.88	55.44
66	Supports, rear-sight bracket	1.48	97.68
	3-inch gun limber, 1902.		
51	Clamps, pole	1.04	53.04
95	Rails, chest L	6.17	586.15
72	Rails, chest (right)	3.00	216.00
27	Rails, chest (right and left)	3.16	85.92
	3-inch gun caisson, model 1913.		
13	Rails, side (left)	4.60	59.80
	3-inch gun carriage, model 1916.		
2	Bearings, spade (left)	7.99	15.98
2	Bearings, spade (right)	7.99	15.98
2	Brackets, lunette	3.51	7.02
10	Cantles, pack frame	1.69	16.90
56	Carriages, top	7.17	401.52
2	Couplings, trail	15.38	30.76
	3-inch gun caisson, model 1916.		
1,532	Brackets, axle	1.78	2,726.96
221	Latches, fuze setter	.38	83.98
444	Rails, side (right and left)	5.21	2,313.24
	3-inch gun limber, model 1916.		
694	Brackets, axle	1.53	1,061.82
27	Rails, chest (right and left)	7.79	210.33
	3-inch gun material.		
10	Clamps, pole	1.06	10.60
	3-inch A. A. mount, model E.		
2	Angle of sight worm bracket	21.07	42.14
2	Brackets, elev. seat	14.17	28.34
2	Brackets, piston rod	23.93	47.86
2	Brackets, trav. seat	27.93	55.86
2	Brackets, trav. hand wheel	6.55	13.10
1	Carriages, top	360.80	360.80
59	Cases, closing spg	2.34	138.06
2	Cases, trav. gear	35.45	70.90
2	Clips, rear	7.80	15.60
2	Covers, trav. gear case	68.10	136.20
3	Extensions, azimuth sight	7.29	21.87
3	Jacks, firing (feet)	6.92	55.36

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART 2, CLASS V, SECTION 7—Continued.		
	CASTINGS, STEEL—continued.		
	3-inch A. A. mount, model E—Continued.		
4	Jacks, stability (right and left) (feet)	$22.16	$88.84
1	Plate, base	393.84	393.26
2	Racks, traversing	15.63	31.46
2	Rockers	125.07	250.14
2	Supports, azimuth sight	11.97	123.94
2	Supports, knee guard	17.64	35.28
	For 3.8 howitzer trail.		
2	Bearings, spade (right)	6.82	13.64
2	Bearings, spade (left)	6.82	13.64
2	Brackets, lunette	15.01	30.02
2	Couplings, trail	5.57	11.14
	4.7 gun, model 1906.		
9	Trays, loading	15.56	140.04
3	Block carriers	10.07	30.21
	4.7 howitzer carriage, model 1908 M1.		
3	Bearings, traversing	2.52	7.56
2	Brackets, lunette	6.38	12.76
3	Brackets, trav. pivot	1.49	4.47
6	Caps, axle bracket (right and left)	1.73	10.38
3	Cradle head, front	16.42	49.26
1	Cradle head, rear	28.44	28.44
28	Pawls (right)	.78	21.84
31	Pawls (left)	.83	25.73
6	Supports, bracket (right and left)	1.13	6.78
3	Supports, bracket (outer right)	4.28	12.84
3	Supports (outer left)	4.28	12.84
	4.7 howitzer, model 1912.		
9	Block carriers	5.80	52.20
2	Trays, loading	24.99	49.98
	4.7 howitzer, caisson, model 1916.		
9	Bearings, inner lock bar	.59	5.31
9	Braces, corner	3.36	30.24
10	Brackets (right and left)	1.96	19.60
2	Brackets, axle, middle (11E2)	3.62	7.24
1	Bracket, axle (right)	2.12	2.12
5	Supports, center hinge	2.87	14.35
10	Supports, end hinge (right and left)	.89	8.90
	For 4.7-howitzer limber, model 1916.		
10	Brackets, axle, middle (right and left)	1.90	19.00
4	Brackets, axle (right)	2.92	11.68
4	Clamps, pole	3.21	12.84
	For 4.72 Armstrong gun.		
1	Block carrier	8.94	8.94
	For 4.7 gun and 6-inch howitzer limber, model 1905.		
3	Top carriages	17.39	52.17
	For 6-inch howitzer, model 1908.		
1	Block carrier	8.07	8.07
1	Tray, loading	38.11	38.11
	For 6-inch howitzer carriage, model 1908 and M1.		
43	Locks, rear traveling	4.81	206.83
6	Pawls (right)	1.16	6.96
4	Pawls (left) (KB6B)	.27	1.08
	For 6-inch howitzer, caisson, model 1909.		
5	Guards, wheel	1.35	6.75

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 7—Continued.		
	CASTINGS, STEEL—continued.		
	For 6-inch howitzer limber, model 1916.		
40	Guards, wheel	$1.03	$41.20
	For 7.6 howitzer carriage, model 1915.		
2	Brackets center	5.14	10.28
2	Brackets, hdwheel, shaft	44.19	88.38
4	Brackets, side (right and left)	32.84	131.36
2	Hangers (center)	5.30	10.60
3	Hangers, outside (right and left)	16.74	50.22
4	Rails, track (right and left)	18.74	74.96
2	Rail, track (rear)	24.38	48.76
	For 7.6 howitzer transport wagon, model E.		
4	Brackets, lside (right and left)	12.46	49.84
2	Ties, rear cross	60.99	121.98
	For 12-inch gun, model 1895 and 1895 MI.		
5	Recoil band	186.97	934.85
	For 12-inch D. C., model 1896, 1897, and 1901.		
2	Brackets for graduating device	11.54	23.08
	For 12-inch D. C., model of 1897.		
1	Elevation disc	11.77	11.77
	For 12-inch howitzer, model E.		
1	Bracket, housing	18.82	18.82
1	Bracket, spg. rod	12.86	12.86
1	Carrier (8A)	137.23	137.23
1	Handle, carrier	4.75	4.75
1	Hinge, housing bracket	4.59	4.59
	For 12-inch howitzer carriage, model E.		
3	Tires for 60-inch wheels	152.33	456.99
	For 14-inch gun, model 1907 MI.		
1	Tray (13A)	34.17	34.17
	14-inch gun, model E.		
1	Recoil band	950.75	950.75
	14-inch D. C., model 1907 MI.		
2	Pistons, bronze	3.32	6.64
	14-inch gun and 16-inch howitzer.		
2	Breech plates	31.91	63.82
	16-inch gun.		
6	Breech plates	32.38	193.68
2	Reamers, taper, for powder chamber	88.60	177.20
5	Reamers, taper, for tube B	80.88	404.40
6	Trays	18.06	108.36
	16-inch howitzer, model E.		
1	Band, recoil	784.11	784.11
1	Tray (13A)	27.58	27.58
	Cartridge storage cases, model 1916.		
238	Clamping bars (43B)	.98	233.24
25	Clamping bars (43C)	2.17	54.25
21	Clamping bars (43E)	2.02	42.42
4	Bodies, stake, experimental, for mobile artillery target, model 1913	6.87	27.48
4	Brackets, axle, for battery wagons, model E	10.05	40.20
4	Brackets, carrying spring, for battery wagon	5.65	22.64
1	Cover, safety, for eprouvette	67.84	67.84
84	Cradles (82B)	4.18	142.12

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—Continued.

Quantity.	Articles.	Price, each.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 7—Continued.		
	CASTINGS, STEEL—continued.		
	Dies.		
1	Scarfing, 2¾-inch, pattern 31244	$38.35	$38.35
1	Scarfing, 2¾-inch, pattern 31244A	38.35	38.35
1	Scarfing, 2¼-inch, pattern 32003	38.35	38.35
1	Scarfing, 2¼-inch, pattern 32603A	38.35	38.35
1	Scarfing, 3-inch, pattern 32801	38.35	38.35
1	Scarfing, 3-inch, 32801A	38.35	38.35
1	Scarfing, 3¾-inch, pattern 32041	38.34	38.34
1	Scarfing, 3¾-inch, pattern 32041A	38.34	38.34
1	Top and chain welding, pattern 34338	53.43	53.43
1	Top and chain welding, pattern 34339	30.48	30.48
2	(Upper and lower), for banding 14-inch C. I. shell	27.89	55.78
1	Top welding for 3,000-pound hammer	77.35	77.35
4	Die blanks, swedging, pattern 5723	16.02	64.08
	For Navy Dept.		
	(For steam and exhaust lines to forward and after auxiliaries.)		
4	Elbows, pattern 19006	5.59	22.36
1	Elbow, pattern 29404	8.71	8.71
1	Elbow, pattern 29415	9.38	9.38
5	Tees, pattern 29879	7.69	38.45
1	Tee, pattern 29880	6.35	6.35
1	Tee, pattern 29900	13.20	13.20
2	Caps for main steam centrifugal separators for installation on Navy U. S. S. Bridge	58.77	117.54
1	Port, for main steam centrifugal separators	21.63	21.63
1	Starboard for main steam centrifugal separators	35.11	35.11
224	Struts for the lower drum of main boilers on U. S. S. Kearsarge	1.78	398.72
	Parts for hammer, 250 pounds.		
1	Block, anvil	78.17	78.17
4	Dies, bottom dolly, 2¾-inch	41.60	166.40
4	Dies, top dolly, 2¾-inch	8.60	34.40
4	Dies, bottom dolly, 3¼-inch	40.00	160.04
4	Dies, top dolly, 3¼-inch	8.54	33.16
646	Hinges, hook (right and left), for heavy pack frame	.23	148.58
383	Jaws (right and left), for auto clutch stakes, model of 1913	.50	191.50
	Parts for mortars, trench.		
1	Base (2E)	35.94	35.94
2	Caps, bearing (2D)	1.98	3.96
4	Caps, trunnion	15.02	60.08
1	Carriage top (2A)	43.19	43.19
	Parts for optical instruments.		
5	Bases	2.05	10.25
5	Clamps for 2-inch sights, model 1906	2.69	13.45
5	Clamps for 3-inch sights, model 1904	1.50	7.50
5	Supports, front	.90	4.50
5	Supports, rear	2.70	13.50
6	Pattern No. 7-PN-7	6.21	37.26
1	Pattern No. SNK5E-2	1.44	1.44
3	Reamers, taper for tube B	63.34	190.02
	Parts for reels, model of 1909.		
13	Brackets, axle R	1.45	19.00
47	Caps (right)	1.94	91.18
75	Caps, axle bracket (right)	1.72	129.00
13	Rests, back, 36-inch	1.45	18.85
1	Screw-eye for eprouvette	15.56	15.56
1	Slide, socket (WA2D1)	2.29	2.29
1	Stud, chain, 3¼-inch	54.55	54.55
5	Wrench, spanner, for long-pointed caps for projectiles	2.68	13.40
	Forgings.		
2	Breech blocks for 15-pounder gun, model 1898 MI	8.28	16.56
5	Breech blocks for 3-inch field gun, model 1902	11.78	58.90
28	Breech blocks for 3-inch field gun, model 1905	8.96	206.08
30	Breech blocks for 3-inch field gun, model 1916	10.71	321.30
6	Breech blocks for 4.7 howitzer, model 1912	9.76	58.56
2	Breech blocks for 4.72 Armstrong gun	45.42	90.84
	PART 2, CLASS V, SECTION 9.		
200	Spruce, 1 by 2 inch (feet)	.01	2.00
	Total		869,235.34

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Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1.		
1	Balloon sight, azimuth.....each..	$761.02	$761.02
1	Balloon sight, range.....each..	1,626.65	1,626.65
1	Range strip for 1-pounder balloon gun mount, Model E.....each..	5.89	5.89
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 3.		
5	Elevation quadrants, model of 1906.....each..	58.36	291.80
	Parts of elevation quadrant, model of 1906.		
117	Arm springs for quadrant.....C..	5.31	6.21
4	Bubble housing plugs.....each..	2.33	9.32
8	Micrometers.....each..	1.80	14.40
125	Micrometer adjusting screws.....C..	8.52	10.65
4	Quadrant arms.....each..	11.14	44.56
2	Worm sectors.....each..	2.29	4.58
	Parts of elevation quadrant, models of 1906 and 1908.		
12	Micrometers.....each..	2.41	28.92
26	Quadrant arm stop screws.....C..	9.19	2.39
1	Elevation quadrant support, for 12-inch mortar carriage, model of 1896 Ml. II.....each..	56.62	56.62
1	Chest for gunner's quadrant, model of 1898.....each..	8.55	8.55
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 4.		
12	Subcaliber and drill cartridge kits, complete for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903.....each..	105.14	1,261.68
	For subcaliber and drill cartridge kit, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1898 and 1902.		
25	Drill cartridges.....each..	16.33	408.25
40	Bases for drill cartridge.....each..	2.77	110.80
512	Extractor springs for subcaliber cartridges.....C..	7.08	36.25
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8.		
4	2-inch telescopic sights, model of 1906, without telescopes.....each..	444.73	1,778.92
	Parts of 2-inch telescopic sights, model of 1906.		
62	Cover screws, steel.....C..	5.60	3.47
425	Cross wire clips.....C..	3.18	13.52
11	Elevating gear springs.....each..	5.50	60.50
5	Prisms, front and rear.....each..	7.20	36.00
260	Spring covers, No. 1.....C..	5.49	14.27
269	Spring cover washers, No. 1.....C..	3.13	8.42
4	Worm nuts.....each..	.18	.72
	Parts of 2-inch telescopic sight, model of 1909.		
82	Adjusting screws.....each..	.20	16.40
82	Adjusting screw bearings.....each..	.88	72.16
82	Adjusting screw bearing caps.....each..	1.50	123.00
1	Clamping screw.....each..	.20	.20
1	Clamping nut screw.....each..	.20	.20
2	Cross wire clips.....each..	.13	.26
2	Cross wire frame clamp screws.....each..	.14	.28
2	Cross wire holder clips.....each..	.24	.48
1	Felt pad.....each..	.34	.34
2	Lamp bracket caps.....each..	.25	.50
1	Objective shutter.....each..	.82	.82
82	Set screws.....each..	.15	12.30
	Parts of 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1904.		
2	Cover screws.....each..	.54	1.08
2	Cover support screws.....each..	.10	.20
2	Cross wire frame holders with cross wire frames.....each..	14.05	28.10
3	Deflection worm nuts.....each..	.12	.36
3	Eyepieces, complete (20-power).....each..	24.61	73.83
2	Finger grip screws.....each..	.12	.24
5	High-power field lens.....each..	3.54	17.70
2	Hood-band screws.....each..	.29	.58
1	Lamp bracket bushing.....each..	2.90	2.90
1	Mirror holder with mirror.....each..	5.55	5.55

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8—Continued.		
	Parts of 3-inch telescope sight, model of 1904—Continued.		
2	Objective cell set screws.....each..	$0.70	$1.40
1	Objective shutter spring.....each..	.25	.25
5	Prisms, porro.....each..	7.87	39.35
10	Sight shank stop set screws.....each..	.84	8.40
1	Sight bracket, complete, for 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1912.....each..	272.89	272.89
1	Sliding diaphragm for telescopic sights, models of 1898 and 1898 M.....each..	17.36	17.36
	Parts of telescopic sight, model of 1899.		
70	Reticule holder screws.....C..	8.45	5.92
9	Upper deflection scale windows.....each..	.38	3.42
1	Lamp reflector, complete, for telescopic sight, model of 1902..each..	7.14	7.14
	Parts for telescopic sight bracket for 3.24-inch (6-pounder) parapet mount.		
4	Leveling screws.....each..	2.41	9.64
12	Screws.....each..	.38	4.56
100	Lamps for testing firing circuits and magnetos.....each..	2.38	238.00
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 1.		
1	Pratt range board, model of 1905.....each..	195.10	195.10
	Parts of Pratt range board, model of 1905.		
73	Axis for chain sprocket.....C..	9.51	6.94
1	Chart board.....each..	7.12	7.12
31	Canvas chart mounts.....each..	1.44	44.64
49	Chains for clamp screws for curve indicator bars.....C..	12.56	6.15
27	Chain adjusting screws and caps with pins.....each..	.85	22.95
30	Chains for ruler and countershaft.....each..	1.43	42.90
1	Chart board.....each..	4.07	4.07
70	Chart clamps, nuts, and washers.....each..	.88	61.60
448	Clamp springs.....C..	7.34	32.88
15	Clamping screws for curve indicator bar.....each..	.43	6.45
30	Curve indicators.....each..	.57	17.10
21	Lower clips.....each..	.32	6.72
6	Pointers.....each..	.18	1.08
3	Reading glasses.....each..	.76	2.28
2	Reading glass holder.....each..	1.20	2.40
4	Stop screws.....each..	.44	1.76
25	Upper clips.....each..	1.08	27.00
8	Wind component indicator.....each..	46.56	372.48
	Parts of wind component indicators.		
22	Azimuth pointers.....each..	2.21	48.62
73	Bracket screws.....C..	11.31	8.26
8	Clamp blocks.....each..	.59	4.72
15	Clamping gibs.....each..	.62	9.30
11	Dial clamping screws.....each..	.20	2.20
143	Plate screws.....C..	6.77	9.68
9	Pointers.....each..	1.02	9.18
39	Target arm screws.....C..	7.23	2.82
	Parts of azimuth instruments, model of 1900.		
20	Combination fuze and resistance coil blocks, complete, exclusive of fuze and resistance coil.....each..	4.98	99.60
2	Focusing pinion bracket screws.....each..	3.83	7.66
114	Lamp holder set screws for cross wire lamp holders.....C..	3.18	3.63
50	Lamp sockets (wire illuminating device).....each..	1.38	69.00
12	Piermount bolts.....each..	1.05	12.60
27	Piermount caps.....each..	1.41	38.07
10	Piermount nuts.....each..	.69	6.90
1	Sun shade.....each..	7.73	7.73
4	Wiring, complete.....sets..	5.96	23.84
6	Worm box support screws.....each..	.53	3.18

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Parts of azimuth instruments, models of 1900 and 1900 M1.		
10	Azimuth circles and index disc lamp brackets.....each..	$2.66	$26.60
334	Lamp holder insulating washers.....C..	1.06	3.54
22	Push buttons, complete.....each..	4.31	94.82
151	Screw drivers, No. 4.....each..	.81	122.31
125	Socket terminal holding screws.....C..	3.64	4.55
22	Switches, complete.....each..	8.07	177.54
170	Wire clamping screws.....C..	3.35	5.70
20	Wiring without sockets.....sets..	4.24	84.80
3	Wiring, complete.....sets..	7.32	21.96
	Parts of azimuth instrument, model of 1910.		
1	Azimuth slow motion plunger spring.....each..	.86	.86
1	Binding post screw.....each..	.17	.17
3	Clamp screws for tripod.....each..	.35	1.05
4	Depression plunger springs.....each..	.25	1.00
1	Draw tube washer.....each..	.23	.23
1	Draw tube screw.....each..	.23	.23
50	Level cups and caps, finished but not filled.....each..	1.87	93.50
2	Piernounts.....each..	6.49	12.98
3	Slow motion plungers, azimuth.....each..	.18	.54
6	Wiring, complete, without lamps.....sets..	7.31	43.86
60	Plumb bobs with lines, for azimuth instruments, models of 1900, 1900 M1, and 1910.....each..	.78	46.80
29	110° plotting boards, model of 1915.....each..	867.39	25,154.31
	Parts of 110° plotting board, model of 1915.		
12	Auxiliary azimuth circles.....each..	1.50	18.00
12	Button rivets.....each..	.05	.60
1	Center station plug.....each..	41.50	41.50
12	Coupler buttons.....each..	.80	9.60
12	Coupler links.....each..	8.25	99.00
6	Pivots.....each..	3.97	23.82
50	Rivets for auxiliary azimuth circles.....each..	.02	1.00
15	Station arms.....each..	30.65	459.75
12	Station sleeves with nuts.....each..	2.10	25.20
30	Rivets for pivots.....C..	1.93	.58
2	Fire commander's plotting boards, model of 1906 (unfinished).each..	266.95	533.90
	Parts for fire commander's plotting board, model of 1906.		
7	Gun arm clamps.....each..	8.66	60.62
3	Range correction dial pointers.....each..	3.28	9.84
3	Whistler-Hearn plotting boards, model of 1904, complete.....each..	458.31	1,374.93
3	Whistler-Hearn plotting boards, model of 1904, unfinished....each..	591.71	1,775.13
	Parts of Whistler-Hearn plotting board, model of 1904.		
1	Chest for gun arm center.....each..	10.72	10.72
80	Couplers.....each..	4.40	352.00
1	Coupler, bent type.....each..	3.45	3.45
13	Dial box intermediate gears.....each..	2.67	34.71
23	Dial pinions.....each..	3.67	84.41
109	Gun arms.....each..	18.51	2,017.59
7	Gun arm azimuth gear dial pinions.....each..	5.21	36.47
6	Gun arm azimuth subdial.....each..	6.62	39.72
1	Gun arm securing screw.....each..	.23	.23
1	Gun arm shoe.....each..	3.31	3.31
66	Latch springs.....each..	.27	17.82
10	Latch stop wrenches.....each..	1.25	12.50
105	Locking lever springs.....C..	28.41	29.83
17	Locking plungers.....each..	.91	15.47
1	Main pintle.....each..	9.17	9.17
10	Primary arms, left hand.....each..	24.92	249.20
26	Screw drivers.....each..	1.06	27.56
20	Strips for main azimuth circle.....each..	.84	16.80
1	Tally, complete.....each..	18.39	18.39
4	Trestles.....each..	6.56	26.24
80	Worm set screws and nuts.....each..	.29	23.20
1	Mortar plotting board, model of 1906.....each..	685.28	685.28
4	Mortar plotting boards, model of 1906, unfinished.....each..	385.21	1,540.84

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Parts for mortar plotting board, model of 1906.		
1	Base line arm supporting plate.....each..	$0.44	$0.44
4	Couplers.....each..	4.69	18.76
1	Coupler, bent type.....each..	4.83	4.83
1	Mortar arm azimuth strip.....each..	5.65	5.65
1	Mortar arm center support.....each..	3.09	3.09
1	Strip for main azimuth circle.....each..	7.37	7.37
1	Support nut.....each..	.29	.29
1	Support nut washer.....each..	.17	.17
	Parts of mortar plotting boards, models of 1906 and 1906 M1.		
6	Mortar arm azimuth gear dial pinions.....each..	4.71	28.26
16	Mortar arm azimuth strips.....sets..	.37	5.92
	Parts of 360° mortar plotting board, model of 1911.		
1	Azimuth segment, complete.....each..	180.00	180.00
1	Center arm.....each..	24.00	24.00
1	Center arm pivot.....each..	2.50	2.50
1	Drift scale lock.....each..	8.09	8.09
1	Gun arm, complete.....each..	30.00	30.00
1	Gun arm auxiliary, complete.....each..	23.00	23.00
1	Gun arm azimuth subdial.....each..	6.28	6.28
1	Gun arm slide, complete.....each..	24.00	24.00
2	Index box retaining plate screws.....each..	.55	1.10
1	Lateral slide, complete.....each..	85.00	85.00
1	Locating pin brass.....each..	1.00	1.00
1	Locking lever.....each..	2.70	2.70
1	Longitudinal slide with pivot and screw.....each..	48.00	48.00
1	Movable arm bracket, complete.....each..	55.00	55.00
1	Outer arm, complete.....each..	24.00	24.00
1	Outer arm sliding block.....each..	2.10	2.10
1	Outer arm pivot.....each..	2.10	2.10
1	Outer auxiliary arm, complete.....each..	24.00	24.00
1	Screw driver, No. 1.....each..	1.09	1.09
1	Screw driver, No. 5.....each..	1.17	1.17
1	Segment support.....each..	10.00	10.00
1	Tally subdial.....each..	5.59	5.59
1	Wrench.....each..	4.81	4.81
	Parts of submarine plotting board, model of 1906.		
2	Couplers, bent type.....each..	4.03	8.06
2	Primary arms.....each..	31.00	62.00
2	Secondary arms.....each..	19.00	38.00
	Parts of plotting boards.		
15	Arms, auxiliary.....each..	8.73	130.95
54	Azimuth scale pointer screws.....C..	8.89	4.80
100	Azimuth strip retaining screws.....C..	5.82	5.82
21	Canvas covers.....each..	3.44	72.24
50	Coupler clips.....C..	30.80	15.40
85	Coupler pins, steel.....each..	.49	41.65
14	Index boxes, primary right, auxiliary left.....each..	30.23	423.22
86	Index pinions.....each..	.68	58.48
7	Index rack and frames, new type.....each..	4.14	28.98
185	Main azimuth circle and strip screws.....C..	2.72	5.03
28	Mounting pieces.....C..	18.96	5.31
132	Pivot keys.....each..	.31	40.92
34	Primary station block screws.....C..	25.56	8.69
24	Screw drivers.....each..	.15	3.60
111	Spider arm screws.....C..	6.83	7.58
10	Targs, complete.....each..	10.66	106.60
4	Deflection boards, model of 1905.....each..	147.29	589.16
	Parts of deflection board, model of 1905, for guns.		
43	Arm pivots.....each..	.32	13.76
17	Auxiliary scales.....each..	4.24	72.08
20	Drift scales for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	3.09	61.80
1	Drift scale for 5-inch guns.....each..	10.90	10.90
1	Drift scales for long-pointed projectiles for 6-inch gun.....each..	11.86	11.86
1	Drift scale for capped projectiles for 6-inch gun.....each..	11.86	11.86
1	Drift scale for 8-inch gun for long-pointed projectile.....each..	4.73	4.73
21	Drift scales for 14-inch guns.....each..	4.39	92.19
1	Platen scale, 30-second.....each..	3.39	3.39
1	Platen scale, 15—30-second.....each..	6.24	6.24

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Parts of deflection board, model of 1905, for guns—Continued.		
19	Range time scales for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	$4.09	$77.71
1	Range time scale for 5-inch guns.....each..	8.76	8.76
1	Range scales for long-pointed projectiles for 6-inch gun.....each..	11.86	11.86
1	Range scales for capped projectiles for 6-inch gun.....each..	11.86	11.86
1	Range time scale for 8-inch gun, long-pointed projectile.....each..	8.81	8.81
2	Range time scales for 12-inch guns, capped projectiles.....each..	5.96	11.92
21	Range time scales for 14-inch guns.....each..	3.71	77.91
2	Range time scale supports.....each..	4.07	8.14
18	Screw bearings, right.....each..	3.61	64.98
18	Screw bearings, left.....each..	.80	14.40
2	Subcaliber wind scales, 2,000 foot-seconds.....each..	2.99	5.98
107	Thumb screws.....C..	6.90	7.38
20	Translating screw handwheels.....each..	1.86	37.20
18	Translation screws.....each..	1.74	31.32
16	Translating screw nuts.....each..	2.17	34.72
15	Travel arms.....each..	5.05	75.74
10	Wind arms.....each..	4.79	47.59
3	Wind scales.....each..	12.08	36.26
4	Deflection boards, model of 1906, for 12-inch mortar.....each..	247.14	988.50
	Parts of deflection board, model of 1906, for 12-inch mortar.		
9	Azimuth and deflection pointer screws and collars.....each..	8.41	75.69
8	Deflection scale knobs.....each..	.70	5.60
11	Deflection scale springs.....each..	.18	1.98
52	Drift scale slides.....each..		141.44
3	Main traversing screw with wheel, knob, and stud.....each..	2.72	38.94
14	Main traversing screw washers.....each..	12.98	8.68
9	Pinions and shafts, complete.....each..	.62	20.73
10	Plungers.....each..	2.97	11.10
11	Plunger springs.....each..	1.11	4.40
10	Pointers, azimuth and deflection.....each..	.40	21.40
10	Racks.....each..	2.14	21.80
58	Screws for shield.....C..	2.18	4.49
		7.74	
	Parts of Lewis depression position finder, class DMI.		
13	Celluloid height scales.....each..	5.37	69.83
13	Compensating cams.....each..	6.51	84.68
13	Range dials, paper.....each..	.16	2.01
	Parts of Lewis depression position finder, model of 1907.		
2	Azimuth circle gears.....each..	38.77	77.54
1	Cross level, complete.....each..	22.27	22.27
17	Eye shields and bars.....each..	4.13	70.21
1	Intermediate gear plate screw.....each..	1.32	1.32
15	Leveling screws.....each..	1.52	22.80
2	Levels, complete.....each..	11.49	22.98
17	Pin wrenches for ball-and-socket nut and pedestal cap.....each..	1.24	21.08
50	Pin wrenches, small, for telescope and level screw nut.....each..	.70	35.00
1	Reticule (cross wire holder).....each..	4.72	4.72
10	Stems and gears with heads (assembled).....each..	6.25	62.50
1	Table screw.....each..	2.43	2.43
1	Worm wheel shaft bracket screw.....each..	3.36	3.36
	Parts of Lewis depression position finder, type A.		
8	Azimuth handwheels.....each..	3.82	30.56
15	Screw drivers, No. 8.....each..	.63	9.45
1	Wiring, complete.....set..	16.24	16.24
17	Wiring without sockets, etc.....each..	7.58	128.36
	Parts of Swasey depression position finder, type A.		
4	Azimuth pointer window screws.....each..	.08	.32
1	Micrometer screw.....each..	1.01	1.01
10	Screw drivers, No. 5.....each..	1.22	12.20
	Parts of Swasey depression position finders, types A, A-1, and A-11.		
250	Cross wire clips.....C..	4.98	12.45
82	Lamp holders.....each..	.49	40.18
104	Lamp holders and springs.....C..	70.49	73.31
100	Oil cups, small, No. 2.....C..	7.15	7.15
58	Pin wrenches, No. 45.....each..	.25	14.50
1	Safety catch.....each..	12.53	2.53
30	Screw drivers, No. 11.....each..	.21	.30
1	Clamp ring for attaching eyepiece, for Swasey depression position finder, type A-11.....each..	6.88	6.88

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.		Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 1—Continued.			
	Parts for Barr & Stroud 9-foot range finder.			
2	Combination wrenches	each	$4.13	$8.26
1	Ebonite lamp holder for illuminating device	each	5.84	5.84
2	Ebonite holders	each	6.74	13.48
6	Screws for securing rubber face pieces	each	.44	2.64
1	Vulcanite knurled head for lamp bracket	each	2.11	2.11
1	Wiring, complete, for Barr & Stroud 15-foot range finder	set	82.22	82.22
	Parts for altitude gear mechanism for pedestal mount for Barr & Stroud range finder.			
1	Elevating gear springs with screw assembled	each	12.00	12.00
1	Shaft housing, complete, with stud and pivot	each	33.00	33.00
1	Elevating worm shaft	each	12.00	12.00
1	Elevating handwheel	each	8.63	8.63
1	Elevating bracket	each	25.00	25.00
1	Mine predicter	each	20.07	20.07
9	Predicters	each	43.47	391.23
1	Spring for predicter	each	2.14	2.14
11	Stiffener bars for predicter	each	5.16	56.76
12	Prediction scales	each	7.15	85.80
11	Set-forward ruler	each	9.03	99.33
1	Slide (type A) for set-forward ruler	each	6.62	6.62
6	Scales for battery commander's and fire commander's charts	each	5.71	34.26
1	Leg for Hagood tripod mount	each	3.05	3.05
10	Tripods for Hagood tripod mount	each	19.13	191.30
4	Dew cap covers, leather, for special observation telescope	each	1.06	4.24
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 6.			
20	Boards, sectionalized fuses	each	16.73	334.60
20	Boards, sectionalized primers	each	12.63	252.60
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 7.			
2	Optical repair kits, for seacoast artillery	each	410.55	821.10
	Components of optical repair kits.			
1	Spanner wrench, No. 33	each	.15	.15
1	Adjustable key wrench, No. 35	each	.10	.10
1	Adjustable key wrench, No. 36	each	.18	.18
1	Special key wrench, No. 39	each	.20	.20
1	Teat wrench, No. 43	each	.30	.30
1	Teat wrench, No. 44	each	.31	.31
1	Pin wrench, No. 47	each	.35	.35
1	Driving pin, No. 51	each	.05	.05
1	Driving pin, No. 52	each	.05	.05
1	Driving pin, No. 53	each	.05	.05
1	Screw wrench, No. 56	each	.50	.50
1	Screw wrench, No. 57	each	.60	.60
1	Hook tool, No. 69	each	.39	.39
1	Spring holding tool, No. 70	each	.75	.75
1	Teat wrench, No. 105	each	.35	.35
1	Adjustable key wrench, No. 38	each	.15	.15
15	Pressure gauge outfits, medium caliber	each	49.41	741.15
50	Pressure gauges, minor caliber	each	8.16	408.00
116,430	Small arms pressure cylinders (uncompressed)	M	26.45	3,079.57
59,893	Cannon pressure cylinders (uncompressed)	M	20.40	1,221.82
38,000	Gas checks (small arms)	M	.19	7.22
45,500	Gas checks, cannon	M	.57	25.94
	For drill primer outfit.			
300	Disassembling tool pins	C	4.33	12.99
40	Push pins	C	45.55	18.22
100	Reamers	each	1.30	130.00
	Tools for loading projectiles with explosive D.			
1	Bevel head rammer	each	14.93	14.93
1	Base plug wrench for major caliber base detonating fuze	each	51.44	51.44
4	Eye plugs	each	7.56	30.24
2	Beveled head rammer for 12-inch D. P. shell	each	43.83	87.66
1	Finishing rammer for 12-inch D. P. shell	each	30.00	30.00
2	Finishing rammers	each	15.92	31.84
1	Former for base detonating fuze, medium caliber projectile	each	30.73	30.73
2	Former for base detonating fuzes, major caliber	each	19.18	38.36

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Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 7—Continued.		
	Tools for loading projectiles with explosive D—Continued.		
43	Former guides for medium caliber base detonating fuze.....each..	$4.02	$172.86
1	Fuze hole plug wrench for major caliber base detonating fuze.each..	15.84	15.84
5	Fuze seat formers for major caliber detonating fuzes.....each..	8.76	43.80
5	Fuze seat former for A. P. base detonating fuze.....each..	11.81	59.05
1	Rammer, finishing, for 6-inch A. P. shell.....each..	10.25	10.25
2	Thread cleaners for medium caliber projectile.....each..	8.32	16.64
1	Wrench for base plug, major caliber.....each..	50.07	50.07
1	Wrench for base plug for 6-inch A. P. shot and shell.....each..	31.62	31.62
	Emergency tools for loading projectiles with explosive D.		
4	Maul handles.....each..	1.99	7.96
4	Tit wrenches for major caliber base detonating fuzes.....each..	1.59	6.36
	Components of reloading and cleaning outfit for Coast Artillery.		
10	Case holders, large.....each..	8.20	82.00
15	Case-holder stands.....each..	1.84	27.60
5	Storage chests.....each..	23.84	119.20
1	Wrench for major caliber base detonating fuze.....each..	17.58	17.58
1	Crosshead G for horizontal resizing press for 3-inch saluting gun.each..	7.55	7.55
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 1.		
1,000	Base covers and lead disks for 6-inch projectiles.....M..	196.69	196.69
2,819	Base covers and lead disks for 12-inch and 14-inch projectiles.each..	1.05	2,959.95
225	Base covers, disks for 16-inch projectiles.....each..	1.71	384.75
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 2.		
30	6-pounder common steel shell with time fuze experimental, for use in balloon gun.....each..	19.64	589.20
75,220	Felt wads for 2.24-inch (6-pounder) and 3-inch W. I. saluting gun.M..	12.12	911.79
25	Steel shell, 3-inch, fitted with experimental point detonating fuzes, each.....	25.30	632.50
300	Fixed cast-iron shot, with tracers, for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903, for target practice.....each..	12.73	3,819.00
6	Fixed cast-iron shot, sand filled, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, models of 1898 and 1902.....each..	10.06	60.36
192	Cartridge cases, saluting, for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903.....each..	.22	42.24
7,000	Felt wads for saluting cases for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, models of 1898 and 1902.....M..	27.45	192.15
3,000	Felt wads for saluting cases for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903.....M..	57.15	171.45
100	Diaphragms for cartridge cases for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903.....C..	13.53	13.53
922	Distance wadding for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903..sets..	.16	147.52
20	Lids for ammunition-box linings for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903.....each..	.36	7.20
8	Lids for ammunition-box linings for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, models of 1898 and 1902.....each..	.57	4.56
80	Fixed cast-iron shell, sand loaded, for 4-inch Driggs-Schroeder gun.....each..	10.55	844.00
80	Cartridge cases with propelling charges, for 4.72-inch Armstrong gun, 40 calibers.....each..	10.67	853.60
200	Diaphragms for cartridge cases for 4.72-inch Armstrong gun, 40 calibers.....C..	16.56	33.12
274	Diaphragms for 4.72-inch cartridge cases, 45-50 calibers.....C..	12.32	33.76
1,200	Felt wads for saluting cartridge cases for 4.72-inch Armstrong gun, 40 calibers.....M..	80.64	96.77
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 3.		
440,340	Subcaliber ball cartridges, caliber .30.....M..	35.56	15,658.49
200	Cartridge cases, empty for subcaliber ball cartridges, caliber .30...M..	10.30	2.06
3,000	Primers for subcaliber ball cartridges, caliber .30.....M..	.95	2.85
10	Fixed 1-pounder Pom Pom shell, experimental.....each..	1.35	13.50
10	Fixed common steel shell for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	1.26	12.60
1,308	Fixed shot for 2.95-inch subcaliber gun.....each..	2.94	3,845.52
1,764	Solid shot (18-pounder) for 2.95-inch subcaliber gun.....each..	2.73	4,908.92
908	Diaphragms for cartridge cases for 2.95-inch (18-pounder) gun ...C..	2.16	19.61
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 6.		
352,169	Fuzes, base detonating, medium caliber.....each..	1.57	552,905.33
3,800	Fuzes, base detonating, major caliber.....each..	3.85	14,630.00
1,672	Fuzes, base detonating, minor caliber.....each..	2.63	4,397.36

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 6—Continued.		
	Parts for drill primers.		
18,150	Bodies.....M..	$95.84	$1,739.50
14,900	Button wires.....M..	42.72	636.53
12,050	Primers, friction.....M..	305.78	3,684.65
42,554	Primers, electric, single wire.....M..	343.27	14,607.51
500	Primers, 2-wire, electric, experimental.....C..	232.16	1,160.80
98,750	Primers, percussion, 20-grain, saluting.....M..	48.79	4,809.23
403,700	Primers, percussion, 110-grain.....M..	84.93	34,286.24
274	Primers, 110-grain, assembled in adapters.....C..	44.41	121.68
9,500	Primers, 0.08 delay.....M..	119.82	1,138.29
5,400	Primers, 0.04 delay action.....M..	92.19	497.83
22,360	Primers, nondelay.....M..	81.30	1,817.87
24	Primers, nondelay, without shields, for use with high-capacity shells .....each..	.12	2.88
50	Primers, percussion, 150-grain.....C..	36.94	18.47
	Parts for minor caliber base detonating fuzes.		
1,100	Rear plug locking screws.....M..	6.98	7.68
1,100	Primer set screws, headless.....M..	5.15	5.67
100	Percussion primer shields.....C..	.12	.12
	Parts for medium caliber base detonating fuzes.		
25	Plungers, complete, 1,300 R. P. M.....each..	.21	5.25
25	Plungers, complete, 1,500 R. P. M.....each..	.25	6.25
	Parts for medium and major caliber base detonating fuzes.		
25	Plungers, complete.....each..	.24	6.00
50	Primers, without shields.....each..	.04	2.00
25	Primers (with shields), 0.08 delay.....each..	.21	5.25
25	Primers (with shields), 0.04 delay.....each..	.04	1.00
66	Discs for A. P. detonating fuze.....each..	.25	16.50
40	Adapter discs for use with A. P. detonating fuzes.....each..	1.37	54.80
139	Screws for A. P. detonating fuzes.....each..	.12	16.68
39	Plungers, complete with housings, for medium and major caliber base percussion fuzes.....each..	.28	10.92
26,071	Tracer supports.....M..	28.00	729.99
56,110	Copper calking rings for F. A. night tracer support.....M..	26.62	1,493.65
1,051	Tin boxes for medium caliber base detonating fuzes.....each..	.20	210.20
1,837	Tin boxes for major caliber base detonating fuzes.....each..	.17	312.29
507	Tin boxes for A. P. detonating fuzes.....each..	.29	147.03
125	Cans, 2 pounds capacity, for use in packing smokeless powder.each..	.38	47M50
75	Cans, 5 pounds capacity, for use in packing smokeless powder.each..	.53	39.75
50	Packing cans for smokeless powder, 1 pound capacity.....each..	.31	15.50
715	Fuze containers for siege detonating fuzes.....each..	.20	143.00
2,264	Fuze containers for medium caliber base detonating fuzes....each..	.22	498.08
25	Fuze containers for major caliber base detonating fuzes.....each..	.16	4.00
20	Fuze seat liners for A. P. detonating fuzes.....each..	4.80	96.00
2	Fuze seat reamers.....each..	1.30	2.60
45,000	Lead filling plugs, No. 1.....M..	4.26	191.70
50,900	Lead filling plugs, No. 3.....M..	22.11	1,125.40
192	Lead filling pieces, No. 4.....C..	2.25	4.32
266	Lead fillings, No. 5.....C..	3.06	8.14
207	Lead filling plugs, No. 11.....C..	1.15	2.38
192	Lead filling pieces, No. 13.....C..	2.15	4.13
96	Lead filling plugs, No. 15.....C..	3.44	3.30
200	Lead filling plugs, No. 22.....C..	.92	1.84
310	Lead filling pieces, No. 23.....C..	.48	1.49
212	Lead filling pieces for wrench holes, for 4.72-inch Armstrong shell.C..	.54	1.14
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 1.		
25	Pantographs for use with automatic machine rifle, model of 1909 .....each..	58.00	1,450.00
30	Pantograph attachments for use with automatic machine rifle, model of 1909.....each..	11.00	330.00
1	Hyposcope for Maxim automatic machine gun.....each..	302.00	302.00
1	Hyposcope for Benet-Mercie machine gun, experimental.....each..	491.82	491.82
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 2.		
1	Sight, model of 1912, for 3-inch mountain howitzer carriage...each..	450.79	450.79
1	Range quadrant, model of 1912, for 3-inch mountain howitzer carriage.....each..	461.90	461.90
12	Screws for shank socket cover for sight, model of 1912, for 2.95-inch mountain gun.....each..	.29	3.48
1,100	Ammunition chests for 12½-pound projectiles, for 2.95-inch pack outfit.....each..	7.36	8,096.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
141	Front sights, complete, for 3-inch gun carriage.....each..	$21.38	$3,014.58
75	Rear sights, complete, for 3-inch gun carriage.....each..	143.49	10,761.75
20	Front sights, complete, for 4.7-inch gun carriage.....each..	23.52	470.40
20	Rear sights, complete, for 4.7-inch gun carriage.....each..	150.21	3,004.20
1	Sight, model of 1916, complete, for 4.7-inch gun carriage, model E (Bethlehem).....each..	445.29	445.29
2	Front sight holders for 4.7-inch gun carriage, model of 1906.....each..	4.20	8.40
	Parts for front sights for field gun carriage.		
52	Bracket sleeves.....each..	3.20	166.40
16	Cross-wire retainers.....each..	.49	7.84
21	Cross-wire rings with cross wires assembled.....each..	1.55	32.55
48	Spring catches with rivets (new type).....each..	2.17	104.16
	Parts for rear sights for field gun carriage.		
401	Adjusting screws (level cases).....C..	3.50	14.04
30	Collars for peep-sight screws (not finished).....each..	.17	5.10
12	Cross levels.....each..	1.44	17.28
21	Cross-level holders.....each..	2.37	49.77
5	Deflection screws.....each..	1.10	5.50
1	Deflection screw for 3.2-inch gun.....each..	3.76	3.76
7	Detents with caps.....each..	.60	4.20
55	Detent springs.....each..	.11	6.05
206	Level caps.....C..	8.30	17.10
31	Level holders.....each..	2.17	67.27
116	Level vial tubes.....each..	.44	51.04
20	Leveling screws with knob and taper pin and nut, assembled..each..	3.43	68.60
1	Range strip with screw and nut.....each..	3.75	3.75
32	Range-strip screws with nut, washer, and split pin.....each..	.64	20.48
95	Ratchets, complete with clamp screw and taper pin.....each..	1.16	110.20
78	Scroll gears.....each..	1.65	128.70
42	Scroll-gear bearings (unfinished).....each..	.58	24.36
151	Scroll-gear bearing set screws.....C..	4.63	6.99
57	Scroll-gear handles, new type (not drilled).....each..	.51	29.07
67	Scroll-gear springs.....C..	10.58	7.09
26	Scroll-gear spring washers.....C..	23.54	6.12
533	Spring covers, No. 1.....C..	4.59	24.46
76	Range quadrants, model of 1916, for 3-inch gun carriage.....each..	117.75	8,949.00
20	Range quadrants, model of 1916, for 4.7-inch gun carriage.....each..	128.32	2,566.40
24	Range quadrants for 4.7-inch howitzer pedestal mount.....each..	127.65	3,063.60
	Parts of range quadrants for field gun carriage.		
274	Adjusting screws for level vial tubes.....C..	2.97	8.14
35	Cross-level vial tubes.....each..	.59	19.47
14	Leveling screws.....each..	3.00	42.00
28	Leveling screw nuts.....each..	.40	11.20
26	Lock screws.....C..	33.69	8.76
51	Nuts for pinion shaft.....each..	.15	7.65
46	Outer friction discs.....each..	.83	38.18
22	Pinions and shafts with nut and lock screws.....each..	4.02	88.44
62	Set screws for scroll-gear bearing.....C..	8.34	5.17
1	Spring, spring catch.....each..	.10	.10
41	Taper pins (small size), 0.093 diameter by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long.....each..	.09	3.69
242	Panoramic sights, model of 1915.....each..	212.76	51,487.92
	Parts for panoramic sights, model of 1904.		
344	Combination test wrench and screw drivers.....each..	.90	309.60
25	Dowel pins.....C..	10.60	2.65
30	Lower reflecting prisms.....each..	4.17	125.10
5	Plano convex field lens.....each..	1.48	7.40
6	Reticules with cells.....each..	4.08	24.48
132	Shutter stop screws.....C..	4.52	5.97
14	Spring box pins for worm box.....each..	.29	4.06
60	Windows.....each..	.29	17.40
18	Worm-box pins.....each..	.38	6.84
	Parts for panoramic sight, model of 1915.		
16	Achromatic eye and field lenses.....each..	6.29	100.64
10	Prism shields.....each..	1.13	11.30
4	Rotating head prisms.....each..	3.21	12.84
1	Cross level, complete, for sight bar for 3.8-inch howitzer carriage, model of 1915.....each..	3.71	3.71
1	Cross level for rear sight shank socket.....each..	5.29	5.29

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	Part I, Class IV. Section 3—Continued.		
	Parts for panoramic sight, model of 1915—Continued.		
18	[illegible] punch for spring plate bolt.....each..	20.15	318.00
4	[illegible] for front sight for 3-inch B. L. siege rifle.....set..	1.56	6.24
1	[illegible] for [illegible] field gun carriage.....each..	7.28	7.28
1	[illegible] .....each..	2.13	2.13
100	[illegible] United States standard, 20 [illegible] .....each..	.27	42.20
300	[illegible] A. S. M. E. standard, 24 [illegible] .....C..	27.30	81.90
15	[illegible] .....each..	10.48	157.20
1	[illegible] and nut for 3-inch field gun [illegible] .....each..	3.46	3.46
300	[illegible] .....C..	15.56	88.07
2	[illegible] for range strip screw nuts for sight for 4.7-inch [illegible] .....each..	.32	.64
2	[illegible] of howitzer carriage.....each..	4.00	8.00
30	[illegible] handle, for 3-inch sights.....C..	7.56	3.78
3	[illegible] for sight for 3.8-inch howitzer carriage...each..	.58	1.16
	Part I, Class IV, Section 4.		
1	[illegible] sight, model E, for 6-inch howitzer carriage.....each..	671.03	671.03
1	[illegible] sight, model E, for 12-inch howitzer carriage.....each..	671.03	671.03
1	[illegible] sight leveling screw, for 6-inch howitzer carriage, model of 1905 .....each..	2.49	2.49
1	[illegible] sight leaf for front sight for 7-inch siege howitzer.....each..	16.79	16.79
	Part I, Class IV, Section 5.		
1	Subcaliber and drill cartridge kit, complete, for 2.95-inch mountain gun.....each..	23.78	23.78
	Parts for subcaliber and drill cartridge kits for 2.95-inch mountain gun.		
40	Drill cartridges for 2.95-inch mountain gun.....each..	11.13	445.20
5	Subcaliber cartridges.....each..	19.95	99.75
500	Bronze rings.....each..	.39	195.00
15	Bases for drill cartridges.....each..	1.93	28.95
5	Bases for subcaliber cartridges.....each..	7.48	37.40
100	Closing cap set screws.....C..	1.23	1.23
600	Fillister head screws.....C..	3.42	20.52
600	Fixed stop pins.....C..	16.85	101.10
24	Fixed stop pins with screws.....C..	23.79	5.71
12	Fuzes, dummy, model of 1907 M.....each..	3.08	36.96
116	Graduated rings with felt washers.....C..	33.46	38.81
150	Headless steel screws, 0.375 by 0.312.....C..	4.26	6.39
144	Rotating pins with locking pins.....C..	8.97	12.92
50	Stop pins.....each..	.21	10.50
36	Stop pin screws.....C..	3.97	1.43
45	Subcaliber and drill cartridge kits for 3-inch field guns, model of 1902, 1904, 1905.....each..	56.16	2,527.20
	Components of subcaliber and drill cartridge kits for 3-inch field gun.		
25	Subcaliber cartridges.....each..	16.01	400.25
125	Cleaning rods.....each..	.56	70.00
36	Fuze body locking screws.....C..	4.70	1.69
24	Pin wrenches.....each..	.13	3.12
30	Storage chests.....each..	5.60	168.00
36	Time train rings.....each..	.32	11.52
	Parts for subcaliber cartridges for 3-inch field guns, model of 1902, 1904, 1905.		
36	Bases.....each..	4.31	155.16
100	Cleaning rods.....C..	52.86	52.86
	Parts for drill cartridges for 3-inch field guns, models of 1902, 1904, 1905.		
270	Bases.....each..	1.46	394.20
732	Base set screws.....C..	5.88	42.04
275	Closing caps.....each..	.94	258.50
703	Closing cap set screws.....C..	3.91	27.49
10	Dummy 21-second combination fuzes.....each..	2.26	22.60
688	Graduated rings with felt washers, and rotating pins.....each..	.41	282.08
282	Felt washers for rings.....C..	1.71	3.97
1,675	Rotating pins.....C..	6.96	116.58
69	Rings, bronze, with felt washers.....each..	1.03	71.07
519	Ring screws.....C..	2.69	13.96

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.		Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 5—Continued.			
	Parts for drill cartridges for 3-inch field guns, models of 1902, 1904, 1905—Continued.			
895	Rotating pins	C.	$7.76	$69.45
2,173	Stop pins	C.	8.11	176.23
232	Washers for graduated rings	C.	3.16	7.33
56	Drill projectiles, model of 1913, for 3.8-inch howitzer, models of 1908–1908 M	each	35.56	1,991.36
1	Drill cartridge for 3.8-inch howitzer, model "E"	each	172.32	172.32
	Parts for drill cartridge for 4.7-inch gun.			
72	Graduated rings with felt washers	each	.26	18.72
72	Locking screws	each	.08	5.76
72	Point nut screws	each	.07	5.04
144	Rotating pins	each	.20	28.80
1	Base for drill projectile for 6-inch howitzer	each	7.75	7.75
	Comdonents of subcaliber and drill cartridge kit.			
300	Extension pieces	C.	16.28	48.84
500	Extractor springs	C.	8.03	40.15
400	Eyepieces	each	.34	136.00
44	Fixed stop pins with screws	each	.31	13.64
150	Pin wrenches	C.	4.07	6.11
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9.			
196	Hand fuze setters, model of 1913	each	41.28	8,090.88
211	Hand fuze setters, model of 1912	each	31.28	6,600.08
	Parts of hand fuze setter, model of 1913 M.			
23	Corrector scales, new type	each	.89	20.47
220	Corrector scale screws	C.	4.25	9.35
23	Handles	each	2.27	52.21
77	Indexes	each	1.00	77.00
59	Plugs, new type	each	.21	12.39
199	Plungers	C.	5.41	10.77
5	Range ring carriers	each	16.23	81.15
117	Range ring carrier handle screws	C.	3.98	4.66
34	Steel pins, 0.063 by 0.47	C.	3.21	1.09
272	Stop pins (unfinished)	C.	3.86	10.77
31	Springs	each	.14	4.34
64	Worm case screws	C.	4.89	3.13
50	Sets of spare parts for hand fuze setter, model of 1913 M	set	6.09	304.50
	Parts for hand fuze setter, model of 1912.			
308	Corrector scale screws	C.	2.36	7.27
275	Guide plate lock screws	C.	2.93	8.06
387	Index bar screws	C.	3.86	14.94
211	Index plungers	C.	2.90	6.12
200	Index springs	C.	6.20	12.40
398	Oil hole screws	C.	3.70	14.73
178	Range indices	C.	79.41	141.35
681	Range ring screws	C.	5.18	35.28
13	Stop pins	each	.24	3.12
180	Stop pin screws	C.	7.87	14.17
42	Worm adjusting screw clamp screws	each	.11	4.62
30	Washers (fiber)	each	.10	3.00
13	Worm knobs	each	.24	3.12
	Parts for hand fuze setter, model of 1913.			
182	Corrector scale screws	C.	2.73	4.97
330	Guide plate screws	C.	4.05	13.37
222	Index bar screws	C.	3.17	7.04
110	Index plungers	C.	1.92	2.11
110	Index springs	C.	5.11	5.62
116	Oil hole screws	C.	24.21	28.08
110	Range indexes	C.	71.45	78.60
432	Range ring screws	C.	5.28	22.81
6	Stop pins	each	.40	2.40
96	Stop pin screws	C.	4.60	4.37
12	Washers, fiber	each	.02	.24
6	Worm adjusting screws	each	.25	1.50
6	Worm adjusting screw clamp screws	each	.10	.60
6	Worm adjusting screw clamp plugs, left	each	.15	.90

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.		Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9—Continued.			
	Parts for hand fuze setter, model of 1913—Continued.			
6	Worm adjusting screw clamp plugs, right	each	$0.15	$0.90
6	Worm case clamp screws	each	.10	.60
6	Worm case clamp plugs, left	each	.28	1.68
6	Worm case clamp plugs, right	each	.25	1.50
9	Worm knobs	each	.25	2.25
21	Sets of spare parts for hand fuze setter, model of 1913	set	6.08	127.68
	Parts of bracket fuze setter, model of 1905 M.			
8	Clamping bolts, long, with nuts	each	.91	7.28
2	Corrector scales	each	1.12	2.24
13	Corrector rings (unfinished)	each	6.92	89.96
889	Corrector scale screws	C	3.23	28.71
1,481	Housing screws	C	8.38	124.11
1,613	Housing-screw spring washers	C	5.33	85.97
543	Knob washers	C	4.44	24.11
600	Guide screws	C	9.00	54.00
16	Pointer arms and pointer plates	each	4.61	73.76
1	Pointer plate	each	.35	.35
1	Pointer rivet	each	.29	.29
959	Range ring screws	C	3.52	33.76
20	Range ring worm wheels	each	4.91	98.20
18	Range worm (triple thread) not drilled for handle	each	.95	17.10
388	Range worm cranks	C	24.22	93.97
887	Range worm crank and knob taper pins	C	8.12	72.02
581	Screws for fastening guide to base	C	7.47	43.40
300	Split washers for housing screws	C	4.37	13.11
369	Springs	C	6.51	24.02
4	Spring covers, No. 1, complete, with screws	each	.41	1.64
591	Spring cover screws	C	7.85	46.39
682	Stops and rivets	C	61.91	422.23
164	Windows	C	7.91	12.97
	Parts of hand fuze setter, and bracket fuze setters, model of 1905 M.			
63	Corrector scale screws	C	2.70	1.70
125	Range ring carrier handle screws	C	3.62	4.53
500	Range ring screws	C	2.93	14.65
125	Range ring screws for bracket fuze setter, model of 1905, and hand fuze setter, model of 1905 M	C	2.68	3.35
321	Plunger springs for hand fuze setter for 21-second combination fuze (new type)	C	6.00	19.2
3	Range rings for hand fuze setter for 2.95-inch mountain gun	each	3.79	11.3
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION 1.			
2	Optical repair kits, complete, for field artillery	each	409.85	819.70
2	Field artillery map and plotting boards	each	100.57	201.14
97	Aiming circles and tripods	each	288.51	27,985.47
160	Battery commander's rulers (wooden)	each	37.41	59.86
25	Testing levels and chests	each	20.86	521.50
6	Level vial tubes, for testing levels	each	.71	4.26
2	Closing screws for testing levels	each	.25	.50
1	Chest for testing level	each	1.76	1.76
2	Slide rulers, experimental	each	133.17	266.34
105	Tripod head bushings, complete, for observation tower, model 1916	C	584.78	614.02
13	Leg clamp screws for Goerz one-meter range finder tripod	each	1.68	21.84
	Parts of battery commander's telescope.			
12	Azimuth level boxes	each	2.48	29.76
24	Clamp screws and nuts for tripod	C	38.33	9.20
43	Dust caps	each	1.00	43.00
1	Eye lens cell	each	3.16	3.16
2	Elevating worm knobs	each	.60	1.20
12	Elevating worm knob securing pins	each	.05	.60
13	Leg clamp gib	each	.75	9.75
69	Leg clamp nuts	each	.37	25.53
42	Leg clamp screws	each	24.56	10.32
24	Leg clamp screws, short, for tripod	C	10.42	2.50
13	Level screws	each	.36	4.68
4	Separators	each	.32	1.28
34	Swivel screws for tripod	each	.32	10.88
57	Swivel screw nuts for tripod	each	.21	11.97
6	Test wrenches	each	2.69	16.14

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION I—Continued.		
	Parts of battery commander's telescope—Continued.		
11	Tripods.....each..	$41.20	$453.20
1	Tripod leg.....each..	3.10	3.10
3	Tripod legs, lower section.....each..	1.57	4.71
20	Tripod legs, upper section.....each..	1.48	29.60
2	Upper legs for tripod, old model.....each..	5.49	10.98
12	Tripod leg separator swivel screws, long.....each..	.18	2.16
12	Tripod leg clamp screws.....each..	.28	3.36
2	Tripod leg clamps, complete.....each..	1.25	2.50
2	Vertical spindles, upper.....each..	1.25	2.50
2	Vertical spindle clamping screws and lever assembled.....each..	1.80	3.60
3	Washers, leather.....each..	.15	.45
24	Worm box stud nuts.....C..	18.83	4.52
100	Wrenches.....each..	.40	40.00
	Parts of observation telescope, field, model of 1908		
2	Supports.....each..	72.43	144.86
1	Clamp, front.....each..	3.10	3.10
1	Clamp, rear.....each..	3.10	3.10
2	Cradles.....each..	15.08	30.16
30	Prism clips, No. 2.....each..	.41	12.30
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION 4.		
61	Sets instruction material for 3-inch field gun.....set..	36.18	2,206.98
2	Common steel shell for 2.95-inch mountain gun, sectionalized..each..	14.73	29.46
2	Shrapnel for 2.95-inch mountain gun, sectionalized.....each..	28.70	57.40
1	Shrapnel for 3.2-inch gun, sectionalized.....each..	41.73	41.73
2	Shell for 3.2-inch gun, sectionalized.....each..	28.14	56.28
1	Shell for 5-inch siege gun, sectionalized.....each..	26.88	26.88
1	Shrapnel for 5-inch siege gun, sectionalized.....each..	43.56	43.56
1	Shell for 7-inch siege howitzer, sectionalized.....each..	31.25	31.25
1	Shrapnel for 7-inch siege howitzer, sectionalized.....each..	61.56	61.56
1	Point detonating fuze, sectionalized.....each..	12.07	12.07
545	Fuzes, 21-second, dummy.....each..	2.19	1,193.55
2	Fuzes, 45-second, sectionalized.....each..	13.58	27.16
26	Fuzes, dummy, 45-second.....each..	1.95	50.70
20	Hand grenades, sectionalized.....each..	6.93	138.60
20	Rifle grenades, sectionalized.....each..	8.75	175.00
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION 5.		
	Components of reloading and cleaning outfits for 3-inch field gun.		
30	Case holders.....each..	1.90	57.00
20	Case holder stands.....each..	4.55	91.00
50	Powder measures, saluting.....each..	2.02	101.00
20	Storage chests.....each..	11.80	236.00
	Components of reloading and cleaning outfits.		
20	Decapping tools, 10 inches long.....each..	2.57	51.40
40	Decapping tools, 17.9 inches long, with guide.....each..	2.70	108.00
10	Decapping tools, with guides, 32 inches long.....each..	4.36	43.60
25	Hammers.....each..	1.09	27.25
1	Set of fixtures for assembling and disassembling fixed ammunition, 1.457 inches to 4 inches.....set..	136.81	136.81
2	Fixtures for assembling and disassembling ammunition for 2.95-inch mountain gun.....each..	170.38	340.76
1	Disassembling fixtures, 2.95-inch and 3-inch guns.....each..	148.25	148.25
2	Fixtures for assembling and disassembling ammunition for 3-inch field gun.....set..	91.13	182.26
2	Disassembling fixtures for 4.7-inch gun.....each..	136.30	272.60
	Parts for assembling and disassembling outfit for mobile ammunition.		
1	Clamp for 3.8-inch gun.....each..	4.25	4.25
2	Clamps for 4.7-inch gun.....each..	4.13	8.26
	PART I, CLASS VI, SECTION 1.		
572	Fuze bodies with closing caps and firing pins, for 1-pounder Pom Pom ammunition.....each..	.30	171.60
150	Plungers and primers, complete for 1-pounder Pom Pom ammunition.....each..	.55	82.50

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[illegible] *for the fiscal year ended* [illegible] *Pa.*—Continued.

		Price.	Amount.
	[illegible]		
	[illegible] mountain gun.....M..	$15.71	89.35
	[illegible] mountain [illegible].....each..	7.[illegible]	23,621.44
	[illegible] mountain [illegible].....each..	5.46	17,880.00
	[illegible] test of Russian .....each..	8.85	876.15
	[illegible] mountain [illegible].....each..	.89	28,413.93
	[illegible] 13½ pounds, for 2.95-inch .....each..	.97	5.82
	[illegible] shell, 18 pounds, for 2.95-inch .....each..	1.20	2.40
	[illegible] etc., complete, for 2.95-inch [illegible].....each..	.50	1.00
	[illegible] etc., complete, for 2.95-inch [illegible].....each..	.52	3.12
	[illegible] (12½ pounds) shrapnel..each..	.20	8.00
	[illegible] (18-pound) ammunition.....C..	6.03	4.52
	[illegible] (12½-pound) ammunition.....C..	6.03	12.06
	[illegible] (12½-pound) shrapnel.....C..	3.00	1.20
	[illegible] CLASS VI, SECTION 3.		
	[illegible] for 3-inch field guns, models 1902, 1904, ...each..	7.11	1,060,548.93
	[illegible] for 3-inch field guns, models of 1902, 1904, [illegible].....each..	7.66	47,131.98
	[illegible], 3-inch.....each..	41.90	5,656.50
	[illegible] inch, fitted with aluminum 31-inch combina- [illegible] 1915, and aluminum heads.....each..	9.75	195.00
	[illegible] inch.....each..	6.39	1,252.44
	[illegible] 3-inch, assembled with mechanical time .....each..	10.89	130.68
	[illegible] 3-inch, loaded but not fuzed.....each..	3.44	9,030.00
	[illegible], 3-inch, without base charge or fuze.....each..	3.58	716.00
	[illegible] steel shell for 3-inch field guns.....each..	7.76	1,197,624.08
	[illegible] steel shell for 3-inch field guns, with night tracer, ...each..	8.31	78,130.62
	[illegible] shell, 3-inch.....each..	8.14	757.02
	[illegible] shell, 3-inch, point plug type.....each..	36.84	736.80
	[illegible] shell, 3-inch, with point detonating fuze.....each..	8.92	196.24
	[illegible] shell, 3-inch, with Russian fuzes.....each..	10.69	1,026.24
	[illegible] large capacity mobile artillery shell, 3-inch.....each..	18.50	832.50
	[illegible] projectile, 3-inch, experimental.....each..	8.20	8.20
	[illegible] for 3-inch field gun.....each..	1.05	154,293.30
	[illegible] for 3-inch cartridge case.....M..	13.18	3,041.94
	[illegible] for 3-inch saluting gun.....M..	14.86	293.31
	[illegible] and lead disks for 2.95 and 3 inch projectiles.....M..	30.82	3,576.97
	[illegible] for 3-inch field gun.....M..	14.86	166.76
	[illegible] boxes, for shrapnel for 3.2-inch gun.....each..	1.15	1,012.00
	[illegible] boxes for cast-iron shell for 3.2-inch gun.....each..	.94	1,034.00
	Wooden packing boxes, special, for 3-inch field gun ammuni- [illegible] .....each..	.81	81.00
	[illegible] boxes for 3-inch common steel shell.....each..	.75	37.50
	[illegible] boxes for 3-inch common shrapnel.....each..	.70	105.00
	[illegible] strips for tin containers for 3-inch shrapnel.....C..	2.50	11.00
	Unfixed common shrapnel for 3.8-inch howitzer.....each..	12.69	74,820.24
	Common shrapnel for 3.8-inch howitzer.....each..	6.83	683.00
	Common shrapnel, 3.8-inch, without base charge or fuze.....each..	6.20	248.00
	Unfixed common steel shell for 3.8-inch howitzer.....each..	14.32	104,564.64
	Experimental large capacity mobile artillery shell, 3.8-inch...each..	7.25	406.00
	Common steel shell, 3.8-inch (loaded and fuzed).....each..	15.18	455.40
	Cartridge cases for 3.8-inch howitzer.....each..	1.74	47,794.32
	Base covers and lead disks for 3.8-inch projectiles.....M..	59.03	944.48
	Diaphragms for 3.8-inch howitzer cartridge cases.....M..	100.15	2,793.88
	Felt wads for saluting cases for 3.8-inch howitzer.....M..	37.13	111.06
	Fixed common shrapnel for 4.7-inch gun.....each..	23.83	61,624.38
	Unfixed common shrapnel for 4.7-inch howitzer.....each..	18.63	47,860.47
51	Common shrapnel, 4.7-inch (loaded and fuzed).....each..	15.40	785.40
50	Common shrapnel, 4.7-inch, less base charge and fuze.....each..	6.35	317.50
4,236	Fixed common steel shell for 4.7-inch gun.....each..	21.05	89,167.80
12,962	Unfixed common steel shell for 4.7-inch howitzer.....each..	19.27	249,777.74
6	High capacity shell, 4.7-inch, assembled with Russian point deto- nating fuzes.....each..	18.75	112.50
53	Experimental large capacity mobile artillery shell, 4.7-inch....each..	15.45	818.85
1	Fixed common steel shell, dummy, for 3-inch field gun.....each..	10.43	10.43
1	Proof projectile, empty, for testing fuzes.....each..	3.50	3.50
30,488	Base covers and lead disks for 4.7-inch projectiles.....M..	80.25	2,446.66
8,789	Cartridge cases for 4.7-inch gun.....each..	3.38	29,706.82
25,175	Cartridge cases for 4.7-inch howitzer.....each..	1.98	49,846.50
9,257	Diaphragms for 4.7-inch howitzer.....C..	14.38	1,331.16

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their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended al Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

e.	Price.	Amount.
TION 8—Continued.		
tools for caliber .30 cartridges, olver, and caliber .45 pistol.		
.....each..	$0.00	$18.00
.....C..	15.00	18.00
each.....each..	.61	244.00
.....each..	1.58	474.00
.....each..	2.13	532.00
.....each..	.19	38.00
cleaning tools for caliber .30 d caliber .45 pistol cartridges,		
.....	11.52	46.50
ridges, model of 1906....each..	196.96	196.96
CTION 10.		
tiles.		
.....gallons..	1.27	1,905.00
.....gallons..	1.33	665.00
.....gallons..	1.46	255.50
.....gallons..	2.04	255.00
.....gallons..	1.60	160.00
SECTION 11.		
.....M..	1.01	10.10
SECTION 2.		
aph, model of 1906.....M..	113.62	113.62
ing of fuses.....each..	1,452.29	1,452.29
SECTION 6.		
.....each..	5.26	63.12
SECTION 5.		
.....each..	603.88	603.88
II, SECTION 7.		
ssive fulminate from detonator		
.....each..	60.64	363.84
.....each...	133.40	266.80
rproof covers on 2.95-inch ammu-		
.....each..	140.00	840.00
detonator stocks.....each..	604.51	604.51
detonators.....each..	61.50	246.00
CLASS III, SECTION 9.		
oming, 43 threads per inch....each..	3.27	6.54
er, 43 threads per inch.....each..	3.27	6.54
inch, 0.125 by 12 threads.....each..	17.34	17.34
per inch.....set..	1.28	1.28
.....each..	.42	2.52
II, CLASS IV, SECTION 1.		
for small cannon star gauge.		
-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	8.00	8.00
for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	4.00	16.00
pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	7.00	7.00
pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	12.00	12.00
star cannon gauge—Parts for use in star gauging 4.7-inch gun, model 1906.		
nts for bore.....each..	2.52	10.08
.....each..	4.64	9.28
.....each..	1.29	5.16
PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 1.		
diate section staves and rods for 16-inch gun.....each..	49.40	148.20
points for 16-inch gun.....each..	8.67	26.01
points for 16-inch gun.....each..	3.00	9.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS VIII, SECTION 1—Continued.		
11,000	Copper cups, for caliber .30 ball cartridges, model of 1906.....M..	$8.50	$93.50
11,000	Bullet slugs, for caliber .30 ball cartridges, model of 1906.....M..	3.75	41.25
19	Wooden packing boxes for caliber .30 ammunition, experimental.....each..	5.37	102.03
500	Pasteboard cartridges for guard cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906.....C..	5.79	28.95
6,000	Sets deadening felt for metallic packing chests, caliber .30, model of 1906.....set..	.82	4,920.00
	PART I, CLASS VIII, SECTION 2.		
1,674,000	Pistol ball cartridges, caliber .45, model of 1911.....M..	25.42	42,553.08
122,420	Pistol ball cartridges, caliber .45, high pressure.....M..	14.55	1,781.21
6,750	Pistol ball cartridges, caliber .45, special.....M..	15.83	106.85
2,000	Blank cartridges, for caliber .45 pistol.....M..	39.35	78.70
10,500	Primed cases, for caliber .45 pistol ball cartridges.....M..	6.26	65.73
13,000	Pistol bullets, caliber .45, model of 1911.....M..	4.63	60.19
500	Pasteboard boxes for pistol ball cartridges caliber .45.....M..	11.70	5.85
200	Pasteboard boxes for revolver ball cartridges caliber .38.....C..	.30	.60
11,120	Revolver bullets, caliber .38.....M..	2.71	30.14
	PART I, CLASS VIII, SECTION 4.		
9,985	Rifle grenades.....each..	3.26	32,551.10
2,636	Rifle grenades, dummy.....each..	2.10	5,325.60
50	Rifle grenades, experimental.....each..	17.52	876.00
2	Rifle grenades, inert.....each..	.43	.86
2,869	Rifle illuminating grenades.....each..	2.63	7,545.47
25	Illuminating rifle grenades, experimental.....each..	3.50	87.50
1,580	Stems for dummy rifle grenades.....each..	.21	331.80
1	Rifle grenade without charge or priming.....each..	1.75	1.75
132,560	Special blank cartridges for caliber .30 rifle.....M..	28.07	3,720.96
2	Bandoleers for rifle grenades.....each..	.24	.48
2,000	Hand grenades.....each..	1.71	3,420.00
2,517	Hand grenades, dummy.....each..	1.31	3,297.27
2	Hand grenades, inert.....each..	1.87	3.74
1	Hand grenade without charge or priming.....each..	1.25	1.25
1	Ragsdale hand grenade, inert.....each..	15.32	15.32
9	Ragsdale hand grenade, complete, less bursting charge, primer and detonator.....each..	25.16	226.44
2	Bandoleers for hand grenades.....each..	1.63	3.26
3	Trench mortar grenades with fuzes, experimental.....each..	57.63	172.89
5	Dummy trench mortar shell.....each..	39.81	199.05
350	Aerial drop bombs.....each..	7.12	2,492.00
20	Drop bombs, dummy.....each..	21.29	425.80
5	Drop bombs, experimental.....each..	35.82	179.10
3	Bomb droppers, experimental.....each..	116.89	350.67
5	Arming device for drop bombs, experimental.....each..	26.63	133.15
300	Smoke bomb outfits, pole type.....each..	10.31	3,093.00
2	Powder measures, complete for smoke bomb outfits, pole type..each..	2.50	5.00
50	Smoke cartridges, 12-gauge.....each..	.08	4.00
1	Launching tube for pyrotechnics.....each..	53.16	53.16
5	Launching devices.....each..	41.48	207.40
5	Dummy fireworks.....each..	5.25	26.25
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 5.		
960,801	Identification tags, aluminum.....M..	9.44	9,069.96
634	Seal stamps, blank.....each..	.84	532.56
43	Marking tags, for wooden packing boxes for fuzes.....each..	.10	4.30
2	Cardboard stencils for marking ammunition packing boxes...each..	.50	1.00
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 6.		
400	Periscopes, long box type.....each..	2.09	836.00
1	Telescopic musket sight, experimental.....each..	349.95	349.95
1	Eye lens for telescopic musket sight, model of 1908.....each..	3.99	3.99
457	Dustproof washers for the measuring roller of B. & S. 80 c. m. base range finder.....C..	14.71	67.22
180	Musketry rules.....each..	3.74	673.20
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 7.		
12	Infantry flash target outfits, complete.....each..	83.41	1,000.92
10,000	Wooden plugs for infantry flash target outfits.....M..	1.01	10.10
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 8.		
200	Sets decapping and cleaning tools for caliber .30 cartridges, models of 1898 and 1906, caliber .38 revolver, and caliber .45 pistol.....set..	6.37	1,274.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 8—Continued.		
	Components for decapping and cleaning tools for caliber .30 cartridges, models of 1898 and 1906, caliber .38 revolver, and caliber .45 pistol.		
200	Funnels.....each..	$0.09	$18.00
1,200	Primer ejecting pins.....C..	15.00	18.00
400	Primer ejecting spindles and two caps each.....each..	.61	244.00
300	Primer ejecting tools without spindles.....each..	1.58	474.00
250	Tool chests.....each..	2.13	532.00
200	Wiping rods.....each..	.19	38.00
4,000	Primer ejecting pins for decapping and cleaning tools for caliber .30 cartridges, models 1898 and 1906, and caliber .45 pistol cartridges, M.....	11.52	46.50
1	Hand crimping tools for caliber .30 cartridges, model of 1906....each..	196.96	196.96
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 10.		
	Paint for projectiles.		
1,500	Black.....gallons..	1.27	1,905.00
500	Blue gray.....gallons..	1.33	665.00
175	Dark buff.....gallons..	1.46	255.50
125	Light yellow.....gallons..	2.04	255.00
100	Warm gray.....gallons..	1.60	160.00
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 11.		
10,000	Cardboard tool room checks.....M..	1.01	10.10
	PART II, CLASS II, SECTION 2.		
1,060	Tube recorders for Le Boulenge chronograph, model of 1906.....M..	113.62	113.62
1	Apparatus for testing the time of burning of fuses.....each..	1,452.29	1,452.29
	PART II, CLASS II, SECTION 6.		
12	Collapsible metal packing boxes.....each..	5.26	63.12
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5.		
1	3-spindle multiple drill press.....each..	603.88	603.88
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 7.		
6	Shaving lathes for removing excessive fulminate from detonator stocks.....each..	60.64	363.84
2	Machines for painting projectiles.....each...	133.40	266.80
1	Crimping lathe for crimping waterproof covers on 2.95-inch ammunition.....each..	140.00	840.00
6	Presses for pressing fulminate into detonator stocks.....each..	604.51	604.51
4	Sand test apparatus for testing detonators.....each..	61.50	246.00
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 9.		
2	Taps, F. A. standard, 0.09 bottoming, 43 threads per inch....each..	3.27	6.54
2	Taps, F. A. standard, 0.09 taper, 43 threads per inch.....each..	3.27	6.54
1	United States standard tap, 1 inch, 0.125 by 12 threads.....each..	17.34	17.34
1	Set hand taps, size 2, 56 threads per inch.....set..	1.28	1.28
6	Plug taps.....each..	.42	2.52
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 1.		
	Parts for small cannon star gauge.		
1	Head support for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	8.00	8.00
4	Measuring points for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	4.00	16.00
1	Ring gauge for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	7.00	7.00
1	Rifle guide for 1-pounder subcaliber gun.....each..	12.00	12.00
	Parts for large star cannon gauge—Parts for use in star gauging 4.7-inch gun, model 1908.		
4	Measuring points for bore.....each..	2.52	10.08
2	Ring gauges.....each..	4.64	9.28
4	Washers.....each..	1.29	5.16
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 1.		
3	Intermediate section staves and rods for 16-inch gun.....each..	49.40	148.20
3	Guide points for 16-inch gun.....each..	8.67	26.01
8	Roller points for 16-inch gun.....each..	3.00	24.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 1—Continued.		
8	Rollers for 16-inch gun.....each..	$4.00	$32.00
3	Guides for 16-inch gun.....each..	11.34	34.02
1	Guide plate for 16-inch gun.....each..	60.00	60.00
1	Ring gauge for chamber for 16-inch gun.....each..	24.00	24.00
1	Ring gauge for bore for 16-inch gun.....each..	24.00	24.00
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
1	Diameter of thread and eccentricity of counterbore gauge, for minor caliber base detonating fuzes.....each..	33.85	33.85
	Inspection gauges for 2.95-inch shrapnel case forgings.		
1	Minimum diameter of powder chamber.....each..	5.70	5.70
1	Maximum diameter of powder chamber.....each..	5.85	5.85
1	Minimum diameter of cavity at diaphragm seat.....each..	9.25	9.25
1	Maximum diameter of cavity at diaphragm seat.....each..	9.50	9.50
	Inspection gauges for 3-inch high explosive shrapnel, model of 1912.		
1	Closing cap combination gauge.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Concussion firing pin sheet gauge.....each..	25.50	25.50
1	Concussion firing pin vent holes.....each..	19.25	19.25
1	Detonator combination gauge.....each..	250.00	250.00
1	Detonator stock sleeve combination gauge.....each..	35.00	35.00
1	Minimum thread and diameter ring thread gauge for detonator stock, each.....	35.00	35.00
1	Set inspection gauges for shell for 3-inch field gun.....set..	319.45	319.45
1	Set inspection gauges for 3-inch (15-pounder) cast-iron shot.....set..	169.40	169.40
	Inspection gauges for 3-inch (15-pounder) common steel shell.		
1	Base cover groove, width and depth.....	15.95	15.95
2	Cross bar (depth of cavity rod).....each..	19.25	38.50
1	Diameter of fuze hole plug, maximum.....each..	19.75	19.75
1	Diameter of fuze hole plug, minimum.....each..	19.75	19.75
2	Length of fuze hole plug.....each..	15.25	30.50
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
2	Projectile profile.....each..	19.25	38.50
2	Thickness of wall caliper.....each..	13.50	27.00
1	Thickness of wall caliper test piece.....each..	7.50	7.50
	Inspection gauges for 3-inch common steel shell.		
1	Band profile.....each..	10.50	10.50
1	Base cover groove width and depth.....each..	15.25	15.25
1	Depth of cavity cross bar.....each..	17.09	17.09
1	Depth of cavity and warp gauge.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Diameter of fuze hole plug flange.....each..	17.25	17.25
1	Length of fuze hole plug.....each..	13.50	13.50
3	Minimum diameter of fuze seat thread and eccentricity of counterbore.....each..	22.07	66.21
1	Position of band and groove.....each..	9.25	9.25
1	Profile gauge.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Thickness of wall caliper test piece.....each..	15.25	15.25
1	Thickness of wall caliper.....each..	12.00	12.00
1	Minimum thread diameter of fuze hole plug.....each..	13.30	13.30
1	Maximum thread diameter of fuze hole plug.....each..	19.52	19.52
1	Profile gauge for 3.8-inch common steel shell.....each..	19.25	19.25
	Inspection gauges for 3.8-inch shrapnel case forgings.		
1	Diameter of body, maximum.....each..	18.52	18.52
1	Diameter of body, minimum.....each..	17.76	17.76
	Gauges for 3.8-inch rotating bands.		
2	Combination maximum and minimum thickness of band.....each..	25.19	50.38
2	Combination maximum and minimum width of band.....each..	18.75	37.50
2	Combination maximum and minimum interior gauges.....each..	19.50	39.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Inspection gauges for 4-7-inch shrapnel cases.		
1	Minimum diameter of mouth of case.....each..	$18.00	$18.00
1	Maximum diameter of mouth of case.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Minimum diameter of cavity of diaphragm seat.....each..	20.00	20.00
1	Maximum diameter of cavity of diaphragm seat.....each..	20.00	20.00
1	Minimum diameter of powder chamber.....each..	16.00	16.00
1	Maximum diameter of powder chamber.....each..	16.00	16.00
	Inspection gauges for 4.7-inch shrapnel.		
1	Combination maximum and minimum diameter of counterbore gauge for diaphragms.....each..	21.25	21.25
1	Diaphragm profile and thickness gauge.....each..	15.00	15.00
1	Eccentricity of case test piece.....each..	60.00	60.00
1	Minimum diameter of bourrelet gauge.....each..	18.25	18.25
1	Minimum diameter of diaphragm.....each..	19.00	19.00
1	Maximum diameter of diaphragm.....each..	19.15	19.15
1	Minimum diameter of powder chamber.....each..	16.00	16.00
1	Position of band and groove.....each..	10.25	10.25
	Inspection gauges for 4.7-inch shrapnel case forgings.		
1	Maximum diameter of mouth of case.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Minimum diameter of mouth of case.....each..	17.50	17.50
1	Maximum diameter of powder chamber.....each..	16.00	16.00
1	Minimum diameter of powder chamber.....each..	16.00	16.00
1	Maximum diameter of cavity at diaphragm seat.....each..	20.00	20.00
1	Minimum diameter of cavity at diaphragm seat.....each..	20.00	20.00
1	Maximum ring gauge body diameter.....each..	10.00	10.00
1	Minimum ring gauge body diameter.....each..	10.00	10.00
	Inspection gauges for 4.7-inch common steel shell.		
1	Band profile.....each..	14.00	14.00
1	Band seat width and depth gauge.....each..	8.00	8.00
1	Base cover groove.....each..	16.00	16.00
1	Base plug flange seat.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Depth of cavity rod and warp gauge.....each..	35.00	35.00
1	Inside diameter of base.....each..	8.00	8.00
1	Length of base plug.....each..	12.00	12.00
1	Length of fuze hole.....each..	12.00	12.00
1	Minimum diameter base plug seat thread.....each..	30.00	30.00
1	Maximum diameter base plug seat thread.....each..	30.00	30.00
1	Minimum diameter of base plug flange ring gauge.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Maximum diameter of base plug flange ring gauge.....each..	18.00	18.00
1	Minimum diameter of base plug thread.....each..	40.00	40.00
1	Maximum diameter of base plug thread.....each..	40.00	40.00
1	Minimum diameter of fuze seat thread and eccentricity of counterbore.....each..	20.00	20.00
1	Position of band and groove.....each..	8.00	8.00
2	Profile gauge.....each..	40.00	80.00
2	Thickness of wall caliper.....each..	14.00	28.00
2	Thickness of wall caliper test piece.....each..	20.00	40.00
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch cast-iron target practice projectiles, for siege howitzer, model of 1907.		
1	Band profile.....each..	12.25	12.25
1	Cross bar for depth of cavity rod.....each..	11.55	11.55
1	Projectile profile.....each..	32.50	32.50
1	Profile gauge for 6-inch common steel shell, model E.....each..	32.00	32.00
1	Projectile profile gauge for 6-inch A. P. shell, model of 1914...each..	49.92	49.92
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch A. P. shell, model of 1915.		
1	Thread plug gauge maximum diameter of fuze seat thread....each..	10.42	10.42
1	Thread plug gauge, minimum diameter of fuze seat thread and eccentricity of counterbore.....each..	10.52	10.52
	Inspection gauges for common steel shell, for 6-inch siege howitzer model of 1907.		
1	Band profile gauge.....each..	32.00	32.00
1	Diameter of fuze hole plug flange gauge.....each..	25.36	25.36
1	Maximum diameter of fuze hole plug thread ring gauge.....each..	28.25	28.25
1	Maximum gauge, right-hand thread, for point fuzed hole, for 3, 3.8, 4.7, and 6 inch common steel shell.....each..	10.75	10.75
1	Minimum gauge, right-hand thread, for point fuzed hole, for 3, 3.8, 4.7, and 6-inch common steel shell.....each..	11.02	11.02

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch howitzer shrapnel, heads.		
1	Fuze seat thread plug, maximum.....each..	$35.00	$35.00
1	Fuze seat, minimum diameter of fuze seat thread.....each..	32.50	32.50
1	Head radius.....each..	19.75	19.75
	Inspection gauges for 8-inch gun shell, cast iron.		
1	Diameter of bourrelet, minimum.....each..	22.50	22.50
1	Diameter of bourrelet, maximum.....each..	23.25	23.25
	Inspection gauges for 10-inch gun shell, cast iron.		
1	Diameter of bourrelet, maximum.....each..	17.52	17.52
1	Diameter of bourrelet, minimum.....each..	16.90	16.90
1	Position of band and depth of band seat.....each..	8.25	8.25
1	Projectile profile gauge.....each..	30.62	30.62
	Inspection gauges for 12-inch mortar shell, cast iron (1,046 pounds).		
1	Band profile.....each..	12.00	12.00
1	Band seat width.....each..	10.25	10.25
1	Diameter of bourrelet, minimum.....each..	25.36	25.36
1	Diameter of bourrelet, maximum.....each..	25.32	25.32
2	Position of band and depth of band seat.....each..	9.50	19.00
1	Projectile profile.....each..	43.75	43.75
1	Thickness of wall caliper test piece.....each..	8.50	8.50
1	Thickness of wall caliper.....each..	21.50	21.50
	Inspection gauges for 12-inch gun shell, cast iron.		
1	Diameter of bourrelet, minimum.....each..	20.25	20.25
1	Diameter of bourrelet, maximum.....each..	21.50	21.50
	Inspection gauges for cast-iron shell, model of 1912 (700 pounds), for 12-inch mortar.		
1	Band seat width.....each..	9.50	9.50
1	Band seat depth.....each..	9.50	9.50
1	Diameter of bourrelet, maximum.....each..	21.18	21.18
1	Diameter of bourrelet, minimum.....each..	20.52	20.52
1	Diameter of bourrelet ring gauge, minimum.....each..	29.90	29.90
1	Diameter of bourrelet ring gauge, maximum.....each..	22.36	22.36
1	Diameter of band, maximum.....each..	18.25	18.25
1	Diameter of band, minimum.....each..	19.15	19.15
1	Position of band and depth of band seat.....each..	9.50	9.50
1	Projectile profile.....each..	12.00	12.00
1	Thickness of wall caliper.....each..	20.00	20.00
1	Thickness of wall caliper test piece.....each..	8.50	8.50
1	Profile gauge for complete projectile, for the inspection of 12-inch mortar projectiles (700 pounds), cast iron.....each..	64.65	64.65
	Inspection gauges for cast-iron shell, model of 1909, for 14-inch gun.		
1	Combination maximum and minimum body diameter.....each..	25.95	25.95
1	Maximum diameter of plug seat thread.....each..	44.03	44.03
1	Diameter of band, minimum.....each..	12.05	12.05
1	Diameter of band, maximum.....each..	13.50	13.50
1	Diameter of bourrelet, maximum.....each..	18.92	18.92
1	Diameter of bourrelet, minimum.....each..	23.50	23.50
1	Position of band and depth of band seat.....each..	9.50	9.50
1	Profile of band.....each..	12.00	12.00
1	Projectile profile.....each..	42.50	42.50
1	Snap gauge, maximum and minimum diameter cylindrical portion of band.....each..	15.20	15.20
1	Thickness of wall caliper.....each..	15.50	15.50
1	Thickness of wall test piece.....each..	8.50	8.50
1	Width of band.....each..	8.00	8.00
	Gauges for 12-inch cast-iron mortar shell.		
1	Diameter of bourrelet, maximum.....each..	16.25	16.25
1	Diameter of bourrelet, minimum.....each..	14.36	14.36
	Inspection gauges for 16-inch shell.		
1	Band diameter, minimum.....each..	18.42	18.42
1	Band diameter, maximum.....each..	18.75	18.75
2	Band profile gauge.....each..	14.50	29.00
1	Bourrelet, minimum.....each..	24.85	24.85
1	Bourrelet, maximum.....each..	25.50	25.50
2	Projectile profile.....each..	54.70	109.40
1	Minimum thread ring gauge for stem of night tracer.....each..	25.82	25.82
1	Maximum thread ring gauge for stem of night tracer.....each..	27.97	27.97

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 4.		
1	Small arms star gauge, complete.....each..	$224.11	$224.11
	Parts for small arms star gauge for United States rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903.		
2	Points for measuring grooves.....each..	7.82	15.64
2	Points for measuring lands.....each..	5.90	11.80
2	Spring jaws for measuring grooves.....each..	7.52	15.04
2	Spring jaws for measuring lands.....each..	7.52	15.04
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 6.		
	Gauges to secure interchangeability of objective cells on the telescope tube of W. & S. azimuth instrument, model of 1910.		
2	Diameter ring thread gauges, maximum.....each..	26.50	53.00
2	Diameter ring thread gauges, minimum.....each..	27.86	55.72
2	Diameter plug thread gauges, minimum.....each..	22.50	45.00
2	Diameter plug thread gauges, maximum.....each..	21.50	43.00
1	Gauge and stamp for stamping range rings of bracket fuze setter, each.....	33.63	33.63
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 1.		
94,000	Paper seals.....M..	.21	19.74
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 5.		
4	Screws, steel, countersunk.....each..	.66	2.64
25	Hammers, brass, 1-pound.....each..	.64	16.00
27,450	Screw eyes.....M..	4.77	130.94
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 7.		
2,160	Shrapnel cases, 2.95-inch, finish machined and banded.....each..	2.39	5,162.40
129,718	Shrapnel cases, 3-inch, finish machined and banded.....each..	2.32	300,945.76
29	Shrapnel cases, 3-inch, common, finish machined, not banded.each..	3.34	96.86
4,356	Shrapnel cases, 3.8-inch, finish machined and banded.....each..	6.03	26,266.68
5,676	Shrapnel cases, 4.7-inch, finish machined and banded.....each..	8.20	46,543.20
1,912	Common shrapnel cases, 6-inch, banded.....each..	5.38	10,286.56
66,620	Common steel shell, 3-inch, empty, banded.....each..	4.26	283,801.20
1,895	Common steel shell, 3.8-inch, empty, banded.....each..	14.75	27,951.25
4,035	Common steel shell, 4.7-inch, empty, banded.....each..	3.25	13,113.75
137,083	Rotating bands, copper, for 2.95 and 3 inch shrapnel.....M..	76.83	10,532.09
23,200	Rotating bands, copper, for 4.7-inch shrapnel.....M..	392.87	9,114.58
2,458	Rotating bands, copper, for 6-inch projectiles.....each..	.22	540.76
109,661	Heads, including washers, for 3-inch common shrapnel.....each..	.45	49,347.45
221,774	Inner tubes for 3-inch common shrapnel.....M..	5.44	1,206.45
29,302	Central tubes for 3-inch common shrapnel.....M..	41.51	1,216.33
6,302	Diaphragms for 4.7-inch common shrapnel.....each..	.29	1,827.58
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 12		
130	Reflectors.....each..	.74	96.20
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 14.		
13	Soldering acid.....gallons..	2.17	28.21
6,877	Fulminate of mercury.....pounds..	2.07	14,236.68
56	Silvering paste.....ounces..	.23	12.88
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 16.		
5	Olive drab baking enamel.....gallons..	6.61	33.05
72	Orange gum shellac varnish.....gallons..	1.51	108.72
	Total.....	.....	8,707,245.67

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	NAVY CANNON.		
20	5-inch Navy guns, Mark VIII with Mark VII, model 2, breech mechanisms	$2,855.61	$57,112.20
8	6-inch Navy guns (50 caliber) Mark VIII, model 2	3,464.00	27,712.00
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION. 1.		
	For 8-inch gun, model of 1888 and modification.		
5	Bearing shoes	5.72	28.60
10	Countersunk head screws	1.19	11.90
37	Gas check pads	3.33	123.21
23	Rotating pinions	11.38	261.74
	For 10-inch gun, model of 1888 and modification.		
1	Compound gear	101.70	101.70
3	Rotating crank pinions	25.61	76.83
1	Combination armanemt chest	41.40	41.40
5	Bar screw drivers for hinge pin securing screws	4.25	21.25
	For 10-inch guns, model of 1895 and 1895 M1.		
6	Compound gears	59.13	354.78
10	Obturator spindle washer screws	.75	7.50
10	Pallets for breech block locking device	13.80	138.00
8	Tray ball bearings	17.07	136.56
20	Gas check pads	4.31	86.20
	For 10-inch guns, model of 1900.		
2	Compound gears	55.55	111.10
3	Gas check pads	4.66	13.98
3	Tray ball bearings	17.07	51.21
	For 12-inch guns, model of 1888 and modifications.		
11	Bearing shoes	3.92	43.12
32	Gas check pads	6.25	200.00
3	Intermediate pinions	14.95	194.35
21	Rotating crank pinions	17.38	364.98
10	Tray latch catch screws	.80	8.00
	For 12-inch guns, models of 1895 and 1895 M1.		
18	Compound gears	47.94	862.92
29	Wrenches, obturator nut	14.25	413.25
	For 12-inch guns, model 1900.		
4	Compound gears	85.31	341.24
	For 14-inch guns, model 1909.		
3	Salvo latches	162.76	488.88
3	Tray latches	27.40	82.20
2	Worm thrust bearings	20.71	41.42
2	Tray ball bearings	28.72	57.44
	For 14-inch guns, models of 1910 and 1910 M1.		
1	14-inch gun, model of 1910	45,317.16	50,034.25
4	14-inch guns, model 1910 M1	55,421.00	22,684.00
6	Obturator spindle springs	17.70	106.20
	For 14-inch guns, all models.		
1	Compound gear	225.03	225.03
2	Flat fillister head screws, 0.375 by 1.25 inches	.41	.82
10	Gas check pads	5.82	58.20
4	Safety bar slide latches	13.06	52.24
6	Split rings, front	48.92	293.52
6	Split rings, rear	48.93	293.58
11	Split rings, small	10.65	117.55
5	Tray ball bearings	17.63	89.15
6	Tray latches	22.49	134.94
11	Tray latch operating studs	2.24	24.64
2	Tray latch springs	1.03	2.06
5	Worm thrust bearings	16.07	80.35

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	For 16-inch guns, model 1895.		
2	Obturator washers	$107.80	$215.60
2	Tray ball bearings	26.16	52.32
4	Thrust bearings for worm shaft	21.08	84.32
	For 16-inch gun, model E.		
1	Model 1/10-inch size (wooden)	120.52	120.52
1	Experimental powder chamber with chamber tray assembled	2,825.91	2,825.91
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2.		
	For 2.24-inch (6-pounder) guns, model 1900.		
6	Assembling gauges for piston rod and recoil cylinder	7.51	45.07
4	Tools for assembling trigger pins	1.16	4.63
5	Wrenches for assembling firing pin heads	7.00	35.00
	For 2.24-inch (6-pounder) D. S. gun, Mark III.		
1	Dismounting screw drivers	14.39	14.39
	For 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model 1903.		
2	Breech mechanisms	535.29	1,070.58
5	Vent bushings	4.56	22.80
1	3-inch (15-pounder) gun, antiaircraft, model of 1917	5,910.07	5,910.07
	For 4.72-inch Armstrong guns.		
3	Sear springs	1.72	5.16
14	Hand loading trays	21.98	307.72
	4.72-inch Armstrong guns, MI.		
33	Breech mechanisms	588.06	19,406.98
125	Block stop cover screws	.11	13.75
45	Carrier latch springs	.18	8.10
20	Cocking levers	9.54	190.80
25	Extractor oil hole screws	.42	10.50
25	Extractor screws	.69	17.25
20	Extractor springs	1.22	24.40
20	Firing pins	9.77	195.40
40	Firing springs	.23	9.20
20	Firing spring followers	2.84	56.80
22	Lever latch bolt springs	.22	5.50
40	Hinge pin and operating lever pivot keys	1.23	49.20
35	Sears	2.04	71.40
50	Sear springs	.11	5.50
50	Trigger shaft detents	1.12	56.00
	For 5-inch gun, model 1897.		
27	Gas check pads	2.29	61.83
4	Latch levers	29.23	116.92
20	Hand loading trays	21.98	439.60
	For 5-inch gun, model of 1900.		
16	Gas check pads	2.77	45.32
10	Hand loading trays	24.98	249.80
	For 6-inch Armstrong gun.		
4	Hand loading trays	58.13	232.52
	For 6-inch gun, model 1897 MI.		
22	Gas check pads	2.26	49.72
17	Hand loading trays	2.97	507.19
5	Tray supports, lower	.98	4.90
5	Tray supports, upper	.98	4.90
5	Lower tray support webs, with rivets	.98	4.90
	For 6-inch gun, model 1900.		
1	Block carrier	262.86	262.86
29	Gas check pads	2.70	78.30
32	Hand loading trays	27.84	890.88

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	For 6-inch gun, model of 1903.		
64	Gas check pads	$2.85	$182.40
42	Hand loading trays	25.22	1,059.24
5	Handles for hand loading trays	3.13	15.65
4	Loading trays (not hand)	46.71	186.84
	For 6-inch gun, model 1905.		
11	Gas check pads	2.80	30.80
6	Trays, loading, hand	34.12	204.72
	For 6-inch gun, model 1908.		
6	Carrier latches	9.39	56.34
54	Gear segment screws, special	1.01	54.54
3	Lever and salvo latches	38.54	115.62
3	Loading trays	29.87	89.61
6	Hand loading trays	27.84	167.04
158	Trigger shafts for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1898 Mi and 1903	5.22	824.76
	For 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, models 1898 Mi, 1902 Mi, 1903.		
180	Trigger shaft detents	1.05	189.00
	For 5-inch and 6-inch guns, models 1897 and 1900.		
170	Gear segment screws, B	.64	108.80
50	Hinge pin catch screws	.28	14.00
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 3.		
	For 12-inch mortar, model of 1886.		
25	Bearing shoe screws	.90	22.50
6	Gas check pads	4.45	28.70
6	Rotating crank gears	11.44	68.64
6	Rotating gears	20.16	121.56
6	Rotating pinions	14.44	86.64
2	Safety bar slide and pieces with pins	5.00	10.00
0	Split rings, rear	26.92	538.40
5	Taper pins for rotating crank nut	.30	1.50
5	Tray latch catch screws	1.28	6.40
20	Tray latch handle pins	.04	.80
	For 12-inch mortars, models of 1886, 1890 Mi, 1890, 1890 Mi.		
43	Bearing shoes, bronze	4.43	190.49
25	Bearing shoe screws	.54	13.50
33	Gas check pads	4.41	145.53
22	Tray liners	5.75	126.50
56	Screws for tray liner	.44	24.64
21	Rotating crank gears	7.92	166.32
5	Rotating crank gear keys	5.15	25.75
10	Rotating crank nut pins	.11	1.10
21	Rotating gears	11.72	246.12
21	Rotating pinions	13.93	292.53
6	Safety bar slide end pieces with pins	3.16	18.96
10	Tray back latch handle pins	.32	3.17
20	Tray spring bolt springs	1.40	28.00
1	Armament chest for 12-inch mortar, model 1890, on mortar carriage 1896 Mi	72.25	72.25
	For 12-inch mortars, model of 1908.		
6	Screws for tray liner	.87	5.22
2	Liners for tray	22.44	44.88
4	Tray ball bearings	19.06	76.24
	For 12-inch mortars, model of 1912.		
3	Operating worms with nuts and pins	97.92	293.76
25	Slide housing screws	.55	13.75
3	Tray ball bearings	31.30	93.90
	For 12-inch mortars, models 1908 and 1912.		
1	Compound gear	56.72	56.72
6	Worm thrust bearing	16.28	97.68
10	Clip springs for 12-inch mortars, all models	.46	4.60

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 4.		
2	Storage chests, C, for 1-pounder, subcaliber gun, for 12-inch gun, model of 1900	$44.47	$88.94
	For (1-pounder) subcaliber guns, for 14-inch guns.		
4	Adapter clamp wedges	14.00	56.00
9	Front adapters	37.57	338.13
9	Storage chests, D	26.18	235.62
	For (1-pounder) subcaliber guns, for 16-inch guns.		
1	Adapter clamp wedge	29.69	29.69
1	Center support	26.61	26.61
1	Front adapter	80.25	80.25
1	Obturator spindle plate	22.19	22.19
1	Rear adapter	45.02	45.02
1	Storage chest, C	72.74	72.74
	For (1-pounder) and (18-pounder) subcaliber guns.		
10	Primer flame baffles, with plugs, for 5-inch and 6-inch guns	.61	6.10
150	Primer flame baffles plugs	.02	30.00
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 5.		
	Experimental cannon.		
1	2.75-inch trench mortar and mount, model E	907.01	907.01
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 6.		
	For 3-inch saluting guns.		
1	Breech block	200.64	200.64
5	Extractors	18.10	90.50
20	Firing arms	2.90	58.00
75	Firing pins	9.09	681.75
50	Firing springs	.20	10.00
4	Liners	26.32	105.28
12	Locking device for operating handle	13.92	167.04
20	Locking screws	5.49	109.80
5	Operating shafts with handles	10.70	53.50
5	Operating shaft stops	4.43	22.15
50	Sears	1.73	86.50
25	Trigger shafts	5.08	127.00
775	Trigger shaft detents with 1-inch of copper wire	.22	170.50
50	Trigger shaft detents	.23	11.50
	For pedestal mount.		
1	Pedestal mount	161.27	161.27
12	Foundation bolts with nuts and washers	1.48	18.46
	Implements and accessories.		
4	Parts for accessory storage chest	2.12	8.47
5	Accessory storage chests	17.03	85.15
10	Extractors, hand	3.70	37.00
5	Hasp buttons, for storage chest	1.23	6.15
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8		
	Common—For seacoast guns except 5-inch and 6-inch rapid-fire guns, model 1900.		
29	Hammers, copper	1.56	201.33
29	Drills, gunner's	1.10	31.90
450	Gas check pad container openers	.34	153.00
29	Punches, gunner's	2.00	58.00
29	Punches, pin	.79	22.91
500	Scrapers, metal	.48	240.00
50	Wrenches, obturator nut for 10-inch guns, 14-inch guns, and 12-inch mortars, models 1908 and 1912	8.12	406.00
29	Wrenches, pressure-plug	2.47	71.63
29	Wrenches, tit, for obturator	1.74	50.46

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8—Continued.		
	Miscellaneous—Common for seacoast.		
50	Bearing shoe screws for 12-inch guns, model 1888, and 12-inch mortar, model 1890 and MI	$0.47	$23.50
6	Circuit breaker contact pieces for 14-inch gun, models 1907, 1907 MI, and 1910, 6-inch 1908, and 12-inch mortar, model 1908	12.16	72.96
8	Spindle ball washers for 12-inch guns, models 1895, 1895 MI, and 1900	40.16	321.28
3	Split rings, small, for 10-inch guns, models 1895, 1895, MI, and 1900	17.01	51.03
10	Tray latch springs for 12-inch mortar, model of 1912	.47	4.70
	For seacoast firing mechanism, model 1903, for 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns, and 12-inch mortars.		
37	Seacoast firing mechanisms, complete	77.14	2,854.18
100	Circuit breaker housings	2.09	209.00
81	Circuit breaker housing insulations	.15	12.15
9	Circuit breaker screws	.31	2.79
6	Circuit breaker screw insulations	.20	1.20
6	Collar catches	2.51	15.06
4	Collar catch screws	.37	1.48
4	Collar catch springs	.22	.88
3	Contact clips for use with two-wire double-button primers with leads 30 inches long	19.08	57.24
209	Contact clips	1.05	219.45
4	Contact clip nuts	.33	1.32
4	Contact clip nut insulations	.44	1.76
2	Contact forks, complete	1.00	2.00
6	Ejectors	3.17	19.02
10	Firing cables	.28	2.80
5	.....do	.30	1.50
29	.....do	.77	22.23
6	Firing leaves	10.21	61.26
6	Firing-leaf pivots	.47	2.82
106	Firing-leaf pivot pins	.85	136.30
3	Firing-leaf springs	2.17	6.50
6	Safety bars	3.39	20.34
6	Slides	10.29	61.74
9	Slide catches	4.08	36.72
209	Slide-catch springs and rivets	.25	52.25
209	Slide stops	.37	77.33
6	Slide-stop springs	.15	.90
106	Wrenches and screw drivers	.40	42.40
3	Slide-stop housings	.96	2.88
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 3.		
	Lathes and tools for use at posts in repair of seacoast artillery.		
1	Set inspection gauge for 12-inch long-pointed caps	93.31	93.31
1	Set inspection gauge for long-pointed caps for 10-inch projectiles	89.12	89.12
1	Set inspection gauge for long-pointed caps for 8-inch projectiles	89.16	89.16
1	Chamber gauge for 3-inch field guns, models 1902, 1904, and 1905	38.60	38.60
5	Chamber gauges for seacoast cannon	91.13	455.65
6	Drill jigs for gear segment screws B, for 5-inch and 6-inch guns	30.46	182.76
4	Parts for fixture for enlarging powder chamber for 14-inch guns, model 1910	38.73	154.93
1	Powder chamber reamer for 3-inch saluting guns	111.62	111.62
1	Templet for verifying location of screw holes B, in gear segments for 6-inch, model 1900	104.45	104.45
3	Sets tools for modifying breech blocks for locking device for 3-inch saluting gun operating handle	73.76	147.52
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 6.		
	Miscellaneous components used in ammunition for artillery of position.		
2,650	Long-pointed caps for 12-inch projectiles	11.70	31,005.00
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 2.		
	For 2.95-inch mountain gun.		
6	Carrier axis pins with split pins	2.96	17.76
6	Firing pins	29.16	174.96
6	Firing-pin points	7.29	43.74
3	Guide plates	21.47	64.41
30	Hand levers	35.00	1,050.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
	For 3-inch field gun, model E.		
2	Block-opening springs	$2.40	$4.80
2	Closing springs	6.17	12.34
1	Breech block with firing mechanism, complete	459.16	459.16
2	Firing arms	7.21	14.42
1	Firing pin	26.88	26.88
1	Firing-spring shoe	20.00	20.00
	For 3-inch field gun, model 1902.		
1	Block carrier	214.68	214.68
8	Breech-block covers	32.93	263.44
5	Breech mechanisms, complete	556.13	2,780.65
5	Extractors	36.38	181.90
100	Firing pins	3.27	327.00
10	Lever latches	18.78	187.80
10	Lever-latch pins	1.85	18.50
48	Operating levers	43.28	2,077.44
30	Operating-lever guides	4.20	126.00
50	Operating-lever guide screws, long	.33	16.50
10	Operating-lever pivots	5.13	51.30
10	Spring seats	1.03	10.30
10	Trigger arms	14.75	147.50
5	Rear line sights	.60	3.00
	For 3-inch field gun, models 1904 and 1905.		
97	3-inch field guns, model 1905	539.19	52,301.60
43	Breech mechanisms	269.86	11,603.95
1	Block carrier	121.79	121.79
115	Block-latch springs	.11	12.27
115	Block latches	2.08	239.41
4	Block-latch pivots	.13	.52
5	Extractor levers	8.84	44.20
4	Firing-lock cases	39.30	157.20
165	Firing pins	4.52	745.25
24	Firing springs	.41	9.84
141	.....do	.36	50.75
24	Firing-spring sleeves	3.78	90.72
91	.....do	2.06	187.46
5	Lever latches	11.19	55.95
7	Lever pivots	2.13	14.94
115	Locking bolt springs	.14	15.11
115	Locking bolts with nuts and pins	.88	101.38
10	Operating levers	30.12	301.15
2	Rear line sights	2.70	5.40
5	Rear sight screws	.51	2.55
308	Sears	3.20	986.88
116	Do	1.09	176.52
	For 3.2-inch field gun, model 1885.		
3	Front cups	17.99	53.97
3	Rear cups	17.99	53.97
6	Latch springs	2.63	15.78
6	Latch pins	9.50	57.00
3	Obturators, spindle	23.59	70.77
6	Vent bushings	5.79	34.74
	For 3.6-inch mortar, model 1890.		
10	Hinge pin screws	.55	5.50
14	Latch cover screws	.51	7.04
7	Latch springs	.83	5.81
3	Obturator spindle spline screws	.56	1.68
7	Spindle nuts	3.22	22.54
14	Vent cover screws	.59	8.26
14	Vent cover stops	.33	4.62
7	Gas check rings	8.05	56.35
	For 3.8-inch howitzer, models 1907 and 1908 M1.		
5	Block latches	3.51	17.55
5	Firing pins	11.66	58.30
10	Locking bolts with nuts and pins	1.74	17.40
5	Sears	6.59	32.95
1	Slide for 3.8-inch field howitzer, model E	23.57	23.57

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	For 4.7-inch howitzer, models 1908 and 1912.		
8	4.7-inch howitzers, model 1912	$2,228.96	$17,831.68
8	Block latches	3.13	25.04
2	Breech mechanisms, including loading trays	484.60	969.20
8	Firing pins	5.38	43.04
8	Firing springs	.21	1.68
8	Firing spring sleeves	4.27	34.16
24	Hinge pin keys	1.76	42.24
8	Latch springs	.08	.64
36	Lever latch pivots	.36	12.96
36	Lever latch springs	.19	6.84
36	Locking bolt springs	.08	2.88
72	Pivot detents	.04	2.88
8	Sears	2.40	19.20
16	Trigger shaft detents	.18	2.88
	For 4.7-inch howitzer, model 1913.		
16	Armament chests for 4.7-inch howitzer, model 1913, and pedestal mount	60.89	974.24
16	Boxes for spare parts for breech mechanism	10.00	160.00
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 4.		
	For 4.7-inch siege gun, model 1904.		
1	Extractor	66.37	66.37
2	Firing springs	.07	.14
1	Firing spring sleeve	16.99	16.99
2	Operating lever latches	26.46	52.92
2	Sears	8.12	16.24
1	Trigger shaft detents	.75	.75
	For 4.7-inch siege gun, model 1906.		
13	4.7-inch guns, model 1906, complete with breech mechanisms	4,061.07	52,793.91
3	Breech mechanisms, complete	240.19	720.57
12	Block latches	3.95	47.40
12	Block latch springs	.13	1.56
6	Extractors	19.75	118.50
12	Firing pins	7.47	89.64
12	Firing springs	.79	9.48
12	Firing spring sleeves	3.51	42.12
21	Loading trays	20.35	427.32
12	Locking bolts with nuts and pins	2.40	28.80
12	Locking bolt springs	.21	2.52
1	Operating lever	120.00	120.00
12	Sears	2.16	25.92
	For 5-inch siege gun, model 1890.		
5	Gas check pads	2.57	12.85
3	Hinge pins	3.78	11.34
102	Housing screws	.17	17.34
34	Lever catch bolts with nuts	1.44	48.96
34	Lever catch bolt nut pins	.12	4.08
34	Lever catch bolt springs	.25	8.50
34	Lever catch housings	2.93	99.62
	For 5-inch siege gun, model 1898.		
5	Breech block oil hole screws	.21	1.05
10	Vent drills	1.37	13.70
	For 6-inch howitzer, model 1908.		
10	Firing spring sleeves	8.27	82.70
10	Locking bolts with nuts and pins	1.93	19.30
135	Sears	2.49	336.24
	For 7-inch siege howitzer, model 1890.		
5	Gas check pads	2.15	10.75
20	Latches	15.03	300.60
	For 7-inch mortar, model 1898.		
1	Clamping collar nut	3.99	3.93
	For 7.6-inch howitzer, model 1914.		
1	Trigger shaft lock	82.83	82.83

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

No.	Articles.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 5.		
	For 1.457-inch subcaliber gun, type 3-B.		
9	Center supports for 4.7-inch gun, models 1904 and 1906	$4.25	$38.28
8	Center supports for 3-inch field gun, all models	2.77	22.16
12	Hand extractors	1.67	20.04
8	Muzzle supports, for 3-inch field piece, all models	2.03	16.24
9	Muzzle supports for 4.7-inch gun, models 1904 and 1906	4.63	41.75
9	Rear adapters for 4.7-inch gun, models 1904 and 1906	14.77	132.94
9	Rear adapter set screws for 4.7-inch gun	1.13	10.27
8	Securing rods for 3-inch field gun, models 1902 and 1904	3.48	27.84
9	Securing rods for 4.7-inch siege gun, models 1904 and 1906	6.45	58.05
8	Securing rods for 3-inch field gun, models 1905 and 1913	3.48	27.84
12	Spanner wrenches	.57	6.84
12	Storage chests	43.21	518.52
	For 1.457-inch subcaliber gun, type 4-A.		
1	1.457-inch subcaliber gun, type 4-A, with securing rods, adapters, and muzzle supports for 3-inch	277.50	277.50
28	Dismounting pins for 1.457-inch subcaliber gun, types 3-B and 4-A	.23	6.56
1	Storage chest	69.97	69.97
24	Thumb screws, $\frac{1}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, for securing rods for 1.457-inch subcaliber gun, types 3-B and 4-A	.75	17.88
12	1.457-inch subcaliber guns, type 3-B, for 3-inch field guns and 3.8-inch and 4.7-inch guns	249.71	2,996.52
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9.		
	Miscellaneous articles.		
10	Cylinder locking studs for 3-inch field gun, models 1902, 1904, and 1905	1.53	15.30
58	Hinge pin keys for 4.7-inch field howitzer, models 1907, 1908, and 1912	.93	53.92
265	Hinge pin catches, 3-inch field gun, models 1902, 1904, 1905; 3-inch mountain howitzer, model 1907; 3.8-inch gun, model 1907; and 4.7-inch gun, model 1906	.76	210.37
10	Hinge pins for 3-inch field gun, models 1902, 1904, and 1905	4.56	45.60
127	Lever latch springs for 3-inch field gun, models 1904 and 1905; 3.8-inch gun, models 1905 and 1907; 4.7-inch gun, model 1906; and 4.7-inch howitzer, model 1907	.18	23.58
8	Locking bolts with nuts and pins for 4.7-inch howitzer, model 1912	1.33	10.64
150	Pallet pins for 3-inch field gun, models 1904 and 1905, and 3.8-inch gun, model 1905	.11	15.91
100	Sears for 4.7-inch howitzer, model 1908; 3.8-inch gun, model 1907; 4.7-inch gun, model 1906; 4.7-inch howitzer, models 1907, 1908, 1912, and 1913	1.52	152.00
354	Trigger shaft detents for 3-inch field gun, models 1904 and 1905; 4.7-inch gun, model 1906; 4.7-inch howitzer, models 1908, 1912, and 1913; 4.7-inch gun, model 1906, 6-inch howitzer, model 1908	.18	63.40
1	Trigger fork for 3.8-inch and 4.7-inch guns, and 4.7-inch, 6-inch, and 7.6-inch howitzers	17.42	17.42
12	Tray latch springs for 4.7-inch gun, model 1906, and 4.7-inch howitzer, models 1908, 1912, and 1913	.13	1.56
7	Reels, model 1909	2.22	17.54
20	Primer seat cleaners for field and siege guns	2.41	48.20
	PART I, CLASS VI, SECTION 6.		
2,049	4.7-inch shrapnel cases	7.32	14,998.68
2,200	4.7-inch common steel shell	2.84	6,242.96
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 7.		
500	Target interior frames, 6 feet by 6 feet	99.50	497.50
500	Frames for sliding targets, 6 feet by 6 feet	1.94	970.00
	PART II, CLASS II, SECTION 7.		
4	Sets blocking for 12-inch gun, models 1895 and 1895 M1	261.93	1,047.72
	Grand total		632,921.64

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 1.		
	Equipment for seacoast guns.		
4	Covers, breech, O. D., 14-inch gun, M-1909	$7.30	$29.20
50	Covers, breech (common to all 12 and 14 inch guns), O. D	6.36	318.00
20	Covers, muzzle, for 10-inch guns, M-1888 and 1888 modified	3.60	72.00
40	Covers, muzzle, for 12-inch gun, models 1895 and 1895 MI	3.60	144.00
4	Covers, muzzle, for 14-inch gun, M-1907, 1907 MI, 1909	4.12	16.48
1	Cover, muzzle, for 16-inch gun, W. A., M-1895, No. 1		13.83
4	Covers, sponge, chamber, O. D., 14-inch gun, M-1909	1.35	5.40
4	Covers, sponge, bore, O. D., for 14-inch gun, M-1909	1.22	4.88
8	Paulins for 10-inch gun on D. C., M-1896, O. D	178.74	1,429.92
2	Paulins, for 12-inch gun on D. C., M-1897 and 1901, O. D	185.33	370.66
1	Model paulin for 14-inch gun on D. C., M-1907 MI, O. D		268.50
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 2.		
	Equipment for R. F. seacoast guns.		
24	Covers, breech, for 4-inch rapid-fire gun D. S., on B. C	2.95	70.80
10	Covers, breech, for 5-inch rapid-fire gun, M-1897, and 7-inch siege howitzers, M-1898	1.84	18.40
10	Covers, breech, for 5-inch gun, M-1900, on barbette or pedestal mounts, model 1903	4.11	41.10
1	Cover, muzzle, for 5-inch gun, M-1890 and 1898		.71
132	Covers, range drum, for 15-pounder B. C., M-1898 MI, O. D	2.11	278.52
67	Cover, range drum, for 15-pounder B. C., M-1902	4.62	309.54
	PART I, CLASS I, SECTION 8.		
	Miscellaneous articles for seacoast guns.		
2	Cases, carrying, for telescopic sight, M-1898	18.60	37.20
40	Covers for elevation quadrant, M-1906, O. D., for 1-inch M. C., M-1896 MI, 1896 MII, and 1898 MIII	.55	22.00
5	Covers for firing magnetos, olive drab:		
	4 for 6-inch gun, D. C., M-1903	1.59	6.36
	1 for 8-inch gun, D. C., M-1892	1.59	1.59
2	Covers for firing magnetos for 8-inch gun carriage, M-1896, O. D	1.59	3.18
3	Covers for firing magnetos, type G. A., for 8-inch guns on 8-inch D. C., M-1896, O. D	1.59	4.77
4	Covers for firing magnetos, for 12-inch mortars, M-1890 MI, on 12-inch carriage mortar, M-1896 MI	1.59	6.36
40	Covers for 2-inch telescopic sight, M-1906 for 15-pounder B. C., M-1903, O. D	1.60	64.00
20	Covers for 2-inch telescopic sight, M-1909, for 15-pounder masking parapet mount, M-1898 MI, O. D	1.84	36.80
20	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sight, M-1904, left side, for 10-inch D. C., M-1894 MI	3.41	68.20
20	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sight, M-1904, right side, for 10-inch D. C., M-1894 MI	3.41	68.20
25	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sight, M-1904 sight cradle and bracket, for 5-inch B. C., M-1903, and 6-inch B. C., M-1900, left, O. D	2.80	70.00
20	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sight, M-1904, for 6-inch D. C., M-1903, 1905, 1905 MI, and 1905 MII, Nos. 20 and 21, O. D	3.15	63.00
5	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sight M-1904, 12-inch D. C., L. F., models 1896, 1897, and 1901, O. D	3.22	16.10
20	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sight, M-1904 for 14-inch D. C., M-1907, 10 right, 10 left, O. D	3.56	71.20
100	Gas check pad containers, No. 1, for 5-inch guns, M-1897 and 1900	.64	64.00
160	Gas check pad containers, No. 2, for 6-inch guns, M-1900 and 1903	.38	60.80
30	Gas check pad containers, No. 5, 8-inch guns, M-1888	1.82	54.60
125	Containers, gas check pad, No. 7, for 12-inch guns, M-1888 and 1895	1.84	230.00
75	Containers, gas check pad, No. 10, for 12-inch mortar, M-1886 and 1890 and 10-inch guns, M-1900	.92	69.00
10	Lanyards, gunners', 24-inch, for 6-inch B. C., L. F., M-1910	.96	9.60
100	Lanyards, gunners', 15-foot	.63	63.00
75	Lanyards, gunners', 30-foot, for seacoast guns	1.08	81.00
300	Lanyards for 15-pounder rapid-fire gun, M-1902	.63	189.00
20	Lanyards for 4.72 rapid-fire guns, Armstrong	.42	8.40
10	Lanyards, 4-inch rapid-fire gun, Driggs-Seabury	.85	8.50
200	Pouches, gunners', siege and seacoast	5.92	1,184.00
1	Strap, shoulder, for carrying case, for 3-inch telescopic sight, M-1912	2.27	2.27

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 1.		
	Articles for fire control of artillery of position.		
30	Covers for Swasey depression position finder, types A and A 11, O. D.	$2.95	$88.50
30	Covers for Warner & Swasey azimuth instrument, model of 1910, O. D.	1.98	59.40
6	Straps, cover, for covers for Lewis D. P. F., M-1898, style A	.89	5.34
1	Strap, shoulder, for carrying case, for Warner & Swasey azimuth instruments, M-1910		1.15
1	Strap, long, for Warner & Swasey azimuth instrument, M-1910, for carrying case and telescope		.42
1	Strap, short, for Warner & Swasey azimuth instrument, M-1910, for carrying case and telescope		.34
	PART I, CLASS II, SECTION 6.		
	For dummy cartridges.		
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section) for 8-inch gun, M-1888, experimental		5.91
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section) for 10-inch gun, models 1888 and 1895, experimental		8.68
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section), for 10-inch gun, M-1900, experimental		11.47
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section), for 12-inch gun, M-1888 and 1895, experimental		7.90
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section), for 12-inch gun, M-1900, experimental		10.50
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section), for 14-inch gun, M-1907, experimental		13.83
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section), for 14-inch gun, M-1910, experimental		90.10
1	Cartridge, dummy (1-section), for 16-inch gun, M-1895, experimental		95.00
1	Section, 16-pound, for dummy cartridge, for 12-inch mortar		4.32
24	Cartridges, dummy, olive drab (85 pounds each), for 12-inch mortar, M-1912	13.17	316.08
2	Charges, dummy, for 14-inch gun, M-1910, white duck	90.11	180.22
2	Covers for dummy cartridges, M-1911, for 12-inch mortar, M-1896 MI (16-pound section)	2.10	4.20
5	Extractors, dummy cartridge, M-1911, for 5-inch gun, M-1900	4.42	22.10
504	Thongs, feet lacing, for 84 thongs ½ inch by 6 feet, latigo leather, for dummy cartridges	.025	12.60
4	Thongs, ¼ inch by 19 feet, for lacing dummy cartridges, for 6-inch gun, M-1903	.50	2.00
4	Thongs, lacing, for dummy cartridges, for 10-inch guns, models of 1888 MII, 1895, and 1900	.50	2.00
8	Thongs, ¼ inch by 15 feet, for lacing dummy cartridges, for 14-inch gun, M-1910	.45	3.60
6	Thongs, lacing, for dummy cartridges, 10 feet long, M-1911, for 12-inch mortars (4-section)	.35	2.10
6	Thongs, 11½ feet long, for dummy cartridges, M-1911, for 12-inch mortars (4-section)	.40	2.40
6	Thongs, lacing, 12 feet long, for dummy cartridges, M-1911, for 12-inch mortars (4-section)	.40	2.40
6	Thongs, lacing, 13 feet long, for dummy cartridges, M-1911, for 12-inch mortars (4-section)	.42	2.52
	PART I, CLASS III, SECTION 6.		
	Cartridge storage cases and parts.		
25	Bands, sealing, 4 feet 5 inches long, 1½ inches wide, 0.021 inch thick	.04	1.00
20	Bands, sealing, for cartridge storage cases, model 1901, for 6-inch guns	.03	.60
20	Bands, sealing, for cartridge storage cases, M-1901, for 8-inch guns	.03	.60
20	Bands, sealing, for cartridge storage cases, M-1901, for 10-inch guns	.06	1.20
276	Bands, for cartridge storage cases, M-1901, for 12-inch mortar, sealing	.06	16.56
200	Bands, sealing, for cartridge storage cases, M-1901, for 14-inch guns	.12	24.00
38	Covers, for cartridge storage cases, M-1901, for 8-inch guns	.16	6.08
21	Cases, cartridge storage, M-1916, for single-section charges, for 14-inch guns, M-1910	16.19	339.99
17	Cases, cartridge storage, M-1916, for single-section charges, for 8-inch guns, M-1888	8.26	140.42
220	Cases, cartridge storage, M-1916, for single-section charges, for 12-inch guns, M-1888 and 1895	13.15	2,893.00
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 1.		
	For 37 m/m 1-pounder V. M. Guns.		
5	Covers, barrel, O. D	2.01	10.05
3	Covers, breech, O. D	5.42	16.26
	For Maxim automatic machine guns, caliber .30, M-1904.		
169	Carriers, picket pin, M-1912	1.42	239.98
24	Hangers, ammunition	7.60	182.40
50	Pouches, for rear sight carriage	.48	24.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	For Vickers machine gun, M-1915.		
[illegible]	Cases for steam condensing device	$1.12	$182.56
[illegible]	Cases, gun	36.08	4,719.98
[illegible]	Covers, tripod	1.86	232.98
[illegible]	Hangers, gun	28.81	3,774.11
[illegible]	Hangers, tripod	36.78	4,818.18
	Equipment for automatic machine rifle, caliber .30, M-1909.		
[illegible]	Bags, supply, 10-inch	.20	27.98
[illegible]	Bags, supply, 20-inch, for castile soap	.31	169.26
[illegible]	Billets, rifle case pouch	.05	1.60
[illegible]	Bodies, pocket pin	1.32	335.26
[illegible]	Cases, barrel	2.25	297.60
[illegible]	Cases, broad hatchet head	1.00	65.60
[illegible]	Cases, loading tool	4.42	663.00
[illegible]	Cases, rifle, M-1909	24.87	248.70
[illegible]	Cases, small part	.61	488.60
[illegible]	Coats for supplies	16.64	4,026.88
[illegible]	Covers, cooling sponge, olive drab	.28	29.12
[illegible]	Covers, gun, russet bag leather	6.11	73.32
[illegible]	Covers, rifle case	4.00	64.00
[illegible]	Covers, rigging	4.57	292.48
[illegible]	Eyes, pocket pin	.46	337.64
[illegible]	Hooks, double wire, for gunners' pouches	.10	.26
[illegible]	Mittens, pairs canvas, with asbestos palms, O. D	2.20	1,100.00
[illegible]	Pouches, rifle case	2.04	36.72
[illegible]	Rings, supply, for leather	1.76	40.48
[illegible]	Ringlets, supply, for leather and spare parts	1.36	711.28
[illegible]	Sections pocket rope, 25-foot, M-1910	1.15	738.30
[illegible]	Straps, tie, broad hatchet head	.41	1.64
[illegible]	Straps, rifle case	.87	27.84
[illegible]	Straps or thongs, ⅜-inch by 96 inches	.09	45.00
[illegible]	Washers, split, for hub caps (marked 4V) for Maxim automatic machine guns, M-1904, for wheel mounts, M-1905	1.35	3.10
	For Gatling gun, caliber .30.		
1	Cover, canvas	3.68	3.68
1	Cover, muzzle part of canvas	.77	.77
	Pack frames and parts for fire-control equipment.		
[illegible]	Frames, pack, M-1911 with 4 top straps each	6.25	1,225.00
[illegible]	Hangers, for aiming circle and tripod, range finder tripod and lath	15.43	925.80
[illegible]	Hangers, for range finder and B. C. telescope tripod	5.08	304.80
[illegible]	Sets, sets, case, for B. C. telescope case, M-1915	1.22	230.12
[illegible]	Thongs, ⅜-inch by 36 inches	.00	32.40
	Parts for pack equipment for automatic machine guns, caliber .30.		
	Ammunition hangers and parts:		
2,280	Hangers, ammunition, complete	5.70	13,623.00
544	Braces, rear, top	.07	38.08
44	Braces, side, 22 right, 22 left	.15	6.60
36	Clasps for quick-release device	.35	12.60
88	Clips, holding down, style No. 1	.05	4.40
22	Devices, quick release	.57	12.54
200	Fasteners, strap, 2-inch, style No. 1	.03	6.00
22	Loops, five sided strap	.05	1.10
84	Loops, strap, ½ by 1 inch	.05	4.20
5,004	Loops, strap, 1 by ½ inch	.04	200.16
1,501	Loops, strap, 1½ by 1½ inches, with one steel and one brass roller	.05	75.05
2,022	Loops, strap, 2 by 1½ inches	.05	101.10
36	Plates, for quick-release device	.40	14.40
200	Straps, holding down	.27	54.00
	Parts for gun hangers for pack outfits, model of 1916 for automatic machine gun, model of 1915.		
22	Bars, cross, with clamp hook links	.95	20.90
1	Bar, top clamp	1.79	1.79
22	Braces, diagonal	.08	1.76
21	Braces, top, for gun hanger	.66	13.86
1	bracket, ammunition, front	1.34	1.34
21	Brackets, ammunition, rear	.85	17.85
22	Clasps, gun, with strap loops	1.29	28.38

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Parts for gun hangers for pack outfits, model of 1916 for automatic machine gun, model of 1915—Continued.		
21	Clasps, gun hanger, with plates	$0.53	$11.13
2	Eyes, hanger	.16	.32
22	Hooks, hanger clamp	.12	2.64
1	Loop, strap, 1 by ½ inch	.02	.02
1	Loop, strap, 1 by 1 inch		.03
2	Pins, hinge	.04	.08
21	Pins, hinge, ½ by 1½ inch, cold rolled	.03	.63
1	Plate, rifle hanger clasp	.20	.20
63	Rivets, cold rolled steel, ¼ by 1½ inches	.01	.63
	For pack outfit, Maxim A. M. G., caliber .30 M-1904.		
6	Hangers, gun	4.75	28.50
24	Limbs, frame, rear	.38	9.12
30	Rests, case, for gun hanger	.42	12.60
	For gun hanger, model of 1911.		
20	Limbs, gun hanger frame, rear	.20	4.03
3	Tripod hanger frames limbs, rear	.46	1.38
	Pack frames and parts, M-1911.		
22	Arches	.52	11.44
522	Bars, brace	.08	41.76
522	Bars, side	.09	46.98
522	Boards, brace bar	.30	156.60
22	Boards, side bar	.11	2.42
88	Braces, side	.09	7.92
44	Clevises, strap loop	.04	1.76
2,023	Frames, pack, M-1911, complete with top straps, knocked down	7.26	14,686.98
44	Frames, super	.30	13.20
26	Hinges, hook	.19	4.94
44	Pins, pack frame	.04	1.76
700	Straps, top, 75 inches	.71	497.00
	Rifle hangers and parts.		
200	Hanger bars	1.10	220.00
500	Braces, diagonal	.10	50.00
500	Braces, upper frame	.20	100.00
2,000	Clips, holding down, style No. 1	.05	100.00
97	Hangers, rifle	10.53	1,021.41
300	Limbs, front (drilled for front and rear) with tongueless bar buckle assembled	.43	129.00
18	Straps, rifle hanger case, front	.26	4.68
12	Straps, rifle hanger, rear	.24	2.88
	Parts for tripod hangers, for pack outfit model 1916, for automatic machine guns M-1915.		
44	Braces, vertical diagonal	.08	3.52
43	Brackets, ammunition	1.05	45.15
44	Clamps, tripod	1.84	80.96
2	Loops, strap, 1 by ½ inch	.02	.04
21	Rests, rear tripod	1.21	25.41
1	Rest, tripod, rear, left	.44	.44
2	Springs, clamp hook strap	1.00	2.00
22	Straps, clamp hook, front	.45	9.90
22	Straps, clamp hook, rear	.75	16.50
	Tripod hangers and parts for Maxim A. M. G., caliber .30, M-1904.		
6	Hangers, tripod	9.40	56.40
50	Clamps and loops	.94	47.00
50	Limbs, tripod hanger frame (25 front, 25 rear)	.55	27.50
30	Rests, tripod hanger, front	.53	15.90
30	Rests, tripod hanger, rear	.53	15.90
30	Springs and blocks, bearing	.64	19.20
	Parts common to all pack outfits.		
947	Aparejos, M-1911	47.18	44,679.46
81	Aparejos (Daly), 52 by 22 inches	31.52	2,553.12
81	Aparejos (Daly), 54 by 22 inches	31.52	2,553.12

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Parts common to all pack outfits—Continued.		
21	Aparejos (Daly), 56 by 22 inches	$31.52	$661.92
23	Aparejos (Daly), 56 by 24 inches	35.82	823.86
863	Blinders, M-1916	4.22	3,641.86
1,303	Cinchas, aparejo, M-1910	6.30	8,208.90
2,272	Coronas, M-1915	6.50	14,768.00
2,054	Cruppers, M-1912	20.18	41,449.72
1,895	Bridles, halter, M-1910	7.72	14,629.40
1,485	Sobrejalmas, M-1910	9.68	14,374.80
32,721	Thongs, ⅜ by 36 inches, for pack outfits	.09	2,944.89
5,000	Thongs, crupper, ⅜ by 88 inches	.26	1,300.00
500	Thongs, ⅜ by 96 inches, for crupper	.29	145.00
2,000	Thongs, 0.25 by 50 inches	.20	400.00
	Parts for aparejos, M-1911.		
110	Bodies, w/o boot, top or rib sticks	32.20	3,542.00
50	Keys	.17	8.50
100	Lugs, chock staple eye	.11	11.00
500	Plates, boot stick, right	.46	230.00
500	Plates, boot stick, left	.46	230.00
3,008	Plates, chock, lower	.02	60.16
5,008	Plates, chock, upper	.01	50.08
500	Plates, top stick, right	.83	415.00
500	Plates, top stick, left	.83	415.00
144	Ribs, sets, aparejo (10 in each set)	.60	86.40
32	Sticks, sobrejalma supporting	.23	7.36
8	Staples, chock	.04	.32
433	Sticks, boot, left	.74	320.42
368	Sticks, boot, right	.74	272.32
23	Sticks, top left	1.00	23.00
23	Sticks, top right	1.00	23.00
13,500	Thongs, 1/16 by 16 inches	.06	810.00
13,500	Thongs, 1/16 by 14 inches	.07	945.00
12,200	Thongs, 1/16 by 20 inches	.09	1,098.00
13,300	Thongs, 1/16 by 64 inches	.25	3,325.00
	Parts for aparejo cinchas, M-1910.		
800	Bars	.70	560.00
104	Chapes, ring	.15	15.60
29	Rods	.02	.58
190	Straps	1.45	275.50
5,000	Thongs, ⅞ inch by 6 feet	.54	2,700.00
	Parts for blinders, M-1916.		
104	Thongs, long	.25	26.00
104	Thongs, short	.13	13.52
16	Linings for coronas, M-1910	3.50	56.00
	Parts for halter bridles, M-1910.		
88	Bands, brow	.31	27.28
88	Bands, throat, left	.16	14.08
88	Bands, throat, right	.34	29.92
1	Bit, snaffle, M-1911	.....	2.02
88	Chapes, crown	.13	11.44
500	Reins, leather	2.20	1,100.00
300	Reins, rope	.38	114.00
300	Straps, bit	.36	108.00
176	Straps, check	.24	42.24
176	Straps, chin	.35	61.60
38	Straps, crown	.37	32.56
44	Straps, nose	.22	9.68
88	Straps, throat	.22	19.36
	Parts for sobrejalmas, M-1910.		
208	Caps, sobre'alma supporting	.33	68.64
72	Sticks, sobre alma supporting	.23	16.56
144	Straps, chock	.05	7.20

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 2.		
	Parts for 2.95-inch mountain gun carriages.		
10	Bolts, cradle axis, complete	$36.93	$369.30
200	Bolts, ⅜ by 3¼ inches, with nuts for cradle	.03	6.00
100	Axle lever catches, with springs	4.10	410.00
40	Catches, cradle axis bolt	1.84	73.60
70	Chains, handspike, with rings, eyebolts, and hooks, assembled	5.13	359.10
34	Cups, elevating worm spring	.94	31.96
134	Eyebolts for cradle	.81	108.54
24	Eyebolts, equalizing spring	1.56	37.44
38	Eyebolts, lifting	2.34	88.92
4	Eyelets	1.88	7.52
50	Handspikes	7.25	362.50
30	Keys, elevating bevel wheel	1.40	42.00
30	Keys, elevating handwheel	1.36	40.80
30	Keys, elevating pinion	1.37	41.10
54	Keys, handspike, with chains and eyebolts	6.17	333.18
20	Levers, axletree, only	41.84	836.80
40	Levers, cradle axis bolt catch	1.41	56.40
1,000	Packings, buffer cap	.12	120.00
48	Packings, cup leather	.78	37.44
1,036	Packings, filling plug	.02	20.72
1,000	Packing, piston rod	.51	510.00
100	Pins, linch, with spring	1.64	164.00
200	Pins, split cradle axis bolt catch lever	.35	70.00
100	Pins, split, sleeve	1.38	138.00
1	Plate, arrow, for piston rod handle (left)	.....	.35
1	Plate, arrow, for piston-rod handle (right)	.35	.35
1	Plate, name	.....	.42
5	Quadrants, elevating gear	28.20	141.00
35	Rings, cup (piston rod)	.69	24.15
100	Rivets, piston lock	.18	18.00
2	Rods, piston, left	30.61	61.22
10	Screws, cradle, axis guard plate	.18	1.80
300	Screws, elevating joint pin stop	.60	180.00
300	Screws, piston	.52	156.00
50	Screws, piston lock	2.82	141.00
30	Screws, rivet, arrow plate	.15	4.50
200	Screws, shaft locking	.35	70.00
50	Seatings, cup leather	2.38	119.00
2	Sleeves, elevating	5.00	10.00
400	Springs, equalizing, complete	4.43	1,772.00
4	Springs, equalizing	.30	1.20
200	Springs, linch pin, with pins	1.64	328.00
50	Springs, piston lock	.39	19.50
34	Washers, elevating wheel	.26	8.84
200	Washers, piston lock	.22	44.00
2	Wheels, bevel	14.10	28.20
6	Wheels	35.70	214.20
10	Worms, elevating	17.95	179.50
	Equipment for 2.95-inch mountain guns.		
202	Bars, lifting, short	2.62	529.24
50	Bars, lifting, long	2.67	133.50
50	Bars, pinch, and tommies	.48	24.00
5	Blocks, sets, packing for modifying spare sight chests	.81	4.05
62	Brushes, sponge	3.43	212.66
40	Cans, oil, rectangular, 2-gallon	7.87	314.80
50	Cans, oil, tubular	3.85	192.50
40	Carriers, tubular oil can	2.51	100.40
11	Chests, supply, blacksmith's	14.59	160.49
7	Chests, for fire-control equipment	18.59	130.13
58	Chests for lantern	1.13	65.54
11	Chests, supply, miscellaneous	21.35	234.85
11	Chests, spare sight	37.38	411.18
11	Chests, supply, tool	21.35	234.85
11	Chests, supply, saddler's	14.59	160.49
100	Covers, breech, russet leather	4.35	435.00
70	Covers, front sight, American model	.63	44.10
100	Covers, muzzle, leather	1.29	129.00
30	Covers, oil can case, leather	.55	16.50
42	Crates, ration	12.12	509.04
50	Drifts, bronze	.36	18.00
50	Drifts, steel	.37	18.50
150	Funnels for filling buffers	2.64	396.00
70	Pouches, gunner's	2.24	156.80
300	Pouches for spare parts	3.30	330.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	Part I, Class IV, Section 2—Continued.		
	Equipment for 2.95-inch mountain guns—Continued.		
20	Pouches, quadrant, for gunner's	$1.91	$38.20
30	Rods, sponge brush, complete with brush	5.96	178.80
80	Ropes, brake	5.50	440.00
90	Ropes, picket, sections, 50-foot sections	5.68	511.20
80	Spanners and screw drivers	4.31	344.80
4	Bucket straps, for lantern chest	.42	1.68
16	Straps, shoulder, for hand fuze setters cases, M-1911	.60	9.60
40	Tools, spring compressor	.85	34.00
20	Washers, drag	4.30	86.00
20	Wrenches, nut, 1 by 1½ inches, double end	.15	3.00
30	Wrenches, spanner, for buffer cap piston head and elevating nut	6.62	198.60
	For pack outfits for 2.95-inch mountain guns.		
101	Bags for borax, O. D.	.04	4.04
1	Bag for coal	.24	.24
1	Bag for sponges		.31
1	Bag for thread		.15
1	Bag for wax		.08
2	Bags for hardware	.20	.40
102	Bags for horseshoe nails	.13	13.26
103	Bags for rivets	.11	11.33
4	Bags for tacks (same as salt bags)	.04	.16
52	Bars, hanger, for supply chest	1.75	91.00
86	Cincha, lash, M-1910	1.84	158.24
	Pack frames and parts, M-1910.		
200	Bars, brace	.08	16.00
18	Braces, side	.09	1.62
1	Frame, pack, heavy, M-1910		15.00
12	Hinges, hook (6 right, 6 left)	.17	2.04
3	Pins, pack frames	.04	.12
	For pack frames, M-1905, modified.		
4	Bars, side	.10	.40
8	Bars, saddle brace	.08	.64
7	Brackets, chock staple eye, cantle	.39	2.73
7	Brackets, chock staple eye, pommel	.31	2.17
7	Cantles, pommel and saddle bars, assd	3.50	24.50
	For 2.95-inch mountain gun pack outfit, M-1910.		
479	Covers, pack, O. D.	2.72	1,302.88
403	Covers, rigging, 22-foot	5.88	2,369.64
6	Special locking devices	5.44	32.64
40	Hangers, wheel, left	9.52	380.80
50	Hangers, wheel, right, with cincha	11.43	571.50
50	Hangers, wheel, right	9.52	476.00
20	Loops, for wheel hanger, right	.42	8.40
30	Pads, trail	2.31	69.30
30	Pockets, tool, with inside straps	6.00	180.00
50	Rests, axle	1.37	68.50
15	Rolls, Pioneer's, left	24.15	362.25
15	Rolls, Pioneer's, right	23.92	358.80
51	Ropes, 50-foot	.36	18.36
714	Ropes, lair	.31	221.34
479	Ropes, lash	.57	273.03
100	Ropes, pack cincha, 28-inch	.19	19.00
8	Ropes, 40-inch, pack cincha	.19	1.52
541	Ropes, sling	.33	178.53
60	Sacks, canvas, for spare sticks, O. D.	1.02	61.20
100	Straps, axletree lever securing	.25	25.00
100	Straps, fastening, for rods, etc	.57	57.00
100	Straps, load, for spare stick sacks	1.08	108.00
9	Yokes, wheel hanger	2.96	26.64
	For 3-inch mountain howitzers.		
	Parts for ammunition pack frame:		
1	Arch, for spare parts for ammunition pack frame		.59
2	Hangers, right and left for spare parts	3.30	6.60
3	Pins, pack frame	.18	.54
	Equipment; 3-inch mountain howitzers:		
12	Bars, lifting	1.30	15.60
8	Cans, tubular, oil	4.36	34.88
2	Cans, oil, 2-gallon each	3.00	6.00
4	Cases for hand fuze setters	2.83	11.32

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	For 3-inch mountain howitzers—Continued.		
	For pack outfits, 3-inch mountain howitzers:		
54	Cinchas, cargo, long	$5.33	$287.82
1	Frame, super, front		2.84
1	Frame, super, rear		2.84
3	Releases, quick	.66	1.98
6	Sacks, canvas, for spare sticks	1.02	6.12
12	Straps, load, for sacks	1.40	16.80
8	Straps, top, 36 inches long	.39	3.12
504	Thongs, ⅜ by 36 inches	.09	45.36
14	Thongs	.60	8.40
	Parts for pack frame, M-1912:		
1	Arch		.59
2	Bars, brace	.10	.20
2	Bars, side	.11	.22
2	Boards, brace bar	.23	.46
2	Boards, side bar	.17	.34
6	Braces, side	.15	.90
3	Pins, pack frame	.18	.54
1	Hinge, hook		.36
2	Clevises, strap loop	.06	.12
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
	For improvised antiaircraft mounts for 3-inch guns, M-1902, 1904, and 1905.		
50	Handwheels, elevating	3.40	170.00
50	Handwheels, traversing	3.50	175.00
	3-inch gun carriages, model of 1902, and parts.		
55	3-inch gun carriages, M-1902	2,322.50	127,737.50
26	Arms, seat (left)	1.15	29.90
25	Arms, seat (right)	1.15	28.75
393	Bands, hub, for 56-inch wheel	1.06	416.58
467	Bases, packing block, with packing blocks assembled	3.00	1,401.00
230	Blocks, apron latch	2.09	480.70
14	Blocks, apron latch, with bolts and nuts	2.38	33.32
467	Blocks, packing, F	.20	93.40
467	Blocks, packing, G	.20	93.40
470	Bolts, apron latch, with nuts	.29	136.30
200	Bolts, apron latch, without nuts	.45	90.00
2,112	Bolts, brake shoe tap	.12	253.44
30	Bolts and nuts, apron latch block	.29	8.70
200	Bolts, with nuts, ⅜ by 5.482 inches, quadrant and sight case	.17	34.00
50	Bolts, bracket fastening and segment bracket, w/o nut	.80	40.00
100	Bolts for fastening main shield to axle bearing, A, 0.64 inch (no nuts)	.27	27.00
400	Bolts, handspike, w/o nuts	.36	144.00
50	Bolts, main shield, 0.64 inch (w/o nuts)	.27	13.50
100	Bolts, range quadrant and panoramic sight case bracket, w/o nuts	.16	16.00
200	Bolts, special, for fastening shield and seat support to bracket fastening	1.30	260.00
50	Bolts, traversing and elevating lock hinge, with nuts	.60	30.00
30	Braces, shield	.63	18.90
25	Brackets, brake, left (ammunition carrier)	69.00	1,725.00
25	Brackets, brake, right (ammunition carrier)	69.00	1,725.00
4	Brackets, brake segment, with bolts and nuts	5.38	21.52
20	Brackets, elevating gear, with bushings	37.78	755.60
31	Brackets, firing handle, for carriages numbered above 168	5.33	165.23
20	Brushes, cradle	3.44	68.80
30	Buffers, counter recoil, with cylinder end studs assembled	10.20	306.00
60	Bushings, axle, left (pintle socket)	2.60	156.00
60	Bushings, right (pintle socket)	2.60	156.00
100	Bushings, cradle head, front	.28	28.00
400	Bushings, elevating gear bracket	.33	132.60
100	Bushings, traversing gear case	2.59	259.00
278	Caps, hub, 56-inch wheel	2.16	600.48
6	Catches, brake lever	.32	1.92
20	Centers, hook (for elevating and traversing lock) with 40 pins, ¼ by 3⅛ inch	2.00	40.00
1,800	Padlock chains, No. 11, complete	.23	434.70
50	Clips, rear	30.61	1,530.50
20	Clips, tool box fastening	.71	14.20
30	Clips, shield brace, left	.41	12.30
30	Clips, shield brace, right	.41	12.30
20	Collars, shaft trip (for carriages numbered above 106)	3.69	73.80
1	Coupling, staff, male, with rivets for sponge and rammer		.78

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	3-inch gun carriages, model of 1902 and parts—Continued.		
20	Couplings, sponge staff, female	$0.79	$15.80
200	Covers, elevating screw, complete	1.15	230.00
14	Covers, elevating screw, with spring	1.15	16.10
1,588	Covers, spring, No. 1, with screws and washers	.13	206.44
4	Cradles, complete, for carriages numbered above 168 (fitted for 1905 firing mechanism)	306.55	1,226.20
8	Recoil cylinders, complete	214.21	1,713.68
64	Edges, spade	1.84	117.76
30	Ends, cylinder	2.71	81.30
10	Ends, cylinder, with screws and washers	3.25	32.50
1	Cradle head hasp eye	.....	4.51
30	Eyes, tool box fastening	.72	21.60
100	Fastenings, bracket, left	6.89	689.00
100	Fastenings, handspike	1.91	191.00
1,944	Fastenings, wheel, for 56-inch wheel	1.23	2,391.12
200	Gaskets, drain plug	.05	10.00
400	Gaskets, filling plug	.05	20.00
4,572	Guards, dust, for 56-inch wheels	1.69	7,726.68
2	Guards, seat arm	1.11	2.22
100	Guards, seat arm, left	1.11	111.00
100	Guards, seat arm, right	1.11	111.00
20	Guards, shoulder	2.94	58.80
40	Guides, spring support, left	4.95	198.00
40	Guides, spring support, right	4.95	198.00
50	Guides, tool box fastening	.15	7.50
20	Handles, cradle head	5.48	109.60
30	Handles, firing, for carriages numbered above 168	2.97	89.10
20	Handles, firing, for carriages numbered below 169	4.82	96.40
10	Handles, tool box fastening	2.50	25.00
78	Handspikes	10.76	839.28
4	Handwheels, traversing	4.26	17.04
12	Handwheels for traversing gear	4.26	51.12
50	Hasps, quadrant and sight case, with pins	.55	27.50
2	Hasps, range quadrant case	.55	1.10
50	Hasps, retaining ring, with split pin and cord	17.75	887.50
60	Heads, cradle, with bushings and bushing retaining screws, assembled	15.86	951.60
2	Heads, cradle, front	14.67	29.34
15	Heads, cradle, rear	14.67	220.05
5	Heads, tube (3 right, 2 left)	3.08	15.40
152	Hinges, apron	.80	121.60
20	Hinges, top shield, center, lower	2.65	53.00
20	Hinges, tool box, complete	2.03	40.60
15	Hooks only, elevating and traversing lock	13.40	201.00
20	Hooks and hook centers, traversing and elevating lock	16.44	328.80
20	Hubs, firing handle, for carriages numbered above 168	7.80	156.00
276	Indicators, recoil	.39	107.64
34	Latches, complete, apron	5.97	202.98
128	Latches, hub	.21	26.88
500	Latches, hub, for 50, 56, 58, and 60 inch wheels	.21	105.00
30	Latches, trip, for carriages numbered above 168	2.48	74.40
51	Levers, brake, with catches	16.82	857.82
30	Levers, brake, with catches and hooks	17.51	525.30
118	Liners, hub, 56-inch wheel	3.62	427.16
40	Links, traversing, with bushings	6.08	243.20
747	Lunettes, with nuts and lock washers	2.61	1,949.67
4	Mechanisms, elevating, complete, with transoms assembled	12.17	48.68
14	Mechanisms, firing, complete	39.70	555.80
528	Nuts, adjusting screw check	.14	73.92
252	Nuts, crown, ⅝ inch, for elevating transom and elevating and traversing lock bolts	.33	83.16
56	Nuts, crown, ⅝ inch, for retaining ring bolt	.32	17.92
600	Nuts, crown, special, ⅝ inch by 11 threads	.33	198.00
328	Nuts, crown, ¾ inch, for traversing link pivots	.22	72.16
1,000	Nuts, crown, ¾ inch, for bracket fastening and segment bracket bolts	.37	370.00
2,000	Nuts, crown, special, ⅝ inch by 11 threads	.33	660.00
200	Nuts, special, crown (lunette nuts), 1¼ inch by 7 threads	.41	82.00
266	Nuts, cylinder end stud	1.10	292.60
500	Nuts, handspike bolt	.08	40.00
28	Nuts, lunette	.41	11.48
28	Nuts, piston rod	1.28	35.84
636	Nuts, special crown, ⅝ inch, for main shield fastening bracket bolt	.33	209.88
303	Nuts, special crown, ¾ inch by 20 threads	.58	175.74
303	Nuts, special crown, 1 1/16 inch by 16 threads	.97	293.91
2	Nuts, special crown, 1½ inch by 7 threads	.41	.82
303	Nuts, special crown, 1¼ inch by 12 threads	.48	145.44
3	Nuts, special hexagon, 1/16 inch by 26 threads	.21	.63

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	3-inch gun carriages, model of 1902, and parts—Continued.		
300	Nuts, special hexagon, ⅜ inch by 16 threads (check nuts)	$0.22	$66.00
114	Nuts, traversing	3.40	387.60
128	Nuts, traversing shaft adjusting	.58	74.24
4	Nuts, wing	.29	1.16
300	Nuts, wing, for main shield	.20	60.00
54	Packing, sets, for panoramic sight case	7.53	406.62
30	Packing, sets, range quadrant case	6.50	195.00
897	Padlocks with chains, clevises, and bolt snaps	1.16	1,040.52
250	Pins, apron hinge	.22	55.00
414	Pins, apron latch	.30	124.20
30	Pins, apron latch lever	.12	3.60
30	Pins, apron latch plunger eye	.16	4.80
200	Axle bushing pins, brass, ⅛ by ½ inch	.03	6.00
20	Pins, brake fulcrum	.66	13.20
28	Pins, brake rod	.32	8.96
17	Pins, elevating	.76	12.92
556	Pins, elevating bevel pinion taper	.21	116.76
14	Pins, firing handle	.09	1.26
100	Pins, fulcrum, for wheel brake	.66	66.00
188	Pins, hub latch	.02	3.76
100	Pins, rear sight box cover hinge, 1/16 by 2⅛ inch	.02	2.00
50	Pins, recoil lug	.87	43.50
70	Pins and cords, retaining ring hasp split	.18	12.60
50	Pins, shoulder guard	.37	18.50
92	Pins, split, and cords, for retaining ring hasp	.18	16.56
12	Pins, taper, for traversing shaft bearing	.35	4.20
100	Pins, tie-rod	.28	28.00
19	Pins, top shield fastening hinge	.36	6.84
500	Pins, traversing and elevating lock	.16	80.00
6	Pins, traversing shaft bearing, old style	.35	2.10
100	Pins, tool box hinge, 1/16 by 2⅛ inch	.08	8.00
300	Pins, top shield hinge (center)	.40	120.00
400	Pins, top shield hinge (outer)	.38	152.00
100	Pins, trip collar, for carriage numbered above 168	1.12	112.00
41	Pins, trip latch, for carriage numbered above 168	.39	15.99
100	Pins, tube cover hinge	.11	11.00
4	Pins, wing nut	.38	1.52
25	Pintles	5.75	143.75
20	Pistons	3.13	62.60
14	Pivots, traversing link	.80	11.20
128	Plugs, drain (cylinder)	.70	89.60
28	Plugs, filling (piston rod), with gaskets, assembled	.76	21.28
8	Plungers, firing handle	.28	2.24
143	Plungers, firing handle, for carriages numbered above 168	.28	40.04
828	Plungers, hub latch, for 50, 56, and 60 inch wheels	.15	124.20
200	Plungers, shutter latch (sight port), with nuts	.20	40.00
150	Racks, brake segment	4.38	657.00
70	Retainers, cylinder head	3.46	242.20
10	Rockers, with bushings assembled	277.83	2,778.30
10	Rods, brake	2.70	27.00
1,000	Rivets, traversing and elevating (hook and hook center), ¼ by 3⅜ inches	.04	40.00
1,000	Rivets, elevating and traversing lock lug, ⅜ by 1⅛ inches, O. H. 60°, special	.02	20.00
100	Screws, adjusting, with check nuts	.55	55.00
56	Screws for cylinder ends	.03	1.68
200	Screws, headless, for holding piston on rod	.02	4.00
20	Seats, axle, left	2.09	41.80
1	Segment, brake, with bracket assembled	9.55	9.55
126	Separators, counter recoil spring	2.46	334.56
26	Shafts, firing	5.80	150.80
48	Shafts, firing, for carriages numbered above 168	6.19	297.12
1,092	Shoes, brake	.76	829.92
728	Springs, apron latch	.18	131.04
14	Springs, brake rod	.54	7.56
28	Springs, elevating and traversing lock	2.20	61.60
150	Springs, firing handle, for carriages numbered below 169	.18	27.00
115	Springs, handle return	.38	43.70
20	Springs, handspike fastening	.85	17.00
1,128	Springs, hub latch, for 50, 56, and 60 inch wheels	.04	45.12
1,000	Springs, oil valve, for 56-inch wheel	.03	30.00
400	Springs, panoramic sight case	.16	64.00
400	Springs, range quadrant case	.16	64.00
120	Springs, recoil indicator	.05	6.00
39	Springs, shaft return, for firing mechanism for carriages above 168	.38	14.82
200	Springs, sight port shutter latch	.02	4.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	3-inch gun carriages, model of 1902, and parts—Continued.		
200	Springs, trip latch, for carriages numbered above 168	$0.14	$28.00
528	Springs, tube cover latch	.08	42.24
100	Staples, apron latch	1.22	122.00
20	Stops, tool box fastening	.69	13.80
1	Strap, tool kit, M-1915 tool kit		.41
100	Studs, bracket, for carriages numbered above 168 (firing mechanism)	.19	19.00
2	Supports, trail seat, left	4.73	9.46
5	Supports, trail seat, right	4.73	23.65
2	Supports and seats, right trail seat	4.73	9.46
52	Supports, spring	14.70	764.40
9	Thimbles, firing handle, carriages, numbered below 169	1.07	9.63
50	Throws, recoil indicator	.88	44.00
50	Tires for 56-inch wheels	3.15	157.50
100	Washers, cylinder end	.31	31.00
118	Washers, lock, 56-inch wheel	.47	55.46
4	Washers, wing nut pin	.24	.96
625	Wheels, 56-inch	38.41	24,006.25
	For 3-inch gun carriages, M-1916.		
1	Buffer, long counter recoil		15.94
1	Cover, breech		2.00
1	Cover, for equalizing gears		.75
1	Cover, gun		6.00
1	Cover, for peep sight		.85
1	Cover for sight bracket		1.00
14	Guards (2A)	1.37	19.18
1	Latch, trail coupling, for trail		36.24
1	Rack, traversing (right hand Hindley)		94.58
1	Rod, piston, with piston head		55.44
1	Strap, peep sight		.30
347	Straps, spade	.50	173.50
1	Stud, traveling lock, with nut, for trail		43.08
2	Trails (1 right, 1 left)	2,047.96	4,095.92
1	Worm, traversing (right hand Hindley)		23.74
	For 3-inch gun caisson, M-1902.		
3	Aprons, complete	14.73	44.19
20	Axles	63.65	1,273.00
8	Axles (square)	114.90	919.20
28	Bearings, pintle	5.31	148.68
10	Bearings, brake shaft	3.50	35.00
10	Bearings, brake shaft, with bushings	3.50	35.00
30	Braces, brake, front (left)	1.25	37.50
30	Braces, brake, front (right)	1.25	37.50
20	Brackets, ax head, with rests assembled	.88	17.60
30	Brackets, brake segment, with bolts and nuts	25.88	776.40
5	Brackets, lunette, with prop chain, buttons assembled and 10 filler plates	21.78	108.90
200	Chains and hooks, caisson prop	.32	64.00
50	Clamps, prop chains	.14	7.00
50	Ends, brake rod	1.70	85.00
500	Ends, fuze setter bracket, left	1.87	935.00
500	Ends, fuze setter bracket, right	1.87	935.00
2	Fastenings, bracket (axle bracket) (1 right, 1 left)	9.00	18.00
23	Fastenings, spare pole	1.63	37.49
50	Guides, prop chain	.25	12.50
50	Handles, frame (left)	1.34	67.00
50	Handles, frame (right)	1.34	67.00
300	Handrails	.66	198.00
1	Lever, brake		17.35
7	Levers, brake, with catches assembled	17.35	121.45
296	Nuts, spare pole fastening	.33	97.68
221	Nuts, washer, ½-inch, for fastening pins	.32	70.72
1,000	Pieces, connecting, for ammunition chests	.30	300.00
1,000	Pins, apron hinge, 2 by 2½ inches	.24	240.00
1,492	Pins, apron hinge, variable	.32	477.44
200	Pins, apron latch clevis	.13	26.00
300	Pins, apron latch hinge	.23	69.00
200	Pins, apron latch lever	.16	48.00
1,000	Pins, brake rod	.32	320.00
331	Pins, caisson prop fastening, with washer nuts	.64	211.84
50	Pins, door hinge	.23	11.50
50	Pins, fastening, with nuts and split pins, for caisson prop	.44	22.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	For 3-inch gun caisson, M-1902—Continued.		
300	Pins, fuze setter bracket	$0.42	$126.00
56	Pins, pintle latch	.18	10.08
1,000	Pins, pintle spring	.04	40.00
200	Pins, latch clevis (fuze setter)	.24	48.00
400	Pins, lever (fuze setter latch)	.25	100.00
20	Plungers, apron latch	.52	10.40
20	Side rails, right	35.15	703.00
20	Rails, side, left	35.15	703.00
80	Reinforces, side rail, right	2.58	206.40
80	Reinforces, side rail, left	2.58	206.40
20	Rests, ax handle	.27	5.40
11	Rods, brake	2.70	29.70
20	Segments, brake (only)	6.13	122.60
30	Separators, brake segment, rear, with bolts and nuts	.44	13.20
100	Shanks, handrail, with 300 bolts and nuts	.68	68.00
100	Staples, apron, left	.56	56.00
120	Staples, apron, right	.56	67.20
800	Springs, apron latch	.14	112.00
100	Springs, brake rod	.54	54.00
3,000	Straps, grip, 22.75 inches long	.38	1,140.00
19	Straps, pick mattock, with shoes, 18 inches long, 7 holes	.41	7.79
4,200	Straps, paulin	.51	2,142.00
50	Supports, ax handle	.34	17.00
200	Supports, channel	1.55	310.00
30	Supports for long handled shovel	.74	22.20
13	Supports, shovel handle	.74	9.62
50	Washers, fastening pin, for caisson prop	.19	9.50
50	Washers, spare pole fastening	1.58	79.00
417	3-inch gun caissons, M-1916	900.00	375,300.00
	For 3-inch gun caissons, M-1916.		
70	Bands, brake, with ends, guides and linings assembled	3.57	249.90
140	Bolts with nuts for brake lever shaft bearing (105 long and 35 short)	.07	9.80
70	Bolts, with nuts (pintle bearing) (35 long and 35 short)	.25	17.50
35	Bolts with nuts for tie-rods	.44	15.40
1	Carrier, ammunition	8.78	8.78
70	Catches, brake lever	.23	16.10
35	Chains, caisson prop, with hooks assembled	.63	22.05
70	Drums, brake	1.19	83.30
70	Guides, band (brake)	.09	6.30
140	Hinges, apron	.70	98.00
35	Latches, apron, complete	2.48	86.80
70	Levers, brake with catches assembled	3.63	254.10
560	Liners, side rail	.24	134.40
350	Linings, brake band	.52	182.00
70	Adjusting links (brake)	.45	31.50
35	Lunettes with nuts and lock washers	2.40	84.00
70	Nuts, adjusting (brake)	.51	35.70
35	Nuts, pintle	.45	15.75
1	Plate, name		.26
35	Plungers (pintle) spring	.06	2.10
35	Props, caisson, with chains and hooks (chains and hooks assembled)	4.20	147.00
100	Screws, F. H. steel, with nuts (⅝ by 3½ inches)	.08	8.00
280	Springs, Belleville	.08	22.40
140	Springs, caisson carrying	.56	78.40
35	Springs, pintle	.09	3.15
1,296	Straps	.35	453.60
	For 3-inch gun limbers, M-1902.		
32	Axles	76.15	2,436.80
48	Bodies, pole, steel	14.08	675.84
10	Bolts, doubletree	.41	4.10
570	Bolts, doubletree, with nuts	.44	250.80
1	Bolt, pole clamp	.41	.41
7	Bolts, pole clamp, with nuts	.44	3.08
400	Brackets, pole prop	.26	104.00
150	Brackets, shovel blade	1.53	229.50
100	Chains, ammunition chest door	.20	20.00
8	Clamps, pole	12.10	96.80
534	Covers, pole, copper	1.02	544.68
28	Doubletrees	10.69	299.32
20	Eyes, singletree	.58	11.60
32	Handrails	1.72	55.04

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	For 3-inch gun limbers, M-1902—Continued.		
10	Hinges, ammunition chest lock	$2.45	$24.50
200	Hooks, doubletree, left, with 400 right hand screws and nuts	1.19	238.00
200	Hooks, doubletree, right, with 400 right hand screws and nuts	1.19	238.00
972	Neck yokes, steel	6.52	6,337.44
233	Doubletree nipples	.70	163.10
5	Nuts, doubletree bolt	.03	.15
300	Nuts, doubletree nipple	.31	93.00
300	do	.31	93.00
2,452	Padlocks, Yale "Ammunition"	1.30	3,187.60
6	Pieces, connecting	.30	1.80
25	Pins, doubletree rod	.13	3.25
10	Pins, doubletree strap	.19	1.90
300	Pins, neck yoke counterstop	.02	6.00
108	Pins, pole	.30	32.40
300	Pins, tie-rod	.13	39.00
100	Plates, reinforce, for bucket holders	.44	44.00
100	Plates, upper, for bucket holders	.30	30.00
1,084	Poles, steel	24.16	26,189.44
40	Rails, chest, left	1.72	68.80
40	Rails, chest, right	1.72	68.80
400	Reinforces for bucket holders (400 reinforce plates and 400 upper plates)	.75	300.00
	Riggings, brake:		
16	Beams, brake, complete, with shoes and bolts	9.00	144.00
21	Bearings, brake shaft (assembled on brake shaft)	3.75	78.75
8	Brackets, brake segment, with bolts	35.00	280.00
6	Ends, brake rod	2.00	12.00
1	Lever, brake	.....	13.00
16	Pins, brake beam	.64	10.24
32	Pins, brake rod	.15	4.80
16	Rods, brake, complete	4.75	76.00
8	Segment, brake, complete, with racks	19.00	152.00
8	Shafts, brake, complete, with cranks	16.00	128.00
66	Rods and chains, doubletree	2.44	161.04
20	Rods, tie, front	1.50	30.00
30	Rods, tie, rear, left	1.50	45.00
30	Rods, tie, rear, right	1.50	45.00
1,025	Separators, doubletree nipple	.35	358.75
1,810	Singletrees	3.00	5,430.00
40	Stops, neckyoke (for pole)	1.60	64.00
2,000	Straps, limber blanket, rear	.21	420.00
48	Straps, doubletree	.49	23.52
1,000	Straps, lantern	.11	110.00
1,000	Straps, limber blanket, front	.47	470.00
2,000	Straps, picket rope, lower	.21	420.00
2,000	Straps, picket rope, upper	.43	860.00
476	3-inch gun limbers, M-1916	563.00	267,988.00
	For 3-inch gun limbers, M-1916.		
60	Pintle bearings	3.50	210.00
30	Bolts, pintle bearing	.50	15.00
21	Bolts, trunnion	.59	12.39
60	Bolts with nuts, axle bracket	.34	20.40
27	Bolts, doubletree, with nuts	.50	13.50
30	Bolts with nuts, guide	.80	24.00
60	Bolts with nuts, pintle-bearing guide (twenty-one 1 inch, twenty-one ¾ inch)	.34	20.40
30	Bolts with nuts, pole clamp	.50	15.00
462	Hooks, double, with screws and nuts	.75	346.50
90	Latches, pintle	3.00	270.00
90	Nuts, pintle	.70	63.00
60	Nuts, spring rod	1.15	69.00
120	Pins, pintle latch	.18	21.60
39	Pins, spring rod	.25	9.75
180	Pins, tie-rod	.06	10.80
60	Pintles	5.00	300.00
18	Pintles, complete, with bearings	12.00	216.00
1	Name plate, No. 1713	.....	1.29
90	Springs, pintle bearing	.74	66.60
120	Springs, pintle latch	.62	74.40
60	Springs, pole supporting	1.75	105.00
42	Sleeves	.11	4.62
150	Straps, lantern	.30	45.00
2,850	Straps	.38	1,083.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	For modifying vehicles from inside to outside wheel fastenings		
1,750	Bushings, axle, with rivets	$1.65	$2,887.50
1,552	Bands, hub	1.06	1,645.12
1,668	Bushings, hub	.95	1,584.60
22	Bushings, hub, drilled for tally pin rivets	1.23	27.06
1,972	Caps, hub	2.16	4,259.52
2,066	Fastenings, wheel	1.23	2,541.18
62	Lock-washer holders (56-inch wheel)	1.44	89.28
321	Spanners, for caisson	4.44	1,425.24
62	Spanners for 56-inch wheel	2.68	166.16
24	Pins, tally, for modified wheel	.91	21.84
	3-inch equipment.		
1,619	Cans, oil, tubular	11.60	18,780.40
30	Chests for cleaning material and small stores	6.69	200.70
20	Chests, for spare parts	12.94	258.80
20	Chests, packing, for miscellaneous spare parts	25.18	503.60
10	Chests, packing, M-1907, for spare breech mechanism, for 3-inch gun, M-1904 and 1905	5.81	58.10
17	Chests, packing, for spare sight	4.71	80.07
20	Chests, packing, for supplies	5.84	116.80
100	Compressors, spring, No. 1, M-1911	2.74	274.00
10	Cord, pieces, sash, wire for securing spouts to oilers for 3-inch gun material. M-1902	.10	1.00
432	Covers, bracket fuze setter	.85	367.20
252	Covers, breech, olive drab	1.62	408.24
368	Covers, elevating gear, olive drab	1.02	375.36
436	Covers, front sight, olive drab	.45	196.20
453	Covers, muzzle, olive drab	.48	217.44
368	Covers, rear sight bracket, olive drab	.85	312.80
368	Covers, rear sight shank	1.31	482.08
185	Covers, sponge, olive drab	.36	66.60
236	Cushions, axle seat, olive drab	2.77	653.72
468	Drifts, bronze, large	.25	117.00
504	Drifts, bronze, small	.12	60.48
200	Funnels, filling, cylinder	1.85	370.00
10	Heads, rammer (old style)	2.70	27.00
101	Lock-washer holders	1.44	145.44
368	Kits, tool, M-1915, canvas, olive drab	2.18	802.24
533	Lanyards	.95	506.35
321	Pouches for spare parts	3.24	1,040.04
404	Punches, small, steel	.35	141.40
12	Rolls, canvas, spare parts case, expr. olive drab	.92	11.04
12	Rolls, leather, for spare parts, expr. olive drab	3.51	42.12
300	Spanners, for 56-inch wheels, caisson	4.44	1,332.00
201	Spanners for 56-inch wheel	2.68	538.68
3	Sponges for sponge and rammer	.64	1.92
114	Sponges and staves, complete (14 spare)	5.95	678.30
12	Staves, end, for sponge and rammer, including male staff coupling	1.15	13.80
71	Tools, hub liner, driving, for 56-inch wheels	1.23	87.33
400	Tools, spring centering	1.18	472.00
291	Wrenches, counter recoil spring and grindstone	1.15	334.65
291	Wrenches, filling and drain plug	1.26	366.66
291	Wrenches, range quadrant	.44	128.04
291	Wrenches, screw slot	.86	250.26
291	Wrenches, spanner, for carriage, cylinder head and cradle head	5.34	1,553.94
	3-inch converted material.		
246	Bodies, pole	22.00	5,412.00
58	Covers, pole	1.03	59.74
400	Straps, pick head	.52	208.00
400	Straps, pick mattock	.35	140.00
400	Straps, shovel	.32	128.00
400	Straps, shovel handle	.30	120.00
	For 3.2-inch material.		
22	Covers, breech, olive drab	2.05	45.10
2	Covers, front sight	.57	1.14
14	Covers, tompions and muzzle, O. D	1.05	14.70
8	Lanyards	.81	6.48
7	Plates, name	1.68	11.76

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	For 3.8-inch mortars, carriages.		
15	Chests, armament, complete, including tools	$125.00	$1,875.00
1	Clamp, elevating		57.44
1	Handle, clamp shaft		1.98
1	Loop, platform stake		3.24
1	Screw drivers, double-ended, 10-inch		8.17
1	Strap, platform stake loop		.62
1	Carriage, improvised, for 3.8-inch howitzer M-1913		1,249.99
	Spare parts.		
1	Pawl (21C), modified		23.81
1	Rack, traversing (right-hand Hindley)		94.58
1	Ring, cylinder retaining, with 1 cylinder-locking screw 8H		25.39
3	Screws, pawl (21D), modified	7.02	21.06
10	Spades	55.02	550.20
8	Straps, spade	.54	4.32
1	Worm, traversing (right-hand Hindley)		23.74
	For use when firing for velocimeter or Tabor indicator records.		
1	Piston, special, with counter recoil buffer and piston-rod nut (280)		30.00
2	Parts velocimeter track (275)	28.00	56.00
1	Ribbon puller, Tabor indicator and velocimeter (278)		30.00
1	Box with valve, Tabor indicator (278)		25.00
1	Pipe with 2 nuts, Tabor indicator (276)		5.00
1	Indicator, recoil (276)		.39
	Parts for 3.8-inch howitzer carriages, M-1915.		
100	Bolts, brake-shoe tap	.16	16.00
30	Bolts, with nuts, handwheel shaft bracket	.58	17.40
30	Bolts with nuts, trunnion cap swing	1.88	56.40
20	Brackets, firing handle	10.60	212.00
20	Caps, traversing bearing	1.62	32.40
20	Collars, firing pallet	2.50	50.00
20	Collars, shaft trip	1.38	27.60
100	Covers, spring, No. 2, with screws	.13	13.00
50	Covers, spring, No. 3	.13	6.50
3	Fulcrums for quick return mechanism	1.96	5.88
31	Gears, valve turning	28.57	885.67
20	Handles, firing	1.98	39.60
20	Handles, pawl	15.30	306.00
20	Hubs, firing handle	9.60	192.00
20	Latches, apron, complete	3.35	67.00
20	Latches, pawl	13.30	266.00
20	Latches, trip	3.01	60.20
30	Links, firing	.47	14.10
20	Links, pawl handle	6.00	120.00
20	Locks, gland	2.22	44.40
8	Nuts, crown, special, ¾-inch, tapped ⅞ inch	.53	4.24
50	Nuts, special crown, ⅞ inch by 12 thread piston-rod nuts	1.05	52.50
100	Nuts, special crown, 1 inch by 12 thread trunnion bushing	.83	83.00
5	Nuts, special crown, 1-inch, 11/16 inch thick, 12 thread	.56	2.80
20	Nuts, traversing	4.50	90.00
20	Pawls, left, with bushings	13.45	269.00
20	Pawls, right, with bushings	13.45	269.00
30	Pins, brake-rod	.19	5.70
50	Pins, cradle-clip	.13	6.50
20	Pins, firing-handle	.09	1.80
30	Pins, firing-link	.14	4.20
59	Pins, firing-pallet collar	.31	18.29
30	Pins, link, with 60 washers for pawl-handle	.18	5.40
20	Pins, pallet-collar	.31	6.20
20	Pins for pawl handle (fulcrum pins)	.15	3.00
30	Pins, plunger-rod	.17	5.10
20	Pins, trip collar	1.02	20.40
20	Pins, trip-latch	.20	4.00
30	Pins, trunnion cap	.16	4.80
30	Pins, valve-turning gear connecting rod, front	.53	15.90
30	Pins, valve-turning gear connecting rod, rear	.98	29.40
20	Pivots, with nuts, traversing	5.05	101.00
54	Plates, instruction (elevating)	.20	10.80

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Parts of 3.8-inch howitzer carriages, M-1915—Continued.		
27	Plates, instruction (traversing)	$0.20	$5.40
30	Plugs, filling	.80	24.00
30	Plugs, filling and drain	.61	18.30
30	Plugs, vent, and gaskets	.56	16.80
20	Plungers, firing-handle	.28	5.60
20	Plungers, trip-latch	1.15	23.00
20	Racks, brake segment	3.12	62.40
31	Retainers, spring	25.00	775.00
30	Rods, plunger	1.05	31.50
20	Rods, with nuts, valve-turning gear connection	14.95	299.00
20	Screws, adjusting	.82	16.40
36	Screws, cylinder-locking	.50	18.00
300	Screws, with nuts, fillister-head, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	.19	57.00
150	Screws, with nuts ($\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, fillister-head)	.19	28.50
100	Screws, with nuts, fillister-head, 50 long and 50 short, for handwheel-shaft bearing	.19	19.00
100	Screws, traversing bearing cap	.20	20.00
100	Screws for worm-bearing cap (fillister-head)	.30	30.00
20	Shafts, firing	7.30	146.00
20	Shafts, with nuts, pawl	1.90	38.00
20	Springs, brake-rod	1.00	20.00
20	Springs, firing-handle	.18	3.60
20	Springs, handle-return	.59	11.80
30	Springs, pawl	.10	3.00
20	Springs, shaft-return	.38	7.60
20	Springs, trip-latch	.16	3.20
2	Straps (19.5 inches long), and strap shoe, sledge	.45	.90
30	Studs, with nuts, bracket	.20	6.00
20	Washers, apron-latch	.05	1.00
40	Wrenches and blades, screw-slot	3.75	150.00
20	Wrenches, spanner, double, cylinder head and gland	11.00	220.00
20	Wrenches, spanner, double, wheel and cylinder	16.50	330.00
20	Wrenches, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, socket, and 1-inch and $\frac{3}{4}$-inch	12.80	256.00
40	Wrenches, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	6.17	246.80
	Parts for 3.8-inch howitzer carriages, M-1917.		
2	Flasks, trail (right and left)	65.60	131.20
4	Spades	66.77	267.08
	Parts for 3.8-inch howitzer caissons, M-1915.		
30	Pins, end, with nuts, apron hinge	.46	13.80
23	Pivots, lock bar	.52	11.96
100	Straps, ax	.27	27.00
100	Straps, pick mattock	.48	48.00
100	Straps, shot tong	.28	28.00
100	Straps, wrench	.30	30.00
	Parts for 3.8-inch howitzer limbers, M-1915.		
30	Chains, limber prop, with handles	.86	25.80
1	Plate, blanket holder, front	.....	5.41
100	Straps, ax	.29	29.00
100	Straps, hatchet	.27	27.00
100	Straps, pick head	.48	48.00
100	Straps, pole prop	.30	30.00
300	Straps, shovel handle	.27	81.00
	Equipment for 3.8-inch howitzers.		
11	Compressors, spring, No. 2, M-1911	4.70	51.70
10	Couplings, staff, female	2.24	22.40
1	Cover, breech	.....	3.25
1	Cover, muzzle	.....	1.85
1	Cover for sight bracket	.....	.59
1	Cover, sponge	.....	.40
1	Cushion, axle seat	.....	2.24
1	Drift, bronze, large	.....	.25
1	Drift, bronze, small	.....	.12
2	Heads, rammer, for sponge and staff	1.77	3.54
1	Kit, tool, model of 1915	.....	2.25
1	Lanyard, A-35	.....	.52
9	Pouches for spare parts	3.24	29.16
1	Punch, steel, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch diameter	.....	.50
1	Spanner, (56-inch wheel)	.....	2.52

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Equipment for 3.8-inch howitzer—Continued.		
1	Sponge and staff (3 pieces)		39.95
6	Sponges, for sponge and rammer	36.30	37.80
1	Strap, tool kit		.40
1	Tool, dismounting (special 3.8-inch howitzer, model "E")		23.37
1	Wrench, screw slot		3.75
2	Wrenches, socket	7.90	15.80
1	Wrench, 15° angle, 1.64 by 2.19 inches (spring rod and lunette nut)		5.34
1	Wrench for 0.375-inch and 0.5-inch crown nut		14.23
1	Wrench, 0.75 by 1.25 inches		27.76
	Parts for 3.8-inch gun limbers, M-1904.		
64	Guards, dust	2.20	140.80
40	Pins, ammunition chest, connection	.34	13.60
100	Straps, shovel blade, 17.75 inches long	.36	36.00
	Parts for 4.7-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908.		
4	Bolts and chains for sponge and staff fastening	.77	3.08
6	Bolts and nuts, bracket support	.45	2.70
8	Braces, diagonal shield (4 right, 4 left)	8.26	66.08
4	Beams, brake (2 right, 3 left)	14.95	59.80
4	Catches, brake lever (2 right, 2 left)	.32	1.28
4	Edges, spade	2.89	11.56
8	Ends, brake rod	.96	7.68
11	Fastenings, handspike	10.50	115.50
20	Fastenings, top shield	4.32	86.40
192	Fastenings, wheel, 58-inch wheel	1.58	303.36
4	Fulcrums, cylinder, gland lock	.27	1.08
4	Gaskets, cylinder, liner lock	.12	.48
10	Guards, shoulder	3.67	36.70
4	Handspikes	31.75	127.00
4	Handwheels, elevating	6.85	27.40
4	Handwheels, quick return	8.00	32.00
6	Handwheels, traversing	6.85	41.10
8	Hinges, apron (4 upper half, 4 lower half)	4.25	34.00
16	Hinges, fastening (top shield)	3.90	62.40
12	Top shield hinges (6 upper halves, 6 lower halves)	3.65	43.80
4	Knobs with taper pins (traveling lock)	5.64	22.56
4	Latches, apron, complete	3.16	12.64
4	Levers, brake, with catches (2 right, 2 left)	17.32	69.28
64	Liners, hub, for 58-inch wheels	4.59	293.76
4	Liners, piston	9.99	39.96
4	Locks, cylinder liner	.34	1.36
4	Locks, traveling, complete	23.91	95.64
4	Mechanisms, firing, complete	52.69	210.76
4	Nuts, wing, for panoramic sight cases	.25	1.00
19	Nuts, wing (shield)	.20	3.80
200	Nuts, special crown, ¾-inch by 16 threads	.11	22.00
1	Nut, traversing pivot, for main shield		2.00
10	Pawls, left, with bushings, for quick-return mechanism	23.05	230.50
10	Pawls, right, with handles and bushings, for quick-return mechanism	38.46	384.60
12	Pins, type A, 0.368 by 2.42 inches	.08	.96
20	Pins, apron hinge	.27	5.40
4	Pins, apron latch, split	.01	.04
4	Pins, apron latch, handle	.35	1.40
8	Pins, handspike, fulcrum	6.75	54.00
30	Pins, top shield, hinge	.11	3.30
3	Pins, wing nut, 2 front and 1 rear, main shield	.28	.84
4	Plungers (traveling lock)	.26	1.04
18	Plungers, wheel fastening, for 58-inch wheel	.04	.72
4	Screws, cylinder locking	1.13	4.52
8	Seats, trail (4 right, 4 left)	4.05	32.40
2	Seat supports, right	8.85	17.70
2	Seat supports, left	5.35	10.70
216	Shoes, brake	1.09	235.44
8	Springs, apron latch	.19	1.52
4	Springs, firing mechanism, trip latch	.06	.24
8	Springs, handle return (firing mechanism)	.54	4.32
11	Springs, handspike fastening	.24	2.64
108	Springs, pawl	.35	37.80
4	Springs (traveling lock)	.13	.52
24	Springs, wheel fastening plunger, for 58-inch wheel	.12	2.88
300	Washers, oil valve, for 50, 58, and 60-inch wheels	.19	57.00
64	Wheels, complete, 58-inch	49.02	3,137.28
3	Washers wing nut main shield	.25	.75

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	4.7-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908 M1, and parts.		
10	4.7-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908 M1	$5,500.00	$55,000.00
1	Arm, axle, left		84.57
1	Arm, axle, right		64.05
40	Bushings, pawl, with pins	.40	16.00
52	Caps, hub, complete, for 58-inch wheels	2.69	139.88
20	Pawls, left, with bushings and plunger screws assembled	10.98	219.60
6	Pawls, quick return, complete	73.00	438.00
64	Plates, instruction (elevating)	.20	12.80
64	Plates, instruction (traversing)	.20	12.80
40	Plungers, pawl	.52	20.80
20	Shafts, with nuts, pawl	6.22	124.40
	Parts for 4.7-inch howitzer caissons, M-1908.		
20	Chains and hooks, assembled, caisson prop	7.49	149.80
30	Nuts, wing, with studs and washers assembled	.56	16.80
	4.7-inch howitzer caissons, M-1909, and parts.		
4	4.7-inch howitzer caissons, M-1909	1,165.00	4,660.00
4	Axles	90.96	363.84
6	Beams, brake	13.60	81.60
2	Bars, door lock, left	3.27	6.54
2	Bars, door lock, right	3.27	6.54
28	Catches, brake lever	.71	19.88
24	Chains, caisson prop	.40	9.60
12	Cranks, brake (6 right, 6 left)	2.75	33.00
16	Ends, brake rod	1.26	20.16
16	Ends, brake-rod spring coyer	1.10	17.60
251	Handles, apron latch	1.47	368.97
24	Latches, apron, complete	3.16	75.84
12	Levers, brake, with catches assembled	.71	8.52
12	Pins, brake beam	.86	10.32
12	Props, caisson, with chains	7.49	89.88
10	Props, caisson, with chains and hooks	6.99	69.90
8	Racks, brake segment	2.67	21.36
6	Brake shafts	5.95	35.70
500	Straps, grip, 22.75 inches long	.45	225.00
16	Studs with nuts, door prop (door-prop pin)	.86	13.76
100	Washers, apron latch	.55	55.00
	Parts for 4.7-inch howitzer caissons, M-1916.		
200	Bolts, tap, brake-shoe bearing	.16	32.00
40	Hinges, apron, center (20 right, 20 left)	4.15	166.00
40	Hinges, apron, end (20 right, 20 left)	4.15	166.00
50	Shoes, brake	1.34	67.00
	4.7-inch howitzer caisson limbers, M-1909, and spare parts.		
4	4.7-inch howitzer caisson limbers, M-1909	900.00	3,600.00
6	Axles	82.03	492.18
8	Handles, door	1.42	11.36
28	Pintles	4.69	131.32
10	Props with chains, limber	2.00	20.00
2	Rivets, lid prop sliding	.16	.32
300	Straps, hatchet, 12¾ inches	.28	84.00
500	Straps, picket rope, 34 inches	.55	275.00
500	Straps, shot tong	.33	165.00
16	Studs with nuts, door prop (door-prop pin)	.86	13.76
	4.7-inch howitzer carriage limbers, M-1909, and spare parts.		
2	4.7-inch howitzer carriage limbers, M-1909	813.00	1,626.00
2	Pintle bearing bolts with nuts, short	.50	1.00
2	Bolts with nuts, pintle bearing, long	.76	1.52
2	Hasps, with hinges assembled (complete)	6.03	12.06
8	Pins, lid hinge	.03	.24
4	Rivets, lid prop	.15	.60
310	Straps, ax, 11 inches long	.26	80.60
400	Straps, pole prop, 15 inches	.30	120.00
50	Straps, shovel blade	.33	16.50

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	4.7-inch howitzer parts common where called for.		
20	Lunettes with nuts and lock washers	$3.74	$74.80
10	Nuts, elevating shaft	.03	.30
20	Nuts, Hindley worm	.06	1.20
30	Nuts, liner bolt	.02	.60
10	Nuts, lunette	.28	2.80
10	Nuts, piston rod	.16	1.60
12	Nuts, pawl shaft	.05	.60
10	Nuts, rocker bolt	.03	.30
20	Nuts, spring-plate bolt	.03	.60
1,006	Nuts, standard crown, assorted	.04	40.24
30	Nuts, trav. screw	.55	16.50
10	Nuts, trunnion bushing, left	1.30	13.00
8	Nuts, valve link trunnion	.31	2.48
4	Nuts, valve turning gear	.31	1.24
20	Nuts, worm	.65	13.00
	Equipment for 4.7-inch howitzers.		
40	Carriers, cartridge case	20.00	800.00
4	Chests, cleaning material and small stores	6.69	26.76
9	Chests for miscellaneous spare parts	25.18	226.62
14	Chests, packing, for spare breech mechanism, M-1908 and 1912	5.80	81.20
4	Chests, packing, for spare parts	12.94	51.76
4	Chests, spare sight, for 4.7-inch howitzer carriage, M-1908 and 1908 M1	9.49	37.96
4	Chests, packing, for supplies	8.17	32.68
21	Covers, breech	2.93	61.53
23	Funnels, filling, cylinder	1.85	42.55
16	Lanyards, A-45 inches	.99	15.84
1	Sponge and rammer	.....	25.28
16	Sponges and rammers (without staves)	24.03	384.48
16	Wrenches, buffer and gland	9.60	153.60
50	Wrenches, sight	4.53	226.50
20	Wrenches, spanner, for 58-inch wheel	6.41	192.30
16	Wrenches, spanner and box, for front cylinder head	11.84	189.44
16	Wrenches, spanner, recoil cylinder and cylinder retaining ring	6.59	105.44
	4.7-inch gun carriages, M-1906, and spare parts.		
33	4.7-inch gun carriages, M-1906	4,750.00	156,750.00
20	Braces, main shield, upper end	5.50	110.00
6	Buffers, counter recoil	13.08	78.48
100	Buttons, trail prop hook	.23	23.00
100	Bolts with nuts, brake segment	.27	27.00
24	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.75 by 1.46 inches (brake shaft bracket)	.25	6.00
24	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.75 by 5.062 inches (brake shaft bracket)	.28	6.72
30	Bolts with nuts, cylinder cover swing, and 30 type A pins for carr., numbered above 40	1.27	38.10
12	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.625 by 1.54 inches (lock bolt casing)	.50	6.00
12	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.625 by 3.625 inches (lock bolt casing)	.55	6.60
100	Bolts, with nuts, main shield brace	.40	40.00
14	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.75 by 1.41 inches (main shield brace, lower end)	.25	3.50
100	Bolts, with nuts, main shield side piece	.29	29.00
6	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.5 by 1.36 inches (pan. sight case front support)	.38	2.28
112	Bolts, special, with nuts, 0.497 by 1.11 inches (pan. sight case support)	.31	34.72
6	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.5 by 1.01 inches (pan. sight case rear support)	.32	1.92
112	Bolts, special, with nuts, 0.497 by 0.96 inch (pan. sight case support)	.30	33.60
6	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.5 by 1.062 inches (pan. sight case rear support)	.30	1.86
6	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.625 by 1.562 inches (pan. sight case front support)	.45	2.70
69	Bolts and nuts (cyl. cover), swing	1.27	87.63
6	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.625 by 1.36 inches (traversing screw bracket)	.21	1.26
12	Bolts, standard, with nuts, 0.625 by 2.22 inches (trav. screw bracket)	.22	2.64
30	Catches, extension rail carrier	4.85	145.50
7	Catches and lock pins, recoil cylinder lock	4.82	33.74
10	Collars, shaft trip	6.09	60.90
7	Covers, elevating screw	1.68	11.76
69	Covers, No. 1, spring, with screws and washers	.05	3.45
27	Edges, spade	3.72	100.44
1	Brace, main shield, lower end (left)	.....	1.55
1	Brace, main shield, lower end (right)	.....	1.55
2	Braces, main shield (upper end)	1.09	2.18
7	Firing mechanisms, complete	30.65	214.55

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	4.7-inch gun carriages, M.-1906, and spare parts—Continued.		
637	Guards, dust (for cradle)	$47.70	$30,384.90
30	Handles, elevating and traversing lock lever, for carriages Nos. 41 and higher	.60	18.00
6	Handles (tool box fastening)	3.76	22.56
44	Handspikes, complete	13.87	610.28
92	Indicators, recoil	.39	35.88
77	Latches, apron, complete	5.97	459.69
7	Levers, brake, with catches and spring brackets assembled	23.75	166.25
30	Links, elevating and traversing lock, for carriages Nos. 1 to 40	3.05	91.50
23	Bars, maneuvering	5.00	115.00
17	Nuts, traversing	7.12	121.04
12	Nuts, hexagon, special, 0.375 by 16 inch threads (check nuts)	.15	1.80
23	Nuts, special crown, 1.125 by 12 inch threads (spring rod plug nuts)	.80	18.40
12	Nuts, special crown, 1.625 by 10 inch threads (piston rod nuts)	2.59	31.08
47	Nuts, special, crown, 1 by 8 inch threads	.76	35.72
112	Pins, apron hinge, type A	.84	94.08
57	Pins, apron latch body	.27	15.39
6	Pins, type A, 0.734 by 5.3 inches (brake lever hinge)	.35	2.10
12	Pins, brake rod	.52	6.24
312	Pins, brake shoe	.41	127.92
50	Pins, cylinder cover hinge, for carriages, Nos. 1 to 40	.27	13.50
32	Pins, extension rail	1.17	37.44
100	Pins, extension rail carrier catch, for carriages, Nos. 1 to 40	1.17	117.00
18	Pins, type A, 0.492 by 1.875 inches (swing bolt, ext. rail)	.25	4.50
7	Pins, elevating	1.55	10.85
12	Pins, lock (recoil cylinder lock)	.19	2.28
100	Pins, peep sight port shutter, type A	.16	16.00
100	Pins, quadrant and sight case bracket support	.54	54.00
100	Pins, recoil indicator throw	.23	23.00
12	Pins, top shield brace, with chains assembled	1.62	19.44
112	Pins, top shield fastening	.24	26.88
30	Pins, traveling lock	.89	26.70
40	Pins, trip collar	.21	8.40
200	Pins, trip latch	.07	14.00
50	Pins, trunnion cap, type A	.26	13.00
74	Plates, instruction (elevating)	.04	2.96
37	Plates, instruction (traversing)	.10	3.70
32	Points, spade, for carriages, No. above 40	3.81	121.92
23	Plugs, filling and drain (cylinder)	1.20	27.60
30	Plungers, elevating and traversing lock handle for carriages Nos. 41 and higher	.35	10.50
30	Props, traveling lock leg	1.28	38.40
7	Racks, brake segment, with 32 bolts and nuts	8.34	58.38
1	Main shield		37.50
712	Shoes, brake	1.11	791.43
10	Sleeves, hand wheel	.55	5.50
10	Spindles, hand wheel	.33	3.30
112	Springs, apron latch	.18	20.16
12	Springs, brake lever	3.22	38.64
37	Springs, brake rod	2.00	74.00
32	Springs, extension rail latch, for carriages, Nos. 41 and above	.20	6.40
73	Springs, extension rail plunger, for carriages, Nos. 41 and above	.20	14.60
107	Springs, shaft return	.40	42.80
7	Springs, handle return, for firing mechanism	.39	2.73
50	Springs, traversing and elevating lock bolt	.21	10.50
50	Springs, traversing and elevating lock plunger	.38	19.00
7	Springs, trip latch, for firing mechanism	.14	.98
2	Tubes, main shield brace	.42	.84
	For modifying 4.7-inch gun carriage M-1906.		
37	Bars, maneuvering	2.58	95.46
74	Bolts, with nuts	.18	13.32
33	Reinforces, lunette trail (pairs) (33 right, 33 left)	4.56	150.48
37	Sockets, bar and sponge staff	5.91	218.67
40	Screws, adjusting	1.09	43.60
37	Stops, maneuvering bar	.64	23.68
37	Supports, maneuvering bar, complete	3.93	145.41
33	Transoms, lunette	10.82	357.06
	4.7-inch gun caissons, M-1916, and parts.		
36	4.7-inch gun caissons, M-1916	1,342.41	48,326.76
6	Bases, with washers, apron latch (3 right, 3 left)	3.17	19.02
6	Bolts, with 3 nut strips, pintle bearing	.54	3.24
3	Chains, with hooks, caisson prop, assembled	1.27	3.81

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	4.7-inch gun caissons, M.-1916, and parts—Continued.		
9	Hinges, with pins, apron (9 male, 9 female, and 9 pins)	$4.23	$38.07
39	Hooks, cartridge	1.13	44.07
36	Key, connecting pole	.81	29.16
6	Brake levers, with catches, assembled	18.36	110.16
3	Latches, apron, complete	3.16	9.48
3	Latches, pintle	2.58	7.74
3	Lunettes	7.52	22.56
6	Padlocks, with chains, assembled (ammunition)	1.30	7.80
18	Pins, brake shoe	.23	4.14
6	Pins, lunette (3 front, 3 rear)	.36	2.16
3	Pintles, with bearings, complete	14.69	44.07
36	Poles, connecting, complete	73.52	2,646.72
3	Props, caisson, with chains and hooks, hooks and chains assembled	7.49	22.47
36	Shoes, brake	.66	23.76
6	Springs, apron latch	.19	1.14
6	Springs, pintle, with 6 bolts, 6 nuts, and 12 washers	.29	1.74
6	Springs, pintle latch	.57	3.42
36	Straps	.38	13.68
	Parts for 4.7-inch gun caissons, models 1908 and 1909.		
50	Bolts, pintle spring, with 50 nuts and 100 washers (⅝ by 1.45 inches)	.24	12.00
2	Bearings, lunette	5.59	11.18
1	Bracket, brake beam, right, with rivets	8.20	8.20
4	Brackets, brake beam, left, with rivets	8.20	32.80
6	Brackets, brake	8.20	49.20
80	Catches, brake lever	1.95	156.00
50	Chains and hooks, caisson prop	1.30	65.00
10	Cranks, brake	7.00	70.00
2	Handles, apron latch	1.12	2.24
100	Hinges, apron, female	.59	59.00
10	Levers, locking	1.23	12.30
200	Pins, apron hinge (type A)	.21	42.00
20	Pins, apron latch handle (type A)	.28	8.40
100	Pins, brake beam	.48	48.00
30	Pins, brake rod (end)	.52	15.60
50	Pins, door hinge (type A)	.13	6.50
50	Pins, lunette, front	.41	20.50
50	Pins, lunette, rear	.35	17.50
100	Pins, tie-rod (type A pins)	.27	27.00
12	Poles, connecting	49.80	597.60
20	Rods, tie	5.05	101.00
4	Straps, bucket	.44	1.76
50	Straps, cartridge hook	.34	17.00
400	Straps, grip	.33	132.00
30	Supports, cartridge hook	1.08	32.40
30	Supports, shovel	1.22	36.60
	4.7-inch gun limbers, M-1908, and parts.		
36	4.7-inch gun limbers, M-1908	1,032.32	37,163.52
6	Bolts, with 3 nut strips, pintle bearing	1.30	7.80
6	Chains, limber prop	.86	5.16
30	Keys, connecting pole	2.65	79.50
3	Latches, pintle	3.01	9.03
6	Padlocks, with chains, assembled (ammunition)	1.30	7.80
50	Pins, bucket holder hinge	.02	1.00
3	Pintles, with bearings, complete	15.81	47.43
4	Poles, connecting	49.80	199.20
6	Springs, with 6 bolts, pintle, with 6 nuts and 12 washers	.67	4.02
6	Springs, pintle latch	.60	3.60
36	Straps	.40	14.40
200	Straps, cartridge hook	.34	68.00
1	Strap, pick handle	.....	.38
	Parts for 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer limbers, M-1905.		
32	4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer limbers, M-1905	791.00	25,312.00
2	Axles	190.00	380.00
30	Nuts, pintle	5.25	157.60
50	Pins, taper, for pintle bolts	.05	2.50
81	Poles, connecting	39.41	3,192.21
50	Rollers, top carriage	.72	36.00
12	Wheels, 50-inch	62.16	745.92

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Equipment for 4.7-inch guns.		
36	Cans, oil (27 lubricating and 9 hydro.)	$18.35	$660.60
50	Caps, spare staff coupling	2.02	101.00
46	Cases for hand fuze setters, M-1913, for 31-second and 45-second combination fuze setters	3.69	169.74
6	Couplings, staff, female, for sponge and rammer	5.98	35.88
6	Couplings, staff, male, for sponge and rammer	5.98	35.88
20	Covers, muzzle	.66	13.20
1	Compressor, spring, No. 4	.....	20.65
15	Funnels, filling, cylinder	2.42	36.30
6	Heads, rammer, for sponge and rammer	4.83	28.98
39	Hooks, cartridge	2.77	108.03
76	Lanyards, 45 inches long	.95	72.20
20	Sights, bore, breech	1.76	35.20
23	Screw drivers, bar	1.59	36.57
23	Screw drivers, right angle	1.88	43.24
15	Slings, chains	.40	6.00
36	Spanners for 60-inch wheels	4.35	156.60
17	Sponge and rammers, with staves, complete	25.28	429.76
6	Staffs, end (wood parts only), for sponge and rammer	.80	4.80
6	Staffs, head (wood parts only), for sponge and rammer	.97	5.82
6	Staffs, intermediate (wood parts only), for sponge and rammer	.88	5.28
3	Tools, hub liner driving, for 50 and 60 inch wheels	1.46	4.38
13	Wrenches, range quadrant	.44	5.72
13	Wrenches, screw slot	2.31	30.03
23	Wrenches, spanner, cylinder head and stuffing box gland	10.44	240.12
23	Wrenches, wheel hub and pintle yoke	14.88	342.24
13	Wrenches, 1.125 and 1.5 inch	3.11	40.43
	6-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908, and parts.		
2	6-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908	7,314.00	14,628.00
30	Arms, shaft (valve turning gear)	13.25	397.50
37	Bars, maneuvering	2.63	97.31
4	Beams, brake (2 right, 2 left)	8.62	34.48
100	Bolts, shield brace, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{11}{16}$ inches, with nuts	.28	28.00
100	Bolts, shield brace, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches, with nuts	.30	30.00
2	Bolts with nuts, bell crank	.80	1.60
4	Bolts with nuts, bell crank bearing	.03	.12
12	Bolts with nuts, cradle head swing	1.23	14.76
100	Bolts, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 1.34 inches, with nuts, diagonal shield brace	.44	44.00
100	Bolts, front trail clip, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches, with nuts	.45	45.00
48	Bolts with nuts, front traveling lock	2.17	104.16
8	Bolts with nuts, elevating gear case (4 long, 4 short)	.30	2.40
16	Bolts for elevating worm bearing, with nuts (8 long, 8 short)	.56	8.96
100	Bolts and nuts, bearing retainer	.60	60.00
4	Bolts for right bearing bushings, with nuts	.32	1.28
12	Bolts, swing, with nuts for trunnion cap	1.35	16.20
100	Bolts and nuts, traveling lock clip	1.38	138.00
8	Braces, diagonal shield (4 right, 4 left)	2.82	22.56
13	Brackets, brake rod, right	21.62	281.06
4	Brackets, top shield, short (2 right, 2 left)	3.15	12.60
4	Brackets, top shield, long (2 right, 2 left)	2.89	11.56
2	Bushings, elevating gear, right bearing	3.36	6.72
16	Catches, brake lever	.85	13.60
4	Caps, traversing bearing	1.96	7.84
16	Caps, trunnion (8 right, 8 left)	70.22	1,123.52
8	Covers, spring, No. 1, with screw and washers	.05	.40
8	Covers, No. 3, spring	.05	.40
2	Collars, elevating gear handwheel shaft	1.01	2.02
30	Collars, elevating shaft	1.04	31.20
2	Collars, shaft trip	4.45	8.90
12	Cranks, brake bell (8 right, 4 left)	35.75	429.00
2	Devices, safety firing	26.85	53.70
6	Edges, spade	5.85	35.10
8	Ends, brake rod	5.10	40.80
20	Extensions, panoramic sight	24.09	481.80
6	Fulcrums, cylinder lock	1.69	10.14
6	Gaskets, cylinder liner lock	.16	.96
16	Gaskets, filling plug	1.24	19.84
24	Gaskets, vent	.09	2.16
15	Gaskets for front cylinder head, vulcanized fiber	.88	13.20
15	Gaskets for rear cylinder head, vulcanized fiber	.88	13.20
1	Guard, traversing nut dust	.....	1.95
16	Handspikes, complete	27.19	435.04
10	Handles, pawl	10.67	106.70
34	Handwheels, elevating	10.11	343.74

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	6-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908, and parts—Continued.		
28	Wheels, quick return hand	$12.13	$312.42
34	Handwheels, traversing	10.11	343.74
10	Hinges, shield, female	1.13	11.30
10	Hinges, shield, male	1.13	11.30
100	Hinges, sight port shutter	.27	27.00
12	Hooks, brake lever	.59	7.08
8	Keys, spade, with chains	9.39	75.12
6	Latches, apron, complete, assembled	2.16	12.96
20	Latches, trip	2.60	52.00
13	Levers, brake	7.09	92.04
8	Levers, brake, with catches and hooks assembled	14.23	113.84
4	Liners, piston	17.50	70.00
2	Locks, cylinder gland	2.73	5.46
26	Locks, cylinder liner	.35	12.00
6	Mechanisms, firing, complete	52.30	255.80
2	Mechanisms, quick return	100.95	201.90
6	Nuts, check, for firing mechanism	.23	1.38
16	Nuts, hexagon, special, ⅞ inch by 14 threads	.22	3.52
2	Nuts, thrust bearing	3.84	7.68
2	Nuts, traversing	11.48	22.96
24	Nuts, crown, special, ½ inch by 7 threads	.10	2.40
12	Nuts, crown, special, ⅝ inch by 20 threads	.11	1.32
26	Nuts, crown, special, ¾ inch by 13 threads	.10	3.00
52	Nuts, crown, special, ⅞ inch by 10 threads (KB13E)	.08	4.16
16	Nuts, crown, special, 1 inch by 8 threads	.10	1.60
12	Nuts, crown, special, 1⅛ inches by 12 threads	.08	10.32
24	Nuts, special crown, liner bolts, ⅞ inch by 20 threads	.35	8.40
8	Nuts, special crown, ⅞ inch by 11 threads, pinion shaft	.80	6.40
16	Nuts, special crown, 1¼ inches by 20 threads, Blindley worm	1.13	18.08
5	Pawls, right, with pawl handles and bushings	30.00	150.00
8	Pawls, with bushings (4 right, with hand, 4 left)	30.00	240.00
100	Pins, type A, 0.492 by 1⅞ inches for cradle head swing bolts	.14	14.00
100	Pins, type A, 0.307 by 6.5 inches, for sight port shutters	.25	25.00
150	Pins, type A, for shield hinges	.22	33.00
62	Pins, brake lever	.33	20.79
73	Pins, brake rod	.17	12.41
4	Pins, brake shoe	.20	.80
30	Pins, cradle clip	.11	3.30
2	Pins, firing handle, for firing mechanism	.09	.18
4	Pins, loading barrow carrier, complete (with chains assembled)	6.68	26.72
20	Pins, rear locking, long	10.22	204.00
20	Pins, rear locking, short	10.22	204.00
30	Pins and nuts, spade	7.70	231.00
4	Pins, stop, with chains	.20	.80
8	Pins, taper, 0.135 by 1.5 inches	.28	2.24
8	Pins, top shield brace, with chains assembled	2.31	18.48
34	Pins, top shield fastening	.11	3.74
34	Pins, trunnion cap	.36	12.24
12	Pins, traveling lock, complete (4 short, 8 long)	4.30	51.60
20	Pins, trip collar	1.17	23.40
20	Pins, trip latch	.41	8.20
100	Pins, valve	.21	21.00
3	Pivots, traversing, with nuts	6.78	20.34
20	Plates, instruction (elevating)	.04	1.16
20	Plates, instruction (traversing)	.10	2.00
10	Plugs, drain, elevating gear case	.36	3.60
20	Plugs, filling and drain	1.12	22.40
16	Plugs, filling	1.31	20.96
112	Plugs, vent	.86	96.32
4	Plugs, vent, with gaskets	.40	1.60
13	Points, spade	3.74	48.62
28	Plungers, trip latch	1.91	57.30
24	Racks, brake segment	1.57	37.68
13	Brake rods, right	1.56	20.28
204	Springs, apron latch	.19	38.76
32	Springs, brake, left	.60	19.20
32	Springs, brake, right	.58	18.56
20	Springs, clutch, for quick return mechanism	1.23	24.60
12	Springs, handle return (firing mechanism)	.40	4.80
30	Springs, locking pin, for front traveling lock	1.47	73.50
12	Springs, locking pin (traversing)	1.08	12.96
6	Springs, trip latch (firing mechanism)	.14	.84
16	Screws with nuts for panoramic sight case brackets	.20	3.20
4	Screws, thrust bearing nut locking	.21	.84
8	Seats, trail (4 right, 4 left)	2.04	16.32
13	Segments, brake, with racks (assembled)	12.80	166.40

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	6-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908, and parts—Continued.		
20	Separators, inner counter recoil spring	$3.32	$66.40
10	Separators, outer counter recoil spring	3.32	33.20
4	Separators (top shield bracket)	.19	.76
208	Shoes, brake	1.36	282.88
2	Sleeves, intermediate gear	2.86	5.72
13	Supports, maneuvering bar	2.87	37.31
4	Supports, seat (2 right, 2 left)	8.34	33.36
30	Supports, shutter, right	.34	10.20
13	Sockets, maneuvering bar	3.27	42.51
13	Stops, maneuvering bar	.64	8.32
13	Stops, rammer	.38	4.94
23	Straps, brake eccentric	3.28	75.44
8	Studs, rack (quick return segment)	.75	6.00
50	Studs, top carriage right clip, ⅞ inch with nuts	.31	15.50
8	Studs, traversing bearing, with nuts	.31	2.48
13	Tracks, cleaning	15.50	201.50
14	Trunnions, brake	5.00	70.00
4	Trunnions, valve link, with nuts	4.74	18.96
2	Washers, apron latch	.06	.12
3	Washers, traversing pivot	.40	20
	For modifying 6-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908.		
16	Bars, maneuvering	2.58	41.28
16	Brackets, brake rod, right	18.58	297.28
16	Levers, brake	24.04	384.64
16	Rods, brake, right	1.58	25.28
16	Segments, brake, with racks (assembled)	4.30	68.80
16	Pins, brake lever	.23	3.68
16	Pins, brake rod	.26	4.16
16	Sockets, maneuvering bar	3.27	52.32
16	Stops, maneuvering bar	.64	10.24
16	Stops, rammer	.38	6.08
16	Straps, brake eccentric	3.28	52.48
16	Supports, maneuvering bar	2.87	45.92
16	Tracks, cleaning	16.32	261.12
	6-inch howitzer carriages, M-1908 M1, and parts.		
8	6-inch howitzer carraiges, M-1908 M1	7,314.00	58,512.00
4	Bolts with nuts for quick return segments, rack	.43	1.72
12	Bolts, swing, with nuts (cradle head)	1.11	13.32
	Nuts, special crown:		
24	⅞ inch by 20 threads, liner bolts	.19	4.56
8	⅝ inch by 13 threads, traversing screw	.05	.40
32	¾ inch by 10 threads, rack bolt	.09	2.88
24	¾ inch by 10 threads	.09	2.16
16	1 inch by 8 threads	.13	2.08
16	1¼ inches by 7 threads, rear traveling lock	.11	1.76
8	1⅞ inches by 12 threads, piston and piston rod	1.11	8.88
	6-inch howitzer caissons, M-1909, and parts.		
4	6-inch howitzer caissons, M-1909	2,170.00	8,680.00
4	Axles	99.40	397.60
3	Bearings, lunette	7.92	23.76
32	Bolts, with nuts (pintle spring guide) 0.375 by 1.656 inches	.16	5.12
72	Bolts with nuts, pole socket	.31	22.32
48	Brackets, brake beam (24 right, 24 left)	13.48	647.04
8	Brackets, key	2.12	16.96
54	Chains, caisson prop, with hooks and eyes, assembled	.96	51.84
30	Chains, prop, with prop eyes and prop hooks	.96	28.80
16	Ends, brake spring cover, with bushings, assembled	3.87	61.92
12	Guards, wheel	2.23	26.76
8	Guides, door prop (4 right, 4 left)	2.03	16.24
10	Handrails	.62	6.20
28	Hinges, door, complete	.70	19.60
3	Hinges, door (male)	.22	.66
24	Latches, apron, complete, assembled	3.17	76.08
12	Levers, brake with catches assembled	32.73	392.76
12	Levers, locking	.50	6.00
50	Pins, brake beam	.40	20.00
16	Pins, brake rod	.26	4.16
9	Pins, latch handle, for apron latch	.03	.27
70	Poles, connecting, complete	52.29	3,660.30

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	6-inch howitzer caissons, M-1909, and parts—Continued.		
12	Props, caisson, complete, with bolts and nuts	$8.26	$99.12
8	Racks, segment (brake)	6.22	49.76
80	Shoes, brake	.75	60.00
4	Sockets, pole	1.62	6.48
16	Springs, brake rod	.96	15.36
100	Springs, cartridge-case carrier	.22	22.00
12	Springs, pintle	.43	5.16
100	Straps, lunette, 14.5 inches long, style AV-7 holes	.31	31.00
16	Studs, door prop	.47	7.52
57	Tubes, projectile (15-2KA-AB6A)	1.82	103.74
33	Tubes, carrier	2.49	82.17
	For 6-inch howitzer caisson, M-1916.		
8	Beams, brake	57.26	458.08
56	Carriers, cartridge case	23.77	1,331.12
	6-inch howitzer limbers, M-1909, and parts.		
4	6-inch howitzer limbers, M-1909	1,754.00	7,016.00
4	Axles	99.40	397.60
218	Bolts and nuts, pole socket	.49	106.82
32	Bolts with nuts (pintle spring guide) 0.375 by 1.6 inches	.16	5.12
8	Guides, door prop (4 right, 4 left)	2.03	16.24
8	Handles door (4 upper, 4 lower)	3.94	31.52
88	Hinges, door, complete	.70	61.60
12	Levers, lock	.50	6.00
32	Nuts, pole clamp bolt	.04	1.28
32	Pins, taper, 0.398 by 4 5 inches	.35	11.20
4	Rails, top carriage	12.41	49.64
100	Rivets, door hinge (pins)	.12	12.00
4	Sockets, pole	20.15	80.60
12	Springs, pintle	.28	3.36
16	Studs, door prop	.47	7.52
	Equipment for 6-inch howitzers.		
82	Chains, retracting	2.72	223.04
6	Couplings, staff, male, for sponge and rammer	4.12	24.72
6	Couplings, staff, female, for sponge and rammer	4.12	24.72
38	Covers, traveling breech, O. D	4.02	152.76
38	Covers, traveling muzzle	2.74	104.12
6	Heads, sponge (with leather washers), for sponge and rammer	13.44	80.64
6	Staffs, end (wood parts only) for sponge and rammer	1.33	7.98
6	Staffs, head (wood parts only) for sponge and rammer	1.40	8.40
6	Staves, end, with staff couplings (male), for sponge and rammer	4.77	28.62
16	Wrenches, spanner, recoil cylinder and cylinder retaining ring	14.49	231.84
	4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer material.		
216	Singletrees	4.80	1,036.80
91	Wheels, complete, 60-inch	63.33	5,763.03
25	Fastenings, wheel (50 and 60 inch wheels)	1.56	39.00
100	Valves, wheel oil	.44	44.00
300	Springs, wheel fastening	.02	6.00
300	Plungers, wheel fastening, for 50 and 60 inch wheels	.02	6.00
3	Hooks, wheel	2.15	6.45
28	Pintles	4.94	138.32
16	Spanners, double (for front cylinder head and piston-rod gland)	16.87	269.92
100	Bolts, pole-socket clamp, ⅞ by 3¼ inches, with nuts	.49	49.00
30	Pins, pole	.30	9.00
56	Doubletrees	13.34	747.04
50	Pins, doubletree chain	.21	10.50
109	Hooks, doubletree, right, with 200 screws and nuts	.90	98.10
109	Hooks, doubletree, left, with 200 screws and nuts	.90	98.10
10	Hooks, doubletree, with bolts and nuts (5 right, 5 left)	1.00	10.00
668	Latches, hub	.29	193.72
668	Pins, hub latch	.02	13.36
668	Plungers, hub latch	.03	20.04
38	Caps, hub, for 50 and 60 inch wheels	3.07	116.66
8	Pivots, doubletree, with nuts	.94	7.52
80	Pins, doubletree, without nuts	.91	72.80
18	Pins, doubletree, with nuts	1.18	21.24
668	Springs, hub latch	.05	33.40
22	Washers, lock	.43	9.46
89	Liners, hub, for 50 and 60 inch wheels	8.45	752.05
78	Straps, doubletree	.39	30.42

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Parts for modifying 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer limbers, M-1905.		
260	Bolts, with nuts, for pole stops	$0.18	$46.80
65	Bolts, with nuts, for doubletree straps	.24	15.60
65	Nuts, pintle	3.99	259.35
90	Pins, taper, large	.08	7.20
18	Pins, taper, small	.07	1.26
65	Reinforces and spare connecting pole supports, pairs of pole bracket, front, assembled	5.43	352.95
65	Rivets, chain eye	.18	11.70
65	Snaps and chain rings, bolt	.07	4.55
65	Stops, pole	.80	52.00
65	Straps, doubletree	1.39	90.35
65	Straps, doubletree pivot, with nuts	2.77	180.05
65	Supports, spare connecting pole, complete	13.31	865.15
	7.6-inch howitzer carriage, M-1915, "pilot" and parts.		
1	7.6-inch howitzer carriage, M-1915, "pilot"		44,054.81
1	Beam, spade (wooden block)		13.64
1	Cylinder, recoil, complete		2,493.08
2	Guards, dust, for 60-inch wheels	.39	.78
2	Handbarrows, loading	88.43	176.86
1	Liner, special, for piston head, with 2 bolts, for linerless cylinder		8.00
1	Rod, piston, with piston nut and cast-iron sleeve attached		230.60
1	Rack, traversing (right hand, Hindley)		58.72
1	Worm, traversing (right hand, Hindley)		71.04
1	Set shoes, wheel		469.95
	Special parts for firing test:		
1	Indicator, recoil		5.00
4	Bolts, with nuts and washers, for velocimeter	.25	1.00
1	Pipe, with 2 fiber gaskets for indicator box	5.50	5.50
1	Indicator box		30.00
1	Puller, ribbon		35.00
1	Track, velocimeter		3.50
	Tools and accessories for 7.6-inch howitzer carriage, M-1915, "pilot."		
1	Cover, breech		5.98
1	Cover, muzzle		3.08
1	Cover, sight		1.20
1	Cover, sight shank		1.41
1	Cover, sponge		1.72
1	Drift, large copper		.83
1	Drift, small copper		.44
1	Eye, retracting		2.31
1	Head, cylinder, and gland wrench		24.79
1	Kit, tool		3.17
2	Lanyards	1.62	3.24
1	Head, rammer		25.03
1	Head, sponge, with 2 head staves and 1 end staff		37.28
1	Pouch, leather, for spare parts		2.14
1	Punch, small (steel)		.35
1	Spanner (for 60-inch wheel)		4.57
1	Spanner, double (front cylinder head and gland)		24.79
1	Spanner, single (cylinder retaining ring)		11.91
1	Wrench, double (1¼-inch and spring rod yoke nut)		9.41
1	Wrench, piston rod		39.33
1	Wrench, screw slot		1.49
1	Wrench, sight		.97
	7.6-inch howitzer carriage limbers, and parts.		
2	7.6-inch howitzer carriage limbers, model E	760.38	1,520.76
2	Poles, connecting	53.46	106.92
2	Props, pole	2.35	4.70
8	Straps, bucket, 26 inches long	.81	6.48
2	Straps, pole prop, 12.75 inches long	.26	.52
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 4.		
	Parts for 5-inch siege-gun carriages.		
41	Clamps, elevating, with handles	5.57	228.37
4	Packings, cap, leather for hydraulic buffer	.36	1.44
8	Rings, packing, rear cap, hydraulic buffer	.33	2.64
1	Screw, outer, for elevating apparatus		154.61
1	Key, leather, for bevel gear (elevating apparatus)		9.78

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 4—Continued.		
	Parts for 5-inch siege-gun carriages—Continued.		
20	Clamps, elevating, with handles	$5.57	$111.40
4	Plugs, filling and drain, for hydraulic buffer	1.09	4.36
4	Straps, breech	1.97	7.88
6	.....do	1.97	11.82
4	.....do	1.97	7.88
1	Handspike, roller	.....	7.00
	Parts for 5-inch siege limbers.		
8	Bolts, pivot	1.10	8.80
8	Bolts, pole	3.52	28.16
8	Hooks and chains	.48	3.84
16	Legs	1.87	29.92
8	Pins, hinge, for pole props	.40	3.20
32	Screws, pole pad	.01	.32
	Equipment for 5-inch siege guns.		
2	Couplings, brass, for stave, sponge, and rammer, male and female	3.00	6.00
4	Covers, breech, O. D	1.43	5.72
1	Cover, breesch, O. D	1.43	1.43
8	Covers, muzzle, O. D	.37	2.96
4	.....do	.37	1.48
1	Lanyard, gunners	.....	.84
24	Straps, breech, 2½ inches wide, 8 feet long	2.04	48.96
	Parts for 7-inch siege-howitzer carriages.		
3	Bolts, ½ by 1¼-inches, hexagon head, for throttling bars	.30	.90
3	Bolts, ½ by 1 inch, hexagon head, for throttling bars	.27	.81
4	Bolts, ½ by ⅞ inch, hexagon head, for throttling bars	.22	.88
2	Bearings, roller, for elevating worm shaft (1 large and 1 small)	22.73	45.46
6	Screws, front sight	.27	1.62
2	Rods, buffer piston	82.12	164.24
2	Pistons, recoil, complete	50.02	100.04
	Equipment for 7-inch siege howitzers.		
6	Covers, breech, O. D	1.70	10.20
8	Covers, muzzle, O. D	.85	6.80
20	Pouches, breech sight, M-1913	6.81	136.20
20	Poles, connecting, for siege limber of 5-inch gun and 7-inch howitzer batteries, to be used with tractors	56.52	1,130.40
	Parts for 12-inch howitzer carriage, model E.		
1	Bearing, pintle, complete	.....	4.77
3	Chains, No. 1	.08	.24
2	Chains, No. 1, length 13.86 inches	.10	.20
20	Chains, No. 3	.06	1.20
1	Chain, No. 3, length 9.45 inches	.08	.08
2	Chains, No. 3, length 13.86 inches	.10	.20
2	Chains, No. 4, length 13.86 inches	.31	.62
1	Chain, No. 4, length 23.94 inches	.....	.15
2	Chains, No. 4, length 13.86 inches	.10	.20
3	Chains, No. 5	.10	.30
13	Chains, No. 8	.21	2.73
2	Chains, No. 8, length 9.45 inches	.08	.16
4	Chains, No. 12	.06	.24
2	Chains, No. 17	.22	.44
1	Drift, large bronze	.85	.85
1	Drift, small bronze	.....	.24
1	Handle, firing	.....	6.22
4	Handwheels, complete:		
	1, 13.25 inches diameter	28.97	28.97
	3, 17.625 inches diameter	16.41	49.23
4	Hinges, door, female	.38	1.52
2	Hinges, apron, male	.23	.46
1	Hub, firing handle	.....	19.76
1	Kit, tool, M-1915, O. D., for 12-inch howitzer carriage, model E	.....	3.72
1	Latch, trip	.....	1.40
2	Levers, latch	20.82	41.64
9	Links, steel, pin handles	.15	1.35
1	Pin, bearing, locking	.....	2.88
1	Pin, pallet collar	.....	1.02
1	Pin, pintle bearing spring	.....	.03
1	Pin, trip collar	.....	.44

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 4—Continued.		
	Parts for 12-inch howitzer carriage, model E—Continued.		
1	Pin, trip latch		$0.24
4	Pins, type A (CB1G)	$0.22	.88
2	Pins, type A (KB48N)	.34	.68
2	Pins, type A (KB48P)	.28	.56
1	Pintle, complete		8.19
1	Plug, vent (recoil cylinder)		2.13
2	Plungers, latch	14.70	29.40
1	Plunger, trip latch		6.72
4	Plungers, wheel fastening	.01	.04
1	Punch, small, steel		.63
9	Rivets, chain	.02	.18
1	Seat, trail, with rivets		.72
1	Shaft, firing		13.34
1	Spring for bearing locking pin		.06
1	Spring, handle return		.32
8	Springs, jack pin	2.19	17.52
2	Springs, latch	.91	1.82
1	Spring, pintle bearing		.24
1	Spring, shaft return		.34
9	Springs, shutter latch	.07	.63
1	Spring, trip latch		.06
4	Springs, wheel fastening	.01	.04
1	Wrench, screw slot, complete		10.47
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 8.		
	Artillery harness and parts.		
128	Harness, sets, wheel, artillery, for 2 horses, with steel horse collars	206.00	26,368.00
282	Harness, sets, artillery, lead, for 2 horses, with steel horse collars, with holding-down straps	175.00	49,350.00
130	Harness, sets, artillery, lead, with humane collars, without saddle blankets	129.95	16,893.50
60	Harness, sets, wheel, with humane collars, without saddle blankets	152.44	9,146.40
488	Harness, sets, artillery breast collar, M-1916, wheel, without saddle blankets	176.11	85,941.68
735	Harness, sets, artillery breast collar, M-1916, lead, without saddle blankets	151.65	111,462.75
6	Harness, sets, artillery, wheel, English type, w/o saddle blankets	140.10	840.60
3	Harness, sets, artillery, lead, English type, w/o saddle blankets	116.10	348.30
300	Bands, brow, M-1913 bridle	.15	45.00
251	Bodies, breeching	4.34	1,089.34
240	Breechings, complete, for artillery harness	11.50	2,760.00
16	Bridles, artillery, complete, M-1913, near	3.33	53.28
29	Bridles, artillery, complete, M-1913, off	4.28	124.12
14	Chains, with links and toggles, assembled for lead trace, M-1908	.34	4.76
	For wheel harness.		
1,876	Breast collars	19.20	36,019.20
1,876	Neck straps	1.44	2,701.44
1,876	Choke straps	.92	1,725.92
1,876	Neck yoke neck straps	2.87	5,384.12
1,876	Collar pads assembled	1.59	2,982.84
1,876	Snap hook covert's, 2-inch	.11	206.36
	For lead harness.		
1,000	Collars, breast	14.65	14,650.00
1,000	Neck straps	1.44	1,440.00
1,000	Choke straps	.92	920.00
1,180	Collars, steel, horse, size No. 4B, with hame tugs, w/o collar straps	9.65	11,387.00
500	Covers and thongs, wheel trace	1.64	820.00
450	Covers, trace, lead, M-1908	4.30	1,935.00
300	Covers, trace, wheel, M-1908	3.91	1,173.00
800	Docks, crupper, for artillery harness	.75	600.00
1,134	Hooks, back strap	.13	147.42
1,024	Hooks, breast strap	.19	194.56
16	Collar strap hooks	.15	2.40
1,032	Hooks, side strap	.15	154.80
50	Hooks, loop, with rings, for wheel traces	.21	10.50
24	Loops, strap, coupling, ¾-inch	.02	.48
900	Loops, trace	.36	324.00
908	Martingales with cincha straps	2.67	2,424.36

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 8—Continued.		
	For lead harness—Continued.		
10	Pieces, crown, artillery bridle	80.33	83.30
250	Pins, iron wire, ¼ inch diameter by 1 1/16 inches, for wheel traces	.01	2.50
172	Reins, bridle, off, M-1913 bridle	.97	166.84
150	Reins, bridle, near, M-1913 bridle	1.20	180.00
1,012	Rollers, lead rein	.13	131.56
494	Sacks, harness, M-1911	4.00	1,976.00
471	Straps, back and hip, for breeching	2.62	1,234.02
200	Straps and cruppers, back, complete	5.31	1,062.00
510	Straps, breast	1.68	856.80
174	Straps, coupling, M-1913 bridle	.78	135.72
3,488	Straps, sets, holding down, for artillery harness, lead	1.52	5,301.76
200	Straps, lead rein	.10	20.00
801	Straps, side, for breeching	1.02	817.02
202	Sweat leathers, left	1.30	262.60
200	Sweat leathers, right	1.30	260.00
11,000	Thongs, trace cover	.04	440.00
8	Traces, lead, leather covered, M-1908	4.30	34.40
1,000	Traces, wheel, M-1908, leather covered, with quick release devices, w/o mogul springs	3.91	3,910.00
1,801	Whips, M-1913	2.76	5,053.56
	Parts for breast collars, wheel.		
88	Collars, breast	19.20	1,689.60
88	Hooks, snap, covert's, 2-inch	.11	9.68
88	Pads, collar, assembled	1.59	139.92
88	Straps, choke	.92	80.96
88	Straps, neck	1.44	126.72
88	Straps, neck-yoke neck	2.87	252.56
	Parts for breast collar, lead.		
44	Collars, breast	14.65	644.60
44	Straps, choke	.92	40.48
44	Straps, neck	1.44	63.36
50	Plates, end reinforce, 3½ by 7 inches	.17	8.50
50	Attachments, double loop link, complete	1.24	62.00
50	Attachments, double loop link, complete, with upper and lower loop	1.28	64.00
	Wire cart harness and parts.		
10	Set wire cart harness	100.03	1,000.30
20	Bridles, complete	6.24	124.80
30	Bands, belly	1.81	54.30
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9.		
17	3-inch gun-battery wagons, M-1902 M1	864.00	14,688.00
	Parts for 3-inch battery and store wagons, M-1902.		
30	Bars, oil can	6.37	191.10
30	Chains and hooks, prop	.44	13.20
5	Covers, white duck	1.75	8.75
40	Fastenings, spare wheel	5.00	200.00
100	Hasps, lid, with hinges assembled	1.10	110.00
6	Hinges, spare wheel fastening, male and female	2.13	12.78
40	Levers, brake, with catches	5.98	239.20
200	Nuts, spare pole fastening	.33	66.00
1	Parts, set, for modifying spare sight chest	.....	1.98
10	Rods, lever	3.69	36.90
1	Rod, tie, center	.....	1.98
10	Supports, channel, outer	.90	9.00
	3-inch gun store wagons, M-1902 M1, and parts.		
27	3-inch gun store wagons, M-1902 M1	805.00	21,735.00
3	Catches, brake lever	.38	1.14
3	Levers, brake	13.03	39.09
648	Straps, grip, 22.75 inches long	.04	25.92
10	Straps, side, left	1.21	12.10
10	Straps, side, right	1.21	12.10
648	Straps, paulin, 42 inches long	.47	304.56
31	3-inch gun and 3.8-inch howitzer forge limbers, M-1902 M1	517.52	16,043.12
36	3-inch gun and 3.8-inch howitzer store limbers, M-1902 M1	494.40	17,798.40

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9—Continued.		
	Parts for 3-inch forge limbers, M-1902.		
31	Fastenings for chisel for cold iron	$0.17	$5.27
50	Fastenings, forge leg, No. 1	.33	16.50
50	Fastenings, shoeing rasp, No. 2	.26	13.00
40	Hinges, oil-can support	.91	36.40
1	Packing for small tools	3.39	3.39
10	Packings, wooden, for forge	3.10	31.00
10	Packings, wooden, for anvil	1.88	18.80
62	Straps, sledge, with shoe	.56	34.72
150	Straps, sledge head, 19.5 inches long, style AVS-8 holes	.35	52.50
	Parts for 3-inch store limbers, M-1902.		
20	Hinges, oil-can support	.91	18.20
12	Straps, 1-inch, 32 inches long	.48	5.76
2	Parts for chest packing, cushions for B. C. telescope	1.55	3.10
4	Pads, lid, No. 1	.39	1.56
4	Pads, lid, No. 2	.44	1.76
4	Pads, lid, No. 3A	1.05	4.20
2	Packings in compartment No. 15	2.60	5.20
	Parts for converted battery wagons, model of 1908.		
4	Legs for pole props	.81	3.24
30	Props, lunette	.83	24.90
	3.8-inch howitzer battery and store wagons, M-1902 M1, and parts.		
14	3.8-inch howitzer battery wagons, M-1902 M1	1,151.42	16,119.88
9	3.8-inch howitzer store wagons, model 1902 M1	671.10	6,039.90
100	Straps, jack screw, 15½ inches long	.31	31.00
	Parts for 4.7-inch howitzer battery wagons.		
2	4.7-inch howitzer battery wagons, M-1902 M1	881.81	1,763.62
204	Straps, jack lever, 4.7-inch howitzer battery wagons, M-1902 M1	.28	57.12
	Parts for 4.7-inch howitzer forge limbers.		
4	Buckles, turn (wing nuts)	.14	.56
4	Chests	217.68	870.72
8	Fasteners, No. 1, sledge strap	.05	.40
4	Holders, sledge	1.24	4.96
1	Packing for small tools	.....	3.78
4	Pins, wing nut	.35	1.40
4	Straps, sledge, and shoes	.56	2.24
	For 4.7-inch howitzer store limber, M-1902.		
2	Chests	203.98	407.96
20	Covers, oil-can support, with pins	1.48	29.60
20	Latches, oil-can support	.70	14.00
	Parts for 4.7-inch gun battery wagons, M-1908.		
3	Extensions, spring compressor, for spring compressor No. 4 (4.7-inch gun, M-1906)	5.71	17.13
30	Pins, lunette	.35	10.50
30	Nuts, brake	.95	28.50
50	Pins, rear door hook	.01	.50
50	Pins, upper wheel fastening	.16	8.00
30	Pins, wing nut	.11	3.30
50	Rivets, chest, lower door hinge	.16	8.00
100	Rivets, upper wheel fastening	.09	9.00
30	Sleeves, axle clamping	.25	7.50
50	Straps, vise handle, 14 inches long	.27	13.50
	4.7-inch guns and 6-inch howitzer forge limbers, M-1908, and parts.		
3	4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer forge limbers, M-1908	1,810.00	5,430.00
2	Axles	81.35	162.70
20	Brackets, shovel blade	1.70	34.00
4	Nuts, wing	.15	.60
4	Pins, wing nut, with washers	.55	2.20
100	Straps, pick head	.58	58.00
50	Straps, grindstone	.83	41.50
50	Straps, sledge, 14.75 inches long	.42	21.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I CLASS IV, SECTION 9—Continued.		
	[illegible]-inch guns and 5-inch howitzer forge Embers, M-1905, and parts—Contd.		
100	Straps, ax, 12 inches long	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Straps, jack lever, 15 [illegible] inches long	.75	[illegible]
100	Straps, pole prop, 13.5 inches long	.25	[illegible]
100	Straps, shovel handle, 9.5 inches long	.25	[illegible]
	[illegible]-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer store Embers, M-1906.		
3	4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer store Embers, M-1906	1,756.[illegible]	5,274.00
2	Chests, complete	614.77	1,229.54
2	Rests, experimental	250.76	501.52
	For 6-inch howitzer store wagon, M-1906.		
2	Beams, brake, complete	61.82	123.64
4	Catches, brake lever	.38	1.52
2	Levers, brake, with catches, assembled	5.88	11.76
2	Shafts, brake	3.[illegible]	6.00
	Implements and equipments pertaining to mobile artillery.		
5	Bags, fodder, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Bags, water, canvas, [illegible] gal., with ropes	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.46	[illegible]
5,[illegible]	Buckets, water, canvas	1.[illegible]	6,371.30
250	Buckets, water, canvas, [illegible]	1.[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Bags, cylinder, [illegible], with rings, for cylinder for 36-inch wheel	.[illegible]	4.00
4	Bags, [illegible], with rings, for cylinder for 36-inch wheel, for cylinder [illegible]	.[illegible]	4.00
12	[illegible] for 36-inch wheel	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	[illegible] 36-inch wheel	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
3	[illegible] complete, for 36-inch wheel	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Bags, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bags, [illegible], with rings, for [illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chains, [illegible] for [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bags, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nipples, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] for [illegible] wheel, for cylinder for 36-inch wheel	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Plates, with rings and washers, for [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Straps, [illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
[illegible]	Straps, [illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
[illegible]	Screws, [illegible], for cylinder	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Screws, [illegible], for cylinder	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Strings for cylinder [illegible] wheels	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Strings [illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] wheels	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] for 36-inch wheels	.[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Rests, gun, [illegible], for installing and supplemental equipment of Mexican artillery	335.32	1,677.00
	Carts, M-[illegible] and parts.		
[illegible]	Carts, model of 1909	735.00	7,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.15	[illegible]
[illegible]	Indicators for battery commander's [illegible]	1.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] for instrument [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rectifiers, side rail, with [illegible] separators, [illegible] bolts and nuts, [illegible] rail bolts with nuts	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Separators, rectifiers	.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Shoes, brake	.[illegible]	[illegible]

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9—Continued.		
	Carts, M-1909, and parts—Continued.		
110	Springs, brake	$0.32	$35.20
250	Springs, for B. C. telescope cushions	.08	20.00
10	Straps, bucket	.38	3.80
20	Straps for dust guards	.71	14.20
17	Straps, telescope tripod	.41	6.97
	Reels, M-1909, and parts.		
10	Axles, drum	32.24	322.40
10	Reels, M-1909	1,370.00	13,700.00
2	Bearings, pintle for pintle	5.31	10.62
60	Bolts, axle bracket cap (40 2¼ inches long, 20 2½ inches long)	6.57	394.20
80	Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 4½ inches with nuts	.07	5.60
10	Bolts, doubletree, with nuts	.03	.30
30	Bolts, pintle bearing, ½ by 4 1/16 inches with nuts	.40	12.00
20	Bolts, pintle bearing, with nuts (10 ½-inch diameter, 10 ⅝-inch diameter)	.51	10.20
7	Chains, doubletree	.26	1.82
3	Collars, for rollers	.71	2.13
10	Frames, jack shaft	8.70	87.00
10	Guides, wire	15.48	154.80
6	Handles for wire guide	.42	2.52
5	Hubs with bushings assembled, axle sprocket	29.02	14.510
56	Links, radial	1.02	57.12
74	Links, toggle	.76	56.24
70	Locks, adjusting ring	.43	30.10
5	Nuts, jack shaft	1.84	9.20
10	Pins, drum latch brake shoe	1.40	14.00
50	Pins, link, 1½-inch	.18	9.00
50	Pins, link, 1 1/16-inch	.18	9.00
50	Pins, link, 0.82-inch	.18	9.00
24	Pins, link, for clutch spider	.19	4.50
48	Pins, link, or toggle links, 1 1/16-inch	.18	8.640
24	Pins, link for toggle links, 82 inches long	.22	5.28
10	Pintles with latches, pins and latch springs, assembled	13.97	139.70
10	Pintle bearings	5.31	53.10
20	Pintle bolts and nuts	.32	6.40
121	Pintle spring pins	.02	2.42
45	Rings, driving, with pins assembled	5.15	231.75
20	Rollers, forward	3.91	78.20
30	Rollers, rear, complete	4.08	122.40
30	Screws, adjusting ring lock	.18	5.40
54	Screws, drum sprocket	.22	11.88
40	Screw drivers	.95	38.00
5	Shafts, jack	6.58	32.90
11	Shoes, drum latch brake	1.40	15.40
8	Spiders, clutch	3.09	24.72
5	Springs, drum latch pawl	.11	.55
120	Springs, drum latch plunger	.35	42.00
10	Springs, oiler	.53	5.30
111	Springs, pintle	.29	32.19
10	Springs, pintle latch	1.63	16.30
10	Springs, relief	1.45	14.50
100	Springs, roller stud	.26	26.00
32	Springs, seat	8.00	256.00
7	Sprocket, axle	14.87	104.09
21	Sprockets, drum	5.00	105.00
7	Staples for doubletree chain	.32	2.24
4	Stoppers, for drum axle	.46	1.84
10	Studs, roller	2.39	23.90
	Tools and equipments for reel and cart.		
40	Anvils, chain repair block	.48	91.20
10	Blocks, chain repair	2.77	27.70
10	Wrenches, socket	2.11	21.10
10	Wrenches, ¾ by ⅞ inch	5.53	55.30
10	Wrenches, ½ by ⅝ inch	5.31	53.10
30	Wrenches, adjusting	3.77	113.10
10	Staves, wireman's	2.72	27.20
6	Bodies, wooden, for wireman's staff	1.35	8.10
10	Cans, oil, s orage	6.89	68.90
	Parts for Ford trucks.		
376	Bodies, bucket holder	.96	360.96
375	Brackets, hatchet handle	.07	26.25
37.	Brack ts, pick mattock	.18	67.50

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9—Continued.		
	Parts for Ford trucks—Continued.		
750	Brackets, shovel handle	$0.19	$142.50
10	Covers, headlight, O. D	.30	3.00
13	Chests, spare parts	4.54	59.02
48	Covers, spare tire, O. D	2.11	101.28
13	Chests, supply	4.54	59.02
751	Fasteners, No. 10, strap	.07	52.57
752	Fasteners, lantern strap, special	.03	22.56
183	Hammers, copper	1.25	228.75
375	Pockets, hatchet, for broad hatchet	.23	86.25
130	Pots, grease (vaseline cans)	.35	45.50
375	Rests, pick handle	.18	67.50
425	Straps, bucket holder, 22¾ inches long, style AV, 7 holes	.45	191.25
425	Straps, hatchet, 13½ inches long	.30	127.50
476	Straps, oil can, special	.50	238.00
425	Straps, pick mattock, 22½ inches long	.45	191.25
860	Straps, shovel handle, 20 inches long	.40	344.00
426	Straps, spare tire, 24 inches long	.50	213.00
750	Supports, shovel	.40	300.00
	Parts for four-wheel drive trucks.		
9	Covers for supply trucks	13.66	122.94
55	Pintles with latches, pins, springs, and nuts, assembled	5.28	290.40
36	Plates, name	.44	15.84
9	Straps, ax, 12-inch, style AV, 7 holes	.56	5.04
9	Straps, bucket, 22.75-inch, style AV, 7 holes	1.39	12.51
108	Straps, for fastening tent and paulin to supply truck, style DV, 52 inches long, 10 holes	.90	97.20
10	Straps, hatchet, 11-inch, style AV, 7 holes	.55	5.50
9	Straps, pick handle, 12 inches long, AV, 7 holes	.79	7.11
9	Straps, lantern, supply trucks	.32	2.88
18	Straps, shovel handle, 15-inch, style AV, 7 holes	1.31	23.58
6	Plates, name, for ammunition trucks, 2-ton Jeffery	.76	4.56
1	4.7-inch gun battery supply truck, Jeffery		3,288.59
	For Jeffery supply truck.		
1	Chest, recoil spring		164.95
2	Chests, supply	111.89	223.78
	4.7-inch gun repair truck, Jeffery, and parts.		
1	4.7-inch gun repair truck, Jeffery		5,727.03
1	Box for gasoline funnel, No. 21		9.90
2	Chests, steel, Nos. 19 and 20	1.13	2.26
1	Cover, bench grinder		2.25
1	Cover, drill press		8.64
1	Cover, electric generating unit		7.33
1	Cover, lathe		13.53
1	Funnel		3.66
2	Gears, change	2.25	4.50
1	Strap, ax		.38
2	Straps, hatchet	.51	1.02
1	Strap, pickax		.35
2	Straps, shovel	.50	1.00
1	Strap, watering bucket		1.39
1	Armored motor car, No. 1 (Jeffery)		11,818.21
1	Armored motor car, No. 2 (White)		5,909.11
1	Armored motor car, No. 3 (White)		5,909.11
1	Armored motor car, No. 4 (Jeffery)		11,818.21
	Parts for armored motor cars.		
6	Cords, 15-foot extension, with Ediswan 2-wire fittings (electric)	1.05	6.30
16	Pins, wing nut, for armored motor car	.06	.96
1	Plate, name, armored motor car, Van Dorn Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio	2.21	2.21
1	Strap, funnel box, 25 inches long, style CV, 10 holes		1.18
1	Strap, funnel and headlight box, 10 inches long, style AV, 3 holes		1.67
1	Strap, headlight box, 27½-inch, style CU, 15 holes		1.57
2	Straps, lantern	.57	1.14
2	Straps, pickaxe head, 26 inches long, AVS, 8 holes	1.77	3.54
4	Straps, spare barrel case, 22 inches long, style AV, 7 holes	.37	1.48
2	Straps, spare parts case, 36 inches long, style AV, 8 holes	.58	1.16
9	Straps, spare tire, 36 inches long, style DU, 12 holes	.72	6.48

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IV, SECTION 9—Continued.		
	Parts for Holt tractors.		
6	Bars, lock	$3.50	$21.00
2	Bearings, door latch, right	.90	1.80
2	Bearings, door latch, left	.90	1.80
4	Brackets, shot-bolt (4 right, 4 left) } assembled	.67	2.68
4	Bolts, shot (4 right, 4 left) } assembled		
6	Clasps, wing nut	2.05	12.30
2	Eyes, shot bolt	4.19	8.38
32	Fastenings, cable, with 64 No. 10 strap fasteners, assembled	.73	23.36
5	Fastenings, shot bolt	.41	2.05
2	Hinges, door, upper } assembled	1.71	3.42
2	Hinges, door } assembled		
2	Pins } assembled		
12	Hinges, lock bar, left	.65	7.80
16	Hinges, shield, male } assembled	1.60	25.60
16	Hinges, shield, female } assembled		
16	Pins, type A } assembled		
32	Pins, split, ⅛ by ¾ inch } assembled		
2	Latches, oil can support	1.37	2.74
6	Nuts, wing	.14	.84
12	Pads, lock bar	.15	1.80
2	Pieces, door hinge upper filler	.20	.40
16	Pieces, shield hinges, male, filler	.25	4.00
6	Pieces, shot bolt filler	.13	.78
2	Pins (oil can support latch)	.04	.08
6	Pins, wing nut	.10	.60
45	Pintles with latches, latch springs, pins, nuts and cotters	45.48	2,046.60
3	Plates, armor, sets	1,597.81	4,793.43
35	Plates, name	.53	18.55
6	Reinforces, wing nut pin	.08	.48
80	Rivets, ⅜ by 1¾ inches, button head	.40	32.00
48	Rivets, button head, ½ by 1¼ inches	.80	38.40
7	Seats for fuel tank	3.25	22.75
2	Springs, oil can support latch	.11	.22
8	Stops, shot bolt	.07	.56
39	Straps, picket rope, 34 inches long	.90	35.10
156	Straps, pole prop, 10 inches long	.35	54.60
6	Washers, wing nut pin	.09	.54
	Pioneer tools for all trucks and tractors.		
77	Bodies, bucket holder, with 93 strap fasteners No. 10, assembled	1.34	103.18
84	Brackets, hatchet blade	.19	15.96
6	Brackets, lantern	2.56	15.36
71	Brackets, pick mattock	.19	13.49
154	Brackets, shovel handle	.16	24.64
84	Fasteners, hatchet handle	.12	10.08
693	Fasteners, strap, No. 10	.02	13.86
8	Pads, lantern bracket	.46	3.68
77	Ax pockets	.41	31.57
77	Rests, pick handle	.24	18.48
79	Ax straps, 13.5 inches long	.38	30.02
186	Straps, bucket, 22.75 inches long	.62	115.32
162	Straps, hatchet, 11 inches long, style AV-7 holes	.41	66.42
79	Straps, pick mattock, with shoes, 22.5 inches long	.68	53.72
158	Straps, shovel handle, 20 inches long	.49	77.42
77	Supports, ax handle	.17	13.09
154	Supports, shovel	.66	101.64
8	Straps, lantern	.28	2.24
36	Fasteners, strap, No. 2	.04	1.44
6	Brackets, pick mattock, with 43 strap fasteners, No. 2, assembled	.32	1.92
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION 1.		
	Range finders, etc.		
104	Caps, eyepiece, for battery commander's telescope	.29	30.16
104	Caps, objective, for battery commander's telescope	.27	28.08
40	Carriers, hanger, for tripod and lath case	15.43	617.20
126	Cases, carrying, for aiming circle	6.28	791.28
408	Cases, carrying, for aiming circles, M-1916	5.69	2,321.52
42	Cases, aiming circle tripod	8.87	372.54
4	Cases for battery commander's rules	.75	3.00
41	Cases, carrying, for battery commander's telescope, M-1915	14.24	583.84
24	Cases, carrying, M-1915, for battery commander's telescope tripod	5.49	131.76
1	Case, carrying, for adjusting lath	.....	14.56
21	Cases, carrying, for base range finder	25.15	528.15

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost allotment cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 191[illegible], at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	Part I, Class V, Section 1—Continued.		
	Range finders, etc.—Continued.		
21	Cases, carrying, for tripod and lath	$27.15	$574.15
1	Case, carrying, for range-finder tripod	[illegible]	14.55
213	Cases, carrying, for 1-[illegible] H. B. self-contained range finder	26.51	5,652.00
204	Cases, carrying, for 1-meter base-range finder tripod and lath	26.51	5,412.12
30	Covers for Barr & Stroud 1-foot horizontal range finder	2.16	63.30
4	Covers for mount of Barr & Stroud horizontal base range finder	3.75	15.00
30	Frames, pack, for battery commander's telescope case	5.38	151.00
3	Hangers, pack	5.58	16.74
126	Hangers, for range finder and battery commander's telescope tripod	5.08	638.58
136	Hangers, for aiming circle and tripod, range-finder tripod and lath	2.15	292.40
165	Pouches, Weldon range finder	.65	68.25
5	Straps, shoulder	.61	3.05
2[illegible]	Straps, shoulder, for battery commander's telescope cases	.35	5.30
100	Towers, observation, M-1916	65.53	6,553.00
	Spare parts for observation tower, M-1916.		
200	Bolts with nuts, ½ by 1[illegible] inches	.16	32.00
200	Bolts with nuts, ½ by 1[illegible] inches	.20	40.00
400	Bolts with nuts, [illegible] by 1.44 inches	.21	84.00
200	Bolts with nuts, ½ by 1¾ inches	.22	44.00
200	Bolts with nuts, ½ by 4.25 inches	.30	60.00
200	Bolts with nuts, ½ by 4.86 inches	.30	60.00
200	Catches	.11	22.00
1[illegible]	Catches, jack wheel, with pins	.09	9.00
200	Catches, locking handle	.34	68.00
200	Handles, catch	.38	76.00
1[illegible]	Handles, locking, left	.38	38.00
1[illegible]	Handles, locking, right	.38	38.00
1[illegible]	Nuts, battery commander's telescope locking, with pins	.15	15.00
2[illegible]	Nuts, washer	.21	42.00
2[illegible]	Pawls	.24	48.00
1[illegible]	Pins, 0.25 by 2.2 inches	.22	2.20
1[illegible]	Pins, type A, [illegible] by [illegible] inches	.38	5.30
20	Pins, type A, [illegible] by 2.5 inches	.46	12.30
1[illegible]	Pins, [illegible] by [illegible] inches	.11	11.00
1[illegible]	Pins, type A, [illegible] inches	.07	[illegible]
40	Pins, type A, [illegible] inches	.38	32.00
20	Pins, [illegible] inches	.38	15.30
1[illegible]	[illegible], with springs, assembled	1.[illegible]	19.00
2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible] by ¾ inch, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible] battery commander's telescope locking, with pins	[illegible]	[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4[illegible]	[illegible] inch, O. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	.4[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	.4[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
	Part I, Class V, Section 3.		
	Gun[illegible] [illegible].		
9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS V, SECTION 3.		
	Miniature target material.		
270	Sleds with wedges	$0.53	$143.10
2,000	Stakes, long	.01	20.00
2,000	Stakes, short	.01	20.00
3,044	Targets representing artillery horses, 6-horse battery	.10	304.40
2,500	Targets representing caisson and limber	.09	225.00
514	Targets representing carriage and limber	.09	46.26
2,503	Targets representing gun carriage and caisson shielded	.03	75.09
300	Targets representing gun carriage and limber	.09	18.00
5,000	Targets representing kneeling figure	.90	4,500.00
2,592	Targets representing machine gun	1.20	3,110.40
5,000	Targets representing prone figure	.69	3,450.00
5,000	Targets representing standing figure	1.03	5,150.00
30,070	Foot, twine, cotton seine, No. 48	.50	15,035.00
	PART I, CLASS VI, SECTION 7.		
1,000	Powder containers, 5-pound capacity, cylindrical	1.93	1,930.00
	PART I, CLASS VII, SECTION 1.		
	Appendages for U. S. rifle, caliber 30, M-1903.		
18,320	Cases, cleaning rod, canvas, olive drab, M-1916	.14	2,566.06
1,788	Pouches for telescopic musket sight, M-1911	1.93	3,450.84
	PART I, CLASS VII, SECTION 5.		
	Hand arms, parts and appendages.		
400	Bayonets, M-1905	2.15	860.00
41,000	Bodies, mouthpiece and tops, assembled for bayonet scabbards, M-1910	.20	8,200.00
500	Bodies, mouthpiece, for bolo scabbards, M-1910	.10	50.00
16,872	Covers, duck, complete for bayonet scabbards, M-1910	.11	1,855.92
3,002	Covers, duck, complete, for bolo scabbard, M-1910	.10	300.20
15,000	Hangers, for bayonet scabbard, M-1910, O. D	.02	300.00
2,000	Mouthpieces, complete, for bayonet scabbards, model of 1905	.28	560.00
32,106	Reinforces, leather, for bayonet scabbard, model of 1910	.10	3,210.60
2,000	Reinforces, leather, for bolo scabbards, M-1910	.11	220.00
30,776	Scabbards, bayonet, M-1910	1.13	34,776.88
4,929	Scabbards, bolo, M-1910	1.24	6,111.96
5,949	Scabbards, for bolo bayonets, M-1915	1.94	11,541.06
24,000	Sleeves for use in modification of bayonet scabbards, M-1905	.20	4,800.00
200	Tops, mouthpiece, for bolo scabbards, M-1910	.22	44.00
4,500	Washers, outside for bayonet scabbards, M-1905	.01	45.00
563	Washers, stop for bayonet scabbards, M-1905	.01	5.63
2,000	Washers, leather, for cavalry saber, M-1913	.05	100.00
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 1.		
	Infantry equipment, model of 1910.		
2,005	Billets, coupling strap retainer, for haversack and pack carriers, M-1910	.01	20.05
329,915	Cans, bacon, M-1916	.20	65,983.00
202,489	Cans, meat, M-1910	.48	97,194.72
186,569	Canteens, M-1910	.55	102,612.95
10,000	Caps, canteen, M-1910	.05	500.00
5,000	Caps, rivets and chains, assembled, for canteen, M-1910	.07	350.00
79,375	Carriers, pack, M-1910, olive drab	.72	57,150.00
31,500	Chains, canteen cap, for canteen, model 1910	.02	630.00
1,000	Chapes, strap loop, for haversack, M-1910	.01	10.00
1,000	Collars, canteen, for canteen, M-1910	.08	80.00
14,300	Covers for bacon cans, M-1913	.07	1,001.00
106,664	Covers, canteen, M-1910, dismounted, O. D	.58	61,865.12
40,900	Covers, meat can, M-1910	.10	4,090.00
208,979	Cups, M-1910	.35	73,142.65
208	Fasteners, female, for garrison belt	.26	53.56
208	Fasteners, male, for garrison belt	.27	55.62
225,304	Forks, M-1910	.07	15,771.28
9,000	Handles, cup, M-1910	.10	900.00
8,900	Handles, meat can, M-1910	.06	534.00
25,000	Hangers, canteen cover, model of 1910, dismounted, and bolo scabbard, model of 1910	.02	500.00
100,275	Haversacks, M-1910, olive drab	2.90	290,797.50
9,000	Hinges, cup, M-1910	.04	360.00

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Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Infantry equipment, model of 1910—Continued.		
10,000	Hinges, meat can, M-1910	$0.05	$500.00
148,554	Knives, M-1910	.12	17,826.48
10,000	Loops, aluminum, for meat can, M-1910	.01	100.00
8,000	Locks, sliding, for cup, M-1910	.01	80.00
1,750	Pins, collar, for canteen, M-1910	.01	17.50
10,000	Pins, hinge, for cup, M-1910	.01	100.00
10,000	Pins, hinge, for meat can, M-1910	.01	100.00
1,000	Pouches, meat can, for haversack, M-1910	.48	480.00
129,985	Pouches for first-aid packet, M-1910	.16	20,797.60
4,000	Retainers, coupling strap, M-1910, haversack	.01	40.00
15,550	Rings D, with loops, for meat can, M-1910	.01	155.50
10,000	Rings, sliding for canteen, M-1910	.01	100.00
24,500	Scabbards, fork, M-1910	.05	1,225.00
93,625	Shackles, canteen, M-1910	.01	936.25
300	Slides, belt, metal, for garrison belts	.03	9.00
205,114	Spoons, M-1910	.07	14,357.98
20,000	Straps, coupling with retainers, for pack carriers, M-1910	.18	3,600.00
5	Straps, meat can pouch, haversack, M-1910	.02	.10
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 1.		
	Infantry equipment.		
5,095	Bags, bacon, olive drab, for haversacks, M-1904	.12	611.40
45,000	Bags, coffee and sugar, for haversack, M-1908	.06	2,700.00
20,000	Bags, salt	.05	1,000.00
25	Belts, cartridge, Infantry, caliber 30, experimental	2.99	74.75
6	Belts, waist, for plates (without plates)	1.05	6.30
1,119	Belts, waist, russet, with buckles	1.12	1,253.28
20	Boxes, cartridge for 12-gauge shotgun shells	1.78	35.60
1,800	Canteens, Infantry, without straps, marked "E de C."	.46	828.00
19,085	Corks, canteen, and chains	.04	763.40
10,000	Covers, canteen, infantry, olive drab, without straps	.16	1,600.00
3,040	Cups, M-1908, aluminum	.23	699.20
6	Fasteners, male, for waist belts, Hospital Corps, enlisted men	.30	1.80
6	Fasteners, female, for waist belts, Hospital Corps, enlisted men	.30	1.80
24	Frogs, sword, for N. C. O. waistbelts	.59	14.16
107,071	Gunslings, M-1907	.96	102,788.16
500	Gunslings, leather, special	.80	400.00
14,200	Hangers, canteen, Medical Department	.02	284.00
350	Haversacks, M-1904, khaki, marked with letters "E de C"	1.53	535.50
1,208	Haversacks, model of 1908, olive drab	1.78	2,150.24
5,160	Hooks, end, double, for canteen haversack strap	.03	154.80
5,000	Hooks, for gunsling, M-1907	.03	150.00
20,000	Hooks, gunsling, double, brass	.03	600.00
80	Hooks, snap, haversack, 1-inch	.06	4.80
12	Keepers, 1-inch, sliding, for garrison belts, M-1910, for N. C. S. O. and first sergeants	.09	1.08
15,000	Loops, gunsling, metal	.01	150.00
42,000	Loops, for gunsling, M-1907, sliding	.05	2,100.00
20,312	Parts, loop, for gunsling, M-1907	.34	6,906.08
2,400	Parts, point for gunsling, M-1907	.53	1,272.00
500	Pouches, web, olive drab, for carrying field message, notebook, pencil, etc., with pencil-point protector	.69	345.00
3,369	Pouches, for small articles (pouches for adhesive tape and foot powder)	.34	1,145.46
10,006	Scabbards, knife	.06	600.36
350	Slings or belts for use with the Krag rifle, M-1898	.46	161.00
343	Straps, canteen, Cavalry	.43	147.49
6,102	Canteen cover straps, modified, complete	.38	2,318.76
2,200	Straps, web, shoulder, olive drab, "U. S. G. S."	.35	770.00
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 2.		
	Cavalry equipment and their components.		
1,000	Buckles, with rings and links, for spur, M-1911	.07	70.00
2,100	Buckles, spur strap, style No. 1, for spurs, M-1911	.05	105.00
200	Burrs, for swivel rivets, for pistol holsters, model of 1912	.01	2.00
25,700	Buttons, style No. 1, for pistol holster, with washers	.04	1,028.00
4,080	Canteens, Cavalry, khaki, marked with letters "E de C," without straps	.59	2,407.20
28	Cases, record, N. C. O., M-1912	8.18	229.04
100	Covers, canteen, M-1910, modified for use on McClellan saddle, olive drab	.53	53.00
9	Clips, suspender, for ration bags, M-1912	.04	.36
9,046	Hangers, pistol holster, complete, for M-1912 holster	.32	2,894.72
48	Hooks, snap, canteen, Cavalry	.06	2.88

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 2—Continued.		
	Cavalry equipment and their components—Continued.		
12	Hangers with double hooks, swivel, rivets, and burrs, for pistol holsters, M-1912	$.32	$3.84
55,479	Holsters, pistol, M-1916	1.80	99,862.20
2	Holsters, left-hand (open), for revolver, caliber .45, M-1909	2.72	5.44
1,000	Links, for spurs, model of 1911	.01	10.00
16,674	Knots, saber, M-1912	.47	7,836.78
500	Pockets, magazine, web, double, Cavalry	.92	460.00
72,000	Rests, wooden handle, for pistol holsters, caliber .45, M-1916	.02	1,440.00
1,000	Rings for spurs, model of 1911	.01	10.00
200	Rings and studs, for revolver holsters, caliber .38	.04	8.00
8,000	Rings, saber, with chapes, for pistol belt, M-1912	.01	80.00
1,950	Rings and studs, with washers, for revolver holsters, caliber .38	.05	97.50
2,000	Rings, saber, for pistol belts, M-1912	.01	20.00
24,800	Rivets and burrs, swivel, for pistol-holster hanger	.01	248.00
41,042	Spurs, M-1911	.66	27,087.72
12	Straps, belt and stay, for ration bag, M-1912	.13	1.56
151	Straps, belt ring, complete, for Cavalry cartridge belt, model of 1912	.75	113.25
15,200	Straps, pistol holster, M-1912	.20	3,040.00
200	Straps, facing, for ration bags, M-1912	.06	12.00
1,018	Straps, ration-bag retaining, special	.51	519.18
17,928	Straps, spur, enlisted men, old model	.28	5,019.84
74,220	Straps, spur, lower, M-1911	.06	4,453.20
74,220	Straps, spur, upper, M-1911	.07	5,195.40
185	Thongs, ¼ by 50 inches, for canteen covers, M-1910, modified for use on McClellan saddles	.13	24.05
	Cavalry equipment, C. E. B. design.		
4,454	Bags, pair, ration, M-1912	4.45	19,820.30
2,600	Belts, cartridge, Cavlary, caliber .30, M-1912	6.55	17,030.00
1,000	Clips, chape, for ration bags, model 1912	.04	40.00
64,553	Flaps, repair, pocket, for cartridge belt, caliber .30	.08	6,764.24
20	Frogs, tool, for cartridge belts, Cavalry, M-1912	.18	3.60
200	Rings, belt, complete, for cartridge belt, caliber .30, model 1912, Cavalry	1.35	270.00
	Cavalry equipment and components, black.		
144	Straps, spur, lower, model of 1911	.06	8.64
144	Straps, spur, upper, model of 1911	.07	10.08
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 3.		
	Artillery equipment.		
1,010	Belts, pistol, model 1912, w/o saber rings	2.50	2,525.00
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 4.		
	Band equipment.		
200	Belts, waist, Artillery band, enameled leather (50-38 inches, 50-47 inches)	1.67	334.00
50	Buckles, waistbelt, for U. S. M. A. band and field music	.13	6.50
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 5.		
	Horse equipment.		
17,966	Bags, saddle	9.40	168,880.40
1,500	Bands, brow, for curb bridles, M-1902	.19	285.00
18	Bridles, Artillery, M-1914	8.30	149.40
1,000	Cantles, for McClellan saddle	.31	310.00
8,000	Chains, curb, with hooks, M-1912	.47	3,760.00
2,800	Chains, curb, without hooks	.39	1,092.00
2,000	Chains, halter	.83	1,660.00
4,267	Cinchas, for McClellan saddles	2.16	9,216.72
1	Cincha, double, for mule-riding saddle, M-1913	.....	4.40
20	Clasps, for stirrup-strap loops, left	.04	.80
20	Clasps, for stirrup-strap loops, right	.04	.80
22,601	Headstalls, halter, M-1904	2.45	57,822.45
4,000	Hooks, curb chain, for Cavalry bridle, M-1912	.04	160.00
1,042	Latches, throat, for model of 1902, curb bridle	.25	260.50
3,000	Pairs saddlebag linings, white duck	.77	2,310.00
20,510	Links, Cavalry	.40	8 204.00
50	Loops, sliding, for rifle-scabbard straps	.05	2.50
24	Loops, sliding, 1¼-inch, for quarter strap sides, McClellan saddle	.10	2.40
500	Loops, sliding, for rifle-scabbard straps	.05	25.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	Horse equipment—Continued.		
8	Loops, strap, coupling, ¾-inch	$0.07	$0.56
1,000	Loops, stirrup strap, right and left, for McClellan saddle	.08	80.00
128	Ornaments, brow band	.06	7.68
140	Ovals, saddle, style No. 5	.01	1.40
20,000	Ovals, saddlebag, for saddlebags	.01	200.00
12	Pieces, cheek, M-1902, 6 right, 6 left	.54	6.48
200	Pieces, crown, for curb bridles, M-1902	.54	108.00
1,000	Pommels, for McClellan saddle	.30	300.00
2	Reins, bridle, model of 1902	1.74	3.48
5,349	Reins, for M-1902 curb bridle	1.74	9,307.26
640	Reins, watering bridle	1.42	908.80
1,072	Rings, D, ⅝ by 1½ inches, with clasp	.08	85.76
12	Saddle cloths, service, enlisted men's, with letters "Z. P." in red	3.31	39.72
6,085	Saddles, cavalry, McClellan, complete	32.20	195,937.00
4	Saddles, McClellan, M-1904, complete for field artillery	32.50	130.00
1	Saddle, mule, riding, M-1913	.....	38.40
210	Safes, quarter strap, McClellan	.78	163.80
13,596	Scabbards, rifle, M-1904	6.30	85,654.80
12	Shields, saddle, 11-inch	.03	.36
12	Shields, saddle, 11½-inch	.03	.36
44	Shields, saddle, 12-inch	.03	1.32
16,006	Snaps, lariat, with open ends	.06	960.36
1	Square, halter, style No. 2, bronzed, No. 3	.....	.01
108	Staples, foot, high	.01	1.08
216	Staples, foot, low	.01	2.16
15,108	Staples, foot, semicircular	.03	453.24
10,572	Straps, cincha, for McClellan saddle	.65	6,871.80
7,290	Straps, coat, 60-inch	.53	3,863.70
39,512	Straps, coat, cantle, McClellan	.42	16,595.04
48,900	Straps, coat, pommel, McClellan	.37	18,093.00
14,129	Straps, lariat	.23	3,249.67
10,234	Straps, long, for rifle, scabbard, M-1904	.52	5,321.68
5,174	Straps, quarter, complete, adjustable, for McClellan saddle	4.55	23,541.70
100	Straps, quarter, cantle, McClellan	.45	45.00
100	Straps, quarter, pommel, McClellan	.36	36.00
2,800	Straps, quarter, side	.85	2,380.00
29,366	Straps, saber (14,683 pairs)	.25	7,341.50
10,000	Straps, saddlebag side	.34	3,400.00
8,150	Straps, rifle scabbard, M-1904, short	.42	3,423.00
37,900	Straps, stirrup, for McClellan saddles	1.10	41,690.00
10	Stirrups, hooded, with guidon socket, complete	2.70	27.00
80	Studs, saddle bag	.04	3.20
17,154	Surcingles, M-1912, olive drab	.40	6,861.60
1,004	Stirrups, wood, without hoods, for McClellan saddle	.47	471.88
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 5.		
	Cavalry bridles, Model 1909, and parts.		
610	Bands, brow	.18	109.80
1,460	Bits, curb	2.10	3,066.00
3,000	Snaffle bits	.93	2,790.00
7,034	Bridles, cavalry	10.60	74,560.40
243	Headstalls, bridle	3.55	862.65
2,000	Latches, throat	.30	600.00
230	Reins, bridoon (115 right, 115 left)	.95	218.50
4,128	Reins, curb	1.69	6,976.32
496	Pieces, cheek	.84	416.64
732	Pieces, crown	.60	439.20
	Horse equipment, Model 1912, C. E. B. design.		
18	Adjusters, girth strap, left, for service saddles, M-1912	1.00	18.00
18	Adjusters, girth strap, right, for service saddles, M-1912	1.03	18.54
40	Arcs for water tank M-1912	1.00	40.00
68,246	Bags, feed, M-1912	1.50	102,369.00
2,214	Bodies, field picket line pin, M-1912	1.45	3,210.30
2,720	Boots, rifle, carrier, M-1912	7.00	19,040.00
6,711	Bridles, cavalry, M-1912	11.00	73,821.00
40,633	Brushes, horse, M-1912	1.40	56,945.20
270	Carriers, guidon and standard, M-1912	1.10	297.00
3,217	Cases, picket pin, M-1912	.77	2,477.09
916	Carriers, picket pin special, M-1912	3.75	3,435.00
3,000	Carriers, saber, M-1912, service	3.88	11,640.00
180	Cavessons, M-1912	6.10	1,098.00
50	Containers, canvas water tank, M-1912	12.59	629.50

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	Horse equipment, Model 1912, C. E. B. design—Continued.		
11,901	Covers, horse, blanket lined, M-1912	$9.60	$114,249.60
1,926	Covers, horse, model of 1912, olive drab (unlined)	4.00	7,704.00
6,900	Covers, rifle, M-1912, olive drab	.32	2,208.00
3,700	Covers, stock, model 1912	.66	2,442.00
29,710	Currycombs, model 1913	.28	8,318.80
2,185	Eyes, field picket line pin, for field picket line pins, M-1912	.45	983.25
34	Fasteners, stirrup strap loop for service saddle (model of 1912)	.05	1.70
50	Frames, for water tank, model of 1912	8.43	421.50
960	Halters, stable, M-1912	1.60	1,536.00
273	Headstalls, cavalry bridle, M-1912	4.40	1,201.20
50	Headstalls, halter, of chrome leather, with halter tie ropes, M-1912	2.30	115.00
500	Hooks, hoof, for currycomb, M-1913	.02	10.00
48	Hooks, stud, saddler's material	.01	.48
14,551	Lariats, M-1912	.64	9,312.64
60	Letters, C, enameled leather, Cavalry, for saddle cloths	.12	7.20
1,430	Lines, field picket, M-1912, in two sections of 125 feet each	7.25	10,367.50
100	Longes, model of 1912	1.00	100.00
500	Loops, attaching strap for rifle carrier boot, M-1912	.04	20.00
308	Loops, pommel pocket strap, M-1912	.03	9.24
500	Loops, retaining strap, upper, for rifle carrier boot, M-1912	.05	25.00
1,000	Loops, sliding, for curb reins, for Cavalry bridle, M-1912	.12	120.00
12	Packs, pannier	65.65	787.80
50	Pieces, cheek, for cavalry bridle, M-1912	.94	47.00
10	Pieces and rings, head, assembled, for chains fastening, for water tanks, M-1912	.31	3.10
3,840	Pins, picket, cavalry, M-1912	1.90	7,296.00
1,000	Pouches, meat can, for pommel pocket, M-1912, service, olive drab	.26	260.00
444	Reins, curb, for cavalry bridle, M-1912	1.35	599.40
100	Reins, bridoon, M-1912, left	.73	73.00
100	Reins, bridoon, M-1912, right	.68	68.00
130,959	Ropes, halter tie, M-1912	.38	49,764.42
96	Stirrups, M-1912, nickel steel	1.45	139.20
413	Straps, attaching, pommel pocket, service, model of 1912	.42	173.46
852	Straps, bit, M-1912 (w/o hardware)	.15	127.80
150	Straps, breast, M-1912	3.35	502.50
131	Straps, bridoon, for cavalry bridle, M-1912	.43	56.33
4,000	Straps, carrier, M-1912	.70	2,800.00
2,704	Cooling straps, M-1912, olive drab	.21	567.84
1,000	Straps, retaining, for rifle carrier boot, M-1912	.28	280.00
	Horse equipment, polo.		
400	Bands, nose, cavessons, M-1911	2.67	1,068.00
40	Bands, metal nose, for cavesson, M-1912	.81	32.40
229	Saddles, training, complete, 18-inch, M-1916	54.00	12,366.00
2	Saddle tree, 17-inch, M-1916	2.23	4.46
24	Skirts, for polo saddle (12 right: 12 left)	3.22	77.28
608	Stirrups, M-1912, wide, for polo saddles	2.25	1,368.00
1	Strap, stirrup, for training saddle, M-1916		.67
	PART I, CLASS IX, SECTION 6.		
	Officers' personal equipment.		
2,500	Attachments, hook, for garrison belts, M-1910, officers'	.32	800.00
670	Belts, saber, 38-inch	4.18	2,800.60
176	Cases, dispatch, M-1910	10.00	1,760.00
200	Cases, map, for dispatch cases	3.40	680.00
1,200	Fasteners, pairs, belt, for garrison belt, M-1910	1.28	1,536.00
5,000	Hooks, snap, for garrison belts, M-1910	.83	4,150.00
25	Knots, saber	4.00	100.00
	Officers' horse equipment.		
1	Cincha, M-1917		4.54
1	Saddle cloth, special		4.88
3,155	Cloths, service saddle, without insignia	5.36	16,910.80
15,346	Insignia, leather, for saddle cloths	.12	1,841.52
300	Insignia for saddle cloths, aide-de-camp to general	.72	216.00
620	Insignia for saddle cloths for Engineer Corps	1.35	837.00
1,320	Insignia for saddle cloths, Medical Department	.84	1,108.80
200	Insignia for saddle cloths, Signal Corps	1.35	270.00
200	Insignia for saddle cloths, Coast Artillery	.94	188.00
113	Pockets, pommel, M-1912	11.95	1,350.35
119	Saddles, M-1912, complete, 16-inch	60.00	7,140.00
12	Stars, general officer, 1.75-inch	.66	7.92
160	Straps, coat, cantle, double, for Whitman saddle	.29	46.40
200	Straps, short, for saber attachments, for garrison belt, model of 1910	.06	12.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I. CLASS X. SECTION 1.		
	Arm chests, arm racks, etc.		
4	Chests, packing, for bayonets	$3.25	$13.00
75	Chests, packing, for bayonet scabbards, M-1910; capacity of chests, 55 bayonet scabbards	.54	40.50
100	Chests, post, for spare parts for United States rifle, caliber .30, M-1903	58.00	5,800.00
600	Lockers, arm, for United States rifles, caliber .30, M-1903	10.90	6,540.00
1	Pedestal for arm rack No. 1002, M-1911		2.56
100	Pin and hammer chests, M-1912, with contents	18.00	1,800.00
800	Racks, arm, M-1911, for United States rifles, caliber .30, M-1903, and automatic pistol, caliber .45, M-1911	39.00	31,200.00
	PART I. CLASS X. SECTION 2.		
	Fencing equipment.		
1	Block, scrap leather, for fencing bayonet, model of 1906		.06
1	Cover, end, for fencing bayonet, model of 1906		.05
500	Gloves, fencing, left, with gauntlets	2.03	1,015.00
500	Gloves, fencing, right, with gauntlets	2.30	1,015.00
	PART I. CLASS X. SECTION 3.		
	Intrenching tools.		
7,350	Axes, hand, M-1910	.65	4,777.50
2,000	Pockets, buckle, with end clips, for hand-ax carrier, M-1910	.02	40.00
2,000	Pockets, with end clips, buckle, for shovel carrier, M-1910	.04	80.00
1,000	Carriers, hand ax, M-1910	.36	376.56
16,000	Carriers, pick mattock, M-1910	.43	6,312.40
40,424	Carriers, shovel, M-1910	.42	15,915.68
6,224	Carriers, wire cutter, M-1910	.21	1,244.80
2,000	Clasps, buckle, with buckles, for hand-ax carrier, M-1910	.24	80.00
2,000	Clasps, buckle, with buckles, for shovel carrier, model of 1910	.05	100.00
4,750	Handles for pick mattocks, M-1910	.14	945.70
1,800	Handles, axes, complete, M-1910	.29	577.00
150	Handles, wire wedges for hand axes	.18	26.44
9,000	Hangers for double racks, olive drab, web for pick-mattock carrier, M-1910	.05	400.00
25,564	Pick mattocks, M-1910	.49	12,526.36
56,962	Shovels, M-1910	.73	41,946.50
4,000	Straps, with buckles and end clips, for pick-mattock carrier, M-1910	.06	240.00
	Intrenching tools, C. E. B. design.		
4,250	Carriers, intrenching tool, M-1912	1.68	7,140.00
250	Covers, hatchet, Cavalry, M-1912	.29	73.40
1,710	Covers, pick, M-1912, Cavalry	.20	342.00
907	Hatchets, M-1912, Cavalry	2.06	1,854.00
929	Picks, Cavalry, model of 1912, intrenching	1.00	929.00
671	Shovels, Cavalry, model of 1912, intrenching	.62	416.02
	PART I. CLASS X. SECTION 4.		
	Insignia for small arms practice.		
208	Bars, silver, for pistol expert's badges	.28	57.68
2	Bars, bronze, for expert rifleman's badge	.20	.40
3,192	Bars, for sharpshooter's badge, silver	.21	668.22
2,320	Bars, for expert rifleman's badges, silver	.28	705.60
1,506	Badges, pistol expert's, silver	.92	1,385.52
7,017	Badges, expert rifleman's, silver	1.00	7,017.00
9,760	Badges, sharpshooter's, silver	.71	6,929.60
10,100	Pins, marksmen's, bronze	.18	1,800.00
18,748	Pins, marksmen's, silver	.40	7,499.20
2,000	Pins, marksmen's, special course A, silver	.47	940.00
2,016	Pins, pistol shot, first class, silver	.30	605.40
200	Pins, swordsmen's, bronze	.25	50.00
	PART I. CLASS X. SECTION 5.		
	Stencil and marking outfits.		
100	Anvils, for marking outfit, M-1910, for metal	1.15	115.00
430	Brushes, stencil	.13	56.90
100	Chests for marking outfit, M-1910, for metal	1.66	166.00
3,720	Chests for stencil outfit	.57	2,088.80
230	Figures, sets, for marking outfit, M-1910, for leather	.12	27.60
131	Figures, sets, ½-inch, for stencil outfits	.12	15.72

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Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 5—Continued.		
	Stencil and marking outfits—Continued.		
131	Figures, sets, 1-inch, for stencil outfits	$0.24	$31.44
1,202	Guides, No. 1, for marking outfit, M-1910, for metal	.03	36.06
1,200	Guides, No. 2, for marking outfit, M-1910, for metal	.05	60.00
1,200	Guides, No. 3, for marking outfit, M-1910, for metal	.02	24.00
430	Letters, sets, ½-inch, for stencil outfits	.34	146.20
430	Letters, sets, 1-inch, for stencil outfits	.67	188.10
550	Mallets for marking outfit, M-1910, for metal	.29	259.50
1,067	Outfits, marking, M-1910, leather	3.86	4,118.62
2,122	Outfits, marking, M-1910, for metal	5.27	11,182.94
5,430	Paste, boxes, stencil, for stencil outfits	.12	651.60
28	Plates, haversack stencil, paper	.01	.28
152	Screws, thumb, for marking outfits, M-1910, for metal	.07	10.64
12	Stencils, brass, Engineer Corps	7.22	86.64
712	Stencils, canteen, brass, with abbreviation of States	.30	213.60
100	Stencils, haversack, Coast Artillery	.29	29.00
100	Stencils, haversack, Cavalry	.60	60.00
100	Stencils, haversack, Field Artillery	.22	22.00
310	Stencils, haversack, Sixth Ohio Infantry	.53	164.30
1	Stencil, haversack, First Aero Company, New York National Guard	.....	2.22
1,282	Stencils, personal equipment, Infantry	.27	346.14
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 7.		
	Parts for Aiken standard targets.		
100	Bolts, anchor	.19	19.00
1,762	Frames, 6 by 12 feet	2.40	4,228.80
10	Frames, angle iron	8.28	82.80
20	Lugs, sprocket chain	.20	4.00
10	Pins, gear-wheel axle	.10	1.00
3	Shafts, steel, A-4	1.62	4.86
4	Braces, angle iron, A-6	.49	1.96
	Parts for bobbing target, model 1913.		
1,202	Crosspieces	.10	120.20
1,300	Lines, operating	.39	507.00
1,000	Rods, target	.19	190.00
2,000	Stakes, limit	.05	100.00
2,302	Stakes, pivot	.42	966.84
	—		
4,624	Targets, falling, G, M-1913	2.10	9,710.40
300	Adjusters, target for falling target G, M-1913	.37	111.00
	Parts for sliding targets, 6 by 6 and 6 by 12.		
3,400	Clamps, sash cord	.24	816.00
7,000	Cord, pieces sash, ⅜-inch by 12½ feet	.35	2,450.00
200	Plates, pulley	.18	36.00
3,402	Rails, vertical	.43	1,462.86
4,700	Rods, slide, with nuts	.09	423.00
200	Sills, cross	.78	156.00
10,000	Wedges	.01	100.00
	Parts for sliding targets, 6 by 6.		
202	Beams, top	.96	193.92
3,409	Braces, diagonal, for carriage	.17	579.53
2,200	Carriages, complete	5.75	12,650.00
23,300	Frames	1.78	41,474.00
300	Posts	1.08	324.00
2,584	Rails, horizontal	.44	1,136.96
100	Sills, main	1.32	133.32
1,000	Supports, timber frame	25.63	25,630.00
	Parts for sliding targets, 6 by 12.		
1,000	Braces, corner (frame)	.25	250.00
1,200	Carriages, complete	8.33	9,996.00
4,820	Frames	3.10	14,942.00
504	Posts, end, for carriages	.21	105.84
200	Rails for carriages	.46	92.00
36	Rails, side, for target frames	.53	19.08
670	Supports, timber frame, complete without slide rods	27.93	18,712.10

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 7—Continued.		
	Parts for Leidley targets, H. A.		
18	Blocks, spring (bottom)	$0.70	$12.60
36	Clamps, frame	1.50	54.00
50	Rails, inner, for target frames	.42	21.00
	Parts for targets I and K, model 1913.		
1,415	Beams	5.98	8,461.70
1,026	Pieces, beam connecting	.48	492.48
1,500	Ropes, ⅜ inch diameter, 100 feet long	.93	1,395.00
100	Rope, pieces, manila, ¾ inch diameter, 900 feet long	25.70	2,570.00
200	Sleds, complete	6.60	1,320.00
3,166	Stakes, 1¾ inches square, without screw eyes	.20	633.20
1,500	Stakes, 1¾ inches square, with screw eye	.21	315.00
100	Stakes, 2¾ inches square	.36	36.00
1,038	Staves, operating, front	.42	435.96
1,030	Staves, operating, rear	.42	432.60
	Miscellaneous target supplies.		
450	Brushes, marking disk, sets	.75	337.50
492	Disks, marking, long range, sets	1.30	639.60
1,500	Disks, sets marking, middle range	.74	1,110.00
2,500	Disks, sets marking, short range	.30	750.00
2,400	Flags, danger	.85	2,040.00
2,200	Flags, ricochet	.64	1,408.00
3,012	Frames, target interior, 6 by 6 feet	1.70	5,120.40
11,200	Pasters, packages target, black and buff (each package containing 4,000 black and buff and 6,000 buff pasters)	.13	1,456.00
18,258	Pasters, packages target, olive drab, 1-inch, each package containing 2,000 pasters	.05	912.90
68,000	Silhouettes, paper, trapezoidal ... per C	.66	448.80
160,000	Silhouettes, paper, F, prone, M-1913 ... per C	.54	864.00
336,250	Silhouettes, paper, E, kneeling, M-1913, olive drab ... per C	.78	2,622.75
509	Staves, marking disk, long range	.42	213.78
3,201	Staves, marking disk, middle range	.41	1,312.41
3,701	Staves, marking disk, short range	.36	1,332.36
20,900	Staves, for pasteboard targets, F, M-1913	.09	1,881.00
1,010	Spindles, target spotter	.01	10.10
5,000	Spotters, target, 3-inch (disk and spindle)	.03	150.00
6,000	Spotters, target, 5-inch (disk and spindle)	.03	180.00
3,000	Spotters, target, 10-inch (disk and spindle)	.06	180.00
30,322	Staves for target, E	.15	4,548.30
23,826	Staves for target F, M-1913	.10	2,382.60
1,980	Staves for target H	.45	891.00
4,250	Staves for target M, M-1913	.18	765.00
600	Streamers with halyards and screw eyes	6.60	3,960.00
625	Targets, iron gallery practice, 50-foot range	2.78	1,737.50
250,000	Targets, paper, A	.04	10,000.00
238,800	Targets, paper, B	.05	11,940.00
100,050	Targets, paper, C	.09	9,004.50
403,600	Targets, paper, D, M-1913	.05	20,180.00
170,000	Targets, paper, L, pistol, M-1913	.05	8,500.00
6,020,000	Targets, paper, X ... per C	.25	15,050.00
1,717,000	Targets, paper, Y ... per C	.16	2,747.20
1,778,881	Targets, paper, Z ... per C	.12	2,134.66
703,000	Targets, pasteboard, D, 500-yard for recording rifle rod outfit, Hollifield ... per M	.50	351.50
107,570	Targets, pasteboard, E, M-1913	.15	16,135.50
47,920	Targets F, pasteboard, prone, M-1913	.10	4,792.00
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 9.		
	Arm repair chest, model 1910.		
123	Chests, arm repair, without contents, M-1910	11.94	1,468.62
700	Containers, spare part, No. 2	.36	252.00
800	Containers, sperm oil	.26	208.00
98	Hammers, brass	.33	32.34
133	Oilers, with caps	.29	38.57
98	Screw drivers, for repairing saddles, M-1912	.61	59.78
98	Wrenches, socket, for repairing saddles, M-1912	.69	67.62
	Tools for glove fasteners for arm repair chest, model 1910.		
798	Anvils, complete	.35	279.30
898	Drifts, cap	.06	53.88
898	Punches, canteen socket	.56	502.88
823	Sets, canteen stud	.07	57.61
898	Sets, socket	.18	161.64
898	Sets, stud	.06	53.88
898	Tools, spreading	.23	206.54

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 9—Continued.		
	Miscellaneous tools.		
40	Tools, ironing, for repairing canteens, M-1910	$0.70	$28.00
	Blacksmith's tools.		
1	Anvils, 17½ pounds		21.00
376	Aprons, blacksmith's	3.15	1,184.40
101	Arms, complete for Schaller forge	9.60	969.60
16	Bags, canvas, for nails, olive drab	1.44	23.04
58	Bags for small stores	.96	55.68
2	Blocks, anvil, Cavalry	11.93	23.86
101	Blowers with spider for Schaller forge, model of 1910	3.70	373.70
739	Boxes, shoeing, leather	3.08	2,276.12
180	Boxes, tin, No. 3, for troop pannier, M-1912	3.74	673.20
384	Buckets, iron	2.65	1,017.60
101	Centers, sprocket, complete with driver	8.55	863.55
140	Chests, Cavalry, anvil	19.55	2,737.00
452	Chests, forge, Cavalry	30.38	13,731.76
101	Chests for tools, machine gun troop (without contents)	33.00	3,333.00
6	Chests, Empire forge, experimental	49.56	297.36
6	Chests, tool, Empire forge, experimental	88.78	532.68
505	Chests, Schaller forge, tool, M-1910	57.40	28,987.00
10	Chests for troop panniers, M-1912, without contents	19.27	192.70
140	Chisels, cold, ¾ by 8 inch	.85	119.00
503	Creasers	4.80	2,414.40
446	Cutters, clinch	2.73	1,217.58
2,986	Drills, flat	.69	2,060.34
51	Drivers, sprocket	4.30	219.30
34	Eyes, hanger, for Schaller forge tool chest	1.08	36.72
2	Forge and bellows	2.25	4.50
322	Forges, Schaller, M-1910	147.00	47,334.00
12	Handles, gear wheel, for Empire forge	.15	1.80
1	Handle, sledge		.08
60	Handles, with wedges for fore punch and creaser	.38	22.80
936	Hardies, 3/16-inch, square shank	1.20	1,123.20
337	Irons, clinching	1.02	343.74
317	Kits, tool, olive drab	10.20	3,233.40
32	Knives, toe	.95	30.40
300	Pritchels, 3/16-inch flats, 9 inches long	.81	243.00
84	Punch, fore, and creasers	4.88	409.92
35	Punches, nail	.51	17.85
68	Punches, round, 3/16-inch	.98	66.64
94	Punches, square, 3/16-inch	.90	84.60
434	Rakes, fire	.39	169.26
322	Ropes, pack cincha, 36-inch, for Schaller forge	.24	77.28
34	Sets, rivets, ⅝-inch	1.05	35.70
34	Sets, rivets, ½-inch	.87	29.58
34	Sets, rivets, ⅜-inch	.65	22.10
34	Sets, rivets, ¼-inch	.50	17.00
34	Sets, rivets, 3/16-inch	.50	17.00
102	Shafts, blower	1.64	167.28
1,336	Shovels, fire	1.60	2,137.60
2	Sledges, M-1913, modified	.95	1.90
1	Sledge, rawhide		36.08
644	Straps, top, 36-inch, for Schaller forge, M-1910	.44	283.36
12	Straps, tool kit (Empire forge)	.30	3.60
31	Wrenches, forge	1.35	41.85
	Carpenter's tools.		
57	Chests, tool	98.00	5,586.00
260	Handles, file, aluminum	.55	143.00
1	Kit, tool		6.45
	Saddler's tools.		
2	Braces, diagonal, for saddler's chest	.37	.74
2	Braces, parallel, right and left	.14	.28
20	Bags, tool, leather, complete, Cavalry	13.25	265.00
438	Bags, tool, saddler's, without contents	19.90	8,716.20
441	Cases, needle, leather	.39	171.99
20	Cases for splitting knives, and small stores	1.60	32.00
31	Chests, tool	101.75	3,154.25
1	Clamp, cam, stitching		.88
108	Clamps, stitching, horse	1.38	149.04
1	Clamp, stitching, link		.11

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 9—Continued.		
	Saddler's tools—Continued.		
352	Clamps, stitching, M-1912	$4.50	$1,584.00
70	Sets, grommets, special (die and awl)	1.35	94.50
325	Horses, stitching	8.95	2,908.75
3	Kit, tool	4.08	12.24
3	Nests, front tool for tool chests	7.23	21.69
240	Palms, sewing	1.02	244.80
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 10.		
	Hardware.		
3,000	Buckles, bar, 1-inch	.06	180.00
40	Buckles, bar, 1-inch, Saalbach	.05	2.00
37,000	Buckles, bar, tongueless, ⅝-inch	.01	370.00
40,700	Buckles, tongueless bar, 1-inch	.03	1,221.00
21,000	Buckles, tongueless bar, 1¼-inch	.04	840.00
48	Buckles, brass wire, ½-inch	.03	1.44
85,288	Buckles, brass wire, ¾-inch	.03	2,558.64
16	Buckles, brass wire, ⅞-inch	.03	.48
96	Buckles, center bar, ¾-inch	.03	2.88
360	Buckles, center bar, ⅞-inch	.03	10.80
10,144	Buckles, center bar, ½-inch	.04	405.76
24	Buckles, center bar, 1-inch	.06	1.44
14,600	Buckles, end, 1-inch	.03	438.00
1	Buckle, center bar, 1½-inch, style No. 3	.03	.03
200	Buckles, center bar, 1½-inch	.09	18.00
3,000	Buckles, girth, 1-inch	.29	870.00
2,212	Buttons, style No. 2, for dispatch case, model of 1910	.03	66.36
500	Buttons, style No. 5, for officer's saber knot	.03	15.00
19,200	Clips, end, ⅝-inch brass brazed	.01	192.00
63,700	Clips, end, 1-inch	.01	637.00
24,700	Clips, end, 1½-inch	.01	247.00
48	"D's," cheek	.01	.48
40,000	Hooks, double, for hangers	.01	400.00
232	Hooks, end, single	.01	2.32
8	Hooks, experimental, snap (for Cavalry equipment board)	.06	.48
10,000	Hooks, snap, ⅝-inch	.06	600.00
2	Keys, for padlock, Yale, for 4.7-inch gun battery wagon, M-1908	.25	.50
3,200	Loops, brass wire strap, 0.71 by ⅜ inch	.01	32.00
4,000	Loops, strap, 0.7 by 0.6 inch, brass wire	.01	40.00
676	Loops, conway, ⅞ inch	.08	54.08
100	Plates, brass name	.20	20.00
12	Rings, 1½ inches	.06	.72
547	Rings, 4 inches, style 3	.30	164.10
1	Ring, 2 inches, bronzed, No. 3		.09
40,072	Rings, bronze, ¾ inch	.03	1,202.16
1	Ring, 1¾ inches, bronzed, No. 3		.07
457	Rings, bronze, 1⅜ inches	.06	27.42
3,000	Rings, D, 1 by 1¼ inches	.03	90.00
50	Rings, D, 1¾ inches	.06	3.00
300	Rings, D, 0.375 by 0.52 inch	.01	3.00
300	Rings, D, 0.65 by 0.78 inch	.01	3.00
3,018	Rings, D, 2 by 1.7 inches	.12	365.76
872	Rings, D, 0.35 by 0.55 inch	.08	69.76
5,186	Rings, 1½ inches diameter	.03	155.58
24	Rings, ⅞ inch (saddle bag)	.02	.48
1,000	Rings, 2¾ inches	.09	90.00
4,000	Rings, nickel, steel, 4 inches, style 1	.18	720.00
1,300	Rings, nickel steel, 3 inches	.18	234.00
500	Rings, 4 inches, style 3, nickel steel	.30	150.00
2,000	Rivets, hoof hook, for currycomb, M-1913	.005	10.00
500	Snaps, covert, ⅞ inch, with roller	.06	30.00
85,000	Springs, snap hook, ⅝ by 1 inch snap	.03	2,550.00
36	Staples, foot, high	.01	.36
100	Tongues, snap, for snap hook for belt rings	.02	2.00
273,300	Washers, emergency, 13/16 inch, for glove fastener for cartridge belt, magazine pocket and pouch for first aid packet ... per C	.30	819.90
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 10.		
	Paints and oils.		
196	Oil, neatsfoot, quarts	.61	119.56
22,600	Paint, pounds, olive drab, third coat, in 5-pound cans	.18	4,068.00
28,500	Paint, pounds, olive drab, second coat, in 5-pound cans	.18	5,130.00
6,000	Paint, pounds, olive drab, first coat, in 5-pound cans	.15	900.00
700	Paint, gallons, olive drab, for targets, in 5-gallon cans	.06	42.00

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I, CLASS X, SECTION 10—Continued.		
	Paints and oils—Continued.		
200	Paint, gallons, brown, in ½-gallon cans	$1.39	$278.00
2,200	Paint, pounds, red, in 5-pound cans, for marking disks	.16	352.00
500	Paint, quarts, flesh color, in 1-quart cans	.40	200.00
2,000	Paint, pounds, white, in 5-pound cans	.21	420.00
400	Paint, gallons, black, in ½-gallon cans	1.10	440.00
3,000	Paint, pounds, black, in 5-pound cans	.18	540.00
3,250	Paint, olive drab, third coat, in 5-pound cans, pounds	.18	585.00
	Cleaning material.		
570	Saddle soap mixture, experimental leather dressing (30 pound cans), pounds	3.23	1,841.10
30	Polish, boxes leather, black	.70	21.00
10,051	Oil, pints, linseed, raw, in 1-pint cans	.25	2,512.75
25,294	Oil, pints, sperm, in 1-pint cans	.15	3,794.10
	Cloth, rope, and thread.		
21	Ropes, manila, ½-inch (200 feet)	4.00	84.00
20	Rope, 150-foot pieces, 1-inch	8.40	168.00
100	Ropes, ¾ inch by 70 feet, each	2.10	210.00
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 2.		
	Inspecting instruments for carriages, etc.		
3	Tools, test, for 3-inch gun caisson, M-1916	12.00	36.00
1	Tool, test, No. 8		6.50
	PART II, CLASS II, SECTION 1.		
41	Field desks	14.14	579.74
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 15.		
	Hardware.		
500	Buckles, center bar, 1½ inches	.08	40.00
400	Buckles, center bar, 1¼ inches	.06	24.00
500	Buckles, brass wire, 1⅛ inches	.07	35.00
3	Keys for Yale chest locks, for saddler's chest	.25	.75
1,760	Dowels, felloe	.01	17.60
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 5.		
	Cloth, rope, thread, etc.		
1	Flannel, yard, cotton, fleece lined for four aparejo top sticks		.25
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5.		
2	Tips, cap, for style A, riveting machine	1.45	2.90
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 2.		
98	Test tools for inspection of 3-inch gun limber, M-1916	19.23	1,884.54
75	Test tools for inspection of wheels for 3-inch gun limbers and caissons, M-1916	19.23	1,442.25
116	Test tools for inspection of 3-inch gun caisson, model of 1916	19.23	2,230.68
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 9.		
1	Special bucking bar for use in riveting the brackets to the caisson		3.50
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 5.		
7	Templates for locating 11/16-inch hole	8.81	61.67
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 9.		
	Tools for the manufacture of cavalry fencing equipment.		
1	Cap die and forming jig		40.00
1	Swedging die and punch		28.00
1	Forming die for center reinforce		31.18
1	Crimping or assembling tool		20.82

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Annual statement of manufactures and their cost (allotment cost) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II, CLASS IV, SECTION 3.		
1	Set of gauges for testing "copper rotating band" for 3-inch common shrapnel, consisting of 1 plug, 2.96-2.97; 1 caliper, 0.117-0.133; 1 caliper, 0.535-0.54	.....	$12.97
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 9.		
	For modification of 4.7-inch gun carriages, 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer limbers, and 6-inch howitzer carriages.		
3	Jigs, drill, for right brake beam	$13.00	39.00
3	Jigs, drill, for traveling lock lug	109.02	327.06
3	Jigs, drill, for rammer staff stop	15.00	45.00
3	Jigs, drill, for shield	17.38	52.14
43	Jigs, drill, for maneuvering bar fastenings (2 pieces, with 3 cap screws)	75.00	3,225.00
4	Jigs, laying out, for chain eye rivets for modifying 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer limbers, M-1905	5.00	20.00
4	Jigs, drill, No. 7, with plug for drilling holes to take cleaning track	18.66	74.64
3	Jigs, drill, for firing handle bracket	21.93	65.79
4	Jigs, drill, No. 6	28.32	113.28
4	Jigs, angle drill	7.50	30.00
4	Jigs, drill, No. 5	28.65	114.60
26	Bars, riveting	.33	8.58
4	Drills, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, tools for modifying 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer limber, model of 1905	3.33	13.32
16	Drills, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch	.06	.96
3	Drills, twist, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, square shank, for drilling traveling lock lug	.20	.60
12	Drills, flat, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch, for drilling shield	1.50	18.00
6	Drills, flat, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, for drilling shield	2.00	12.00
4	Gauges, filing	15.27	61.08
18	Cups, rivet, for riveting bars	1.00	18.00
4	Bolts, sets, miscellaneous (12 per set)	5.00	20.00
3	Bores, counter, $\frac{11}{16}$-inch	1.50	4.50
3	Reamers, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch	2.00	6.00
24	Bolts, with nuts, assorted	.75	18.00
	PART II, CLASS III, SECTION 9.		
	Tools for inserting connecting pieces in 3-inch gun limbers and caissons, model of 1902.		
1	Inserter, tube, No. 1	.....	15.00
1	Expander, No. 2	.....	98.50
1	Wrench, No. 3	.....	.30
1	Roller, tube and trimmer, No. 4	.....	127.61
1	Tool, creaser, No. 5	.....	2.51
1	Set, finger hole, No. 6	.....	6.20
1	Hammer, lead, No. 7	.....	.50
1	Roller, No. 1	.....	3.76
1	Roller, No. 2	.....	3.24
1	Roller, No. 3	.....	3.42
1	Washer, No. 10	.....	6.02
1	Ring, retaining, No. 11	.....	3.70
1	Pin, No. 12	.....	1.81
	Tools for inserting new packing in range quadrant cases.		
8	Jigs, drill	6.35	50.80
32	Drills, twist, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch, long shank	.10	3.20
	Tools and dies for manufacturing gas check pad containers.		
1	Bolster, press	.....	80.00
8	Dies, lower	51.80	414.40
8	Dies, upper	51.80	414.40
3	Gauges, snap	5.00	15.00
12	Heads, trimming	35.00	420.00
8	Stamps	58.00	464.00
	PART II, CLASS V, SECTION 9.		
	Lumber.		
20	Segments, felloe, for 60-inch wheels	.76	15.20
20	Spokes, for 60-inch wheels	.48	9.60
12	Segments, felloe, for 50-inch wheels	.67	8.04
12	Spokes, for 50-inch wheels	.30	3.60
1,780	Segments, felloe, 56-inch wheels	.56	996.80
960	Spokes, left, for 60-inch wheels	.76	729.60
2,890	Spokes, 56-inch	.30	867.00
	Total	.....	5,831,320.61

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 714

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

COVERING THE PERIOD FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD UP TO NOVEMBER 30, 1917

JANUARY 3, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed, with illustration

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU,
Washington, December 29, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the first annual report of the operations of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

I am, very respectfully,

W. G. MCADOO, *Chairman.*

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REPORT OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

SIR: In obedience to the section of the Federal farm-loan act which provides "The Federal Farm Loan Board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress," we have the honor to submit herewith our first annual report.

The members of the board took the oath of office August 7, 1916. The present report covers in detail the operations of the board and of the 12 Federal land banks established by the board to June 30, 1917, and as the banks had at that time been in operation only a few weeks we have taken the liberty of supplementing these figures by reference to the further growth and development of the system up to November 30, 1917.

The act provided that "as soon as practicable" the board should divide the Continental United States into 12 districts to be known as Federal land-bank districts, and should establish in each district a Federal land bank with its principal office located in such city within the district as the board should designate. It was further provided that the districts should be apportioned "with due regard to the farm-loan needs of the country," and that no district should contain a fractional part of any State. It was the judgment of the board that the "farm-loan needs" of the country could not be properly determined by the examination of reports or statistics, and that the fairest and most satisfactory way to determine these needs was by actual conference with farmers and others in the various States. We therefore determined upon and arranged for a series of public hearings in almost every State. We started upon this work within a fortnight after taking the oath of office, and during the months of August, September, October, and November we held 53 hearings in 44 States, traveling over 20,000 miles and spending about nine weeks in this task.

When we organized on August 7, 1916, which was three weeks after the act had been approved by the President, we found awaiting us thousands of letters and other communications which had been accumulating in the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture, the White House, and various other bureaus and departments, including even the Bureau of the Census and the Congressional Library.

While a certain proportion of these communications were applications for employment or letters in reference thereto, the great bulk consisted of inquiries from farmers who desired to take advantage of the benefits of the act. In order to handle this mass of correspondence we immediately selected a secretary and an office force.

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"Form letters" were prepared, the methods of mail-order houses were adopted, and while we were holding hearings at distant points this enormous accumulation of mail was disposed of by the secretary and the office force under him.

INFORMATIVE HEARINGS.

On August 21 the first hearing was held in Augusta, Me. This and the subsequent hearings were generally attended not only by a large number of farmers, but also by officers of farmers' organizations, by county agents of the Department of Agriculture, by officers of State agricultural colleges, by local bankers, and frequently by State officers representing the State departments of agriculture or banking, or both. There was naturally a great deal of local pride displayed and a desire on the part of many cities to be selected as the site for a land bank. This feeling induced the various communities to appoint committees in advance of the dates of our hearings, and these committees not only arranged for the oral presentation to us of illuminating statements by gentlemen having expert knowledge of agricultural conditions in the locality, but also prepared and submitted to us a mass of maps, charts, and statistical information of great value and interest. It is needless to say that these trips were, to the members of the board, a liberal education in the agricultural conditions of the United States. We venture to believe that the hearings were of value not only to us but to those who attended them. The farm loan act had been under discussion in Congress for a long period of time. Many provisions had been discussed which were not finally incorporated in the bill, some provisions which had appeared in the earlier drafts were finally omitted, and other provisions, or modifications of existing provisions, were inserted just before final passage. There was, therefore, a very general lack of exact knowledge of the provisions of the act as finally adopted, and these hearings gave us an opportunity in the opening statement of the chairman, in the answers to questions and in the discussions which frequently took place, to give to the auditors a much clearer understanding of the provisions of the act than they had previously had.

Moreover, it was the hospitable custom of the gentlemen of these local committees to arrange for either noonday luncheons or evening dinners, or both, at which members of the board were called upon for addresses. On these occasions the attendance was made up principally of bankers, merchants, and professional men, and it was possible to discuss the broad economic features rather than the details of the act. Between the regular hearings and these luncheons and similar occasions it is safe to say that the board was able to make oral presentations and explanations of the act to over 30,000 persons, including representative groups in almost every State of the Union. We believe that they served to remove a great deal of misunderstanding and much of the unfounded prejudice that existed in some localities.

The board did almost all its traveling at night, and the hearings usually began at or about 9 o'clock in the morning and continued, with a recess for lunch, until 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The

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average attendance at the hearings was probably not less than 400. At Amarillo, Tex., the large Federal court room was crowded to the doors and there were so many in the halls and lobbies unable to get even within hearing distance that two members of the board held an "overflow meeting" in a hall near by.

Anyone who attended a number of these hearings and who had entertained any doubts as to the necessity for such legislation must have had his doubts removed. Many of those who made statements admitted that the act was not in just the form which they would personally have desired, and expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to supplement or amend it in certain details, but there was a practically unanimous agreement that it was a great and most useful piece of constructive legislation. Several large volumes might be filled with glowing encomiums from farmers or persons directly connected with agriculture. We will, therefore, quote only a few of the many commendatory statements made by bankers—they being of the class which would naturally be expected to take the most conservative and critical view of such legislation.

ATTITUDE OF BANKERS TO THE ACT.

We have never been able, neither has any other institution been able, to get anything like the money needed for our farm loans. We have no more successful loans than our farm loans.—J. J. LOGAN, *President of the United States Trust and Savings Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.*

There are two different kinds of loans that farmers have to have. One is the short-time loan for producing the crop, such as buying seed and fertilizers and paying for the labor of growing the crop and harvesting it. Those needs are easily taken care of by the present facilities throughout the South. Now, the other loan is the loan for improvement purposes, which, I take it, these Federal farm loan banks are designed to take care of, and there is a wonderful field in the country for that, and the farmers are welcoming it and the bankers indorse it, and it will fill a great need in this country. I figure that these farm loans to the farmers, within 12 or 15 years at the outside, will save the principal of his loan in the rates of interest that he will save through the reduction that will come about under this act.—W. B. MANLEY, *Atlanta, Ga.* (at the head of something like 140 banks in the Southeast).

The banks of South Carolina do not have enough money to take care of the commercial business of the State. There is nothing that would do the banks of South Carolina as much good as dumping into the State a sufficient amount of money to take care of what we call our standing loans, and which, if not directly, are indirectly composed of farm loans. * * * When our farmers are able to get farm loans, our country banks will be relieved of a large part of their present loans and will be able to use that money from that source in other channels, and the city banks, on account of this relief given to the country banks, will in turn be relieved of the standing loans they have to carry for these banks. * * * The act will give to the farmer cheap money, on long time, and will enable him to take up with private individuals and local banks his standing loans that are continually a worry to him on account of their short maturities and a burden on account of the interest rate. * * * The banks of South Carolina are anxious to have the Federal land banks established, and will cooperate in every way to make them a success.—IRA B. DUNLAP, *President of the South Carolina Bankers' Association, Rock Hill, S. C.*

Our bank [the Liberty Bank] studied the matter of this national farm loan act, and we are in perfect harmony with it. We believe that our work will be wonderfully augmented and strengthened, and we heartily welcome such an institution in our State.—F. H. CALLAWAY, *Baltimore County, Md.*

I believe that the bill is a magnificent piece of economic legislation. I believe that it will in a very short while work a tremendous financial saving to the farmer through the elimination—and in saying this I necessarily have to

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eliminate myself, because I am a money lender—in the elimination of what you might call the middleman in lending money. * * * I also think as soon as the educational features of this act can become known it will have a large tendency to split up our big farms.—R. T. FORBES, *president First National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo.*

Mr. QUICK. What effect do you anticipate this act will have, if it goes into successful operation, upon your business as a country banker?

Mr. BURNHAM. Well, sir, I think it will be to my interest, because I think it will make far more prosperity in the region in which I am located, and deposits will grow and the people will be attracted to Norfolk.—C. E. BURNHAM, *banker, Norfolk, Nebr.*

The greater part of my living comes from handling farm mortgages. I believe they are the best class of security in the world, excepting nothing. I know the operation of this bank will cut me out of a good many commissions, but I am glad to give them up for the general good, as a citizen of this country.—C. F. ENRIGHT, *banking and mortgage business, St. Joseph, Mo.*

Before accepting the chairmanship of this committee, being president of the clearing house, I wanted to know what would be the feeling of these institutions that make farm loans here. We had a meeting and every member was represented, and they unanimously indorsed this plan and said they would support it.—WALKER HILL, *president of the clearing house, St. Louis, Mo.*

I wish to say * * * that, while I have organized a farm-loan department of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. and we are in the farm-loan business, I realize there is a chance for, and a great need for, the operation of this act in the territory in which we operate, namely, Missouri and Arkansas. * * * Our loans will be curtailed by this act, but we realize that the resources of the land will be developed by the operation of this act. * * * The opportunity of our States lies in the country and its development, so we welcome this farm-loan organization in this territory. * * * I would suggest, even in the best-developed section of the State, there is a need for this act, for this reason, it will tend to stabilize land values and land prices.—W. M. FITCH, *vice president Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.*

Why, we in our banking business would be tickled to death to see them [the Federal land banks] come in, because we have all we can do to handle the commercial business of the town. We have two banks, but it keeps us hustling to take care of the commercial business. We sell some of our paper on the outside. Of course, we get very good rates on discounting our paper, but we could not get that on farm mortgages.—E. F. FOULKS, *banker, Luna County, N. Mex.*

I am sure that our people generally would favor the land bank. I believe that the farmer could be educated to borrow money for betterments more than he is to-day, if he had the opportunity.—FRANK HALE, *cashier First National Bank, Cooperstown, N. Y.*

Taking the country over, I think it [the farm-loan system] should be a splendid thing. I think the amortizing feature would be of great benefit to the farmer. He would lay aside a certain proportion of his earnings each year and would depend upon doing that, and would be reducing the amount of his principal indebtedness all the while. It would seem to me to be an excellent time to give the farmers long-term credit and in that way to build up their farms and the communities in which they live.—G. COVENTRY, *secretary Utica Trust & Deposit Co., Utica, N. Y.*

We will add but two other extracts from statements made at these hearings. Mr. James P. Monroe, testifying at the Springfield hearing:

I am a paper manufacturer in eastern Massachusetts and am here because I believe the manufacturers are even more interested in this bill than the farmers. Because, of course, we are looking forward to develop manufactures in New England and believe there is great opportunity to develop them in the years to come, but the serious problem which is going to confront us is the food for our operatives. As the cost of food is going up, naturally the cost of wages goes up and makes the competition here in New England very much worse. The cost of living is bound to go up as long as the nonfood-producing population is increasing the way it is and the food-producing population is diminishing.

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At the hearing at St. Paul, Mr. John T. Owen, of Cook, Minn., a typical, self-respecting, pioneer farmer, made in simple words a statement full of human interest. He said, in part:

I landed in what was then northern Wisconsin a little boy 6 years old 66 years ago. I have been up against these hard problems of driving ahead, blazing the trail, making the trail where there was not any—plenty to follow, but very few to go ahead—and God has been very merciful to me to allow me this number of years to come here and tell you some of that experience. I have been in Minnesota, this is the thirty-fourth year. I went up onto the iron range 100 miles north of Duluth, and arrived there at Tower on the 16th day of December, 1882, nearly two years before there was a pound of iron ore shipped from this great State. When I came to Minnesota from Hinkley to the border it was almost an unbroken forest of pine, and the pine has been harvested, the stumps are there, and the brush and the old tops have rotted away, and the country is almost desolate excepting where here and there a little farmer has gone in and broken up a forty or an eighty or a one hundred and sixty, and the homesteader has gone 20, 30, or 40 miles away from a railroad or facilities where he can get a doctor to attend his family. I carried a pack on my back from Tower for 25 miles through the mesquite and over the logs and located in 1896 in the Little Fork Valley. I own my own land. I have a patent from the United States Government for it. There is no mortgage on it.

I tell you, gentlemen, this rural-credits business comes up to us like this: We own our land and we want to improve it, and we are not particular how; I hope you will put every restriction possible so that it will be absolutely honest and square, that no man will be able to get one dollar that he is not entitled to, and that it shall be spent in improving the land and bettering the condition of the country, either in buying better stock or in building better buildings, clearing off his lands, and making him an independent farmer.

Do you realize the fact that after a man has spent five years proving up his claim he can not make a living on that claim? He has to work in the woods in the winter and often on the county roads somewhere in order to buy shoes and clothes and food for his family; and they are there, many of them, 20 years and have not more than 20 acres cleared, and they have done well to do that. Their claim is worth $4,000 or $5,000 to-day—we will say $4,000. If they could get $2,000 and spend it in clearing some more land and in improving this condition, then pay 4½ per cent or 5 per cent and a little of the principal each year, possibly father may live 20 years and he is enjoying the benefit of the expenditure of this $2,000 and he passes the debt on to those that he leaves all of his life's work, and they can pay off the balance and it is no hardship to them. We are not beholden even to Uncle Sam, but we do appreciate all that he is undertaking to do for us now, and I thank the administration that has carried this bill through and I appreciate these gentlemen being here to confer with us to-day and to hear our story.

DISTRICTS AND BANK SITES.

The selection of the sites for the 12 Federal land banks manifestly followed the delimitation of the 12 land-bank districts. In determining the size and boundaries of the districts we took into consideration these nine factors:

(1) Total land area.
(2) Area of land in farms.
(3) Area of improved land in farms.
(4) Number of farms mortgaged at the present time.
(5) Amount of outstanding mortgage indebtedness.
(6) Value of farm lands and buildings.
(7) Gross value of farm products.
(8) Total population.
(9) Rural population.

The results obtained by averaging these factors we then modified by two other considerations—(1) whether the prevailing rate of

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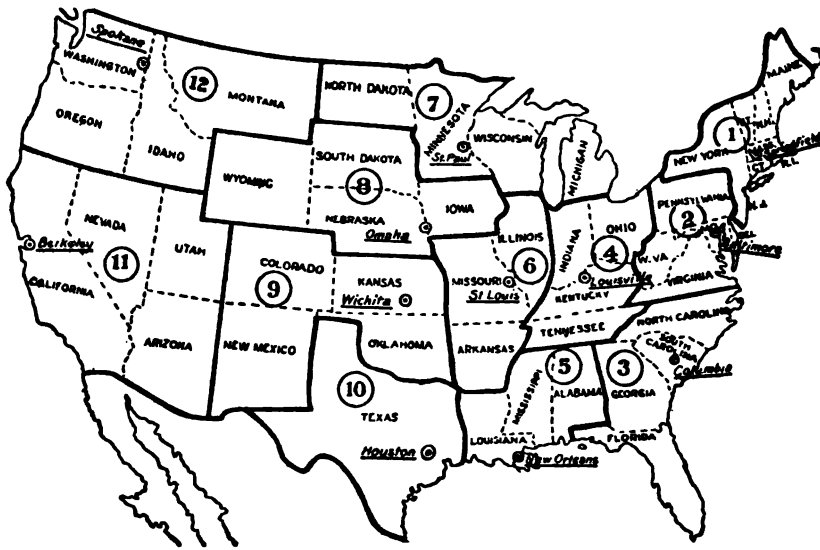
interest in the State under consideration was such as would be likely to lead to a rapid shifting of farm loans from existing holders to the Federal land banks, and (2) whether the proposed district was pretty well developed agriculturally, or whether its agricultural resources were still largely undeveloped. Where the latter condition existed we realized that there was a more acute "farm-loan need," and that the possibility of obtaining money at a low rate of interest and for a long period of years would tend to a large additional development.

The application of these principles resulted in the division of the country into 12 districts, outlined on the map attached.



Map showing the division of the United States into 12 Federal land bank districts and cities in which the Federal land banks are located.

We also kept in mind the advisability of creating districts which should not be "one-crop" districts. At many of the hearings we were urged to create districts that would be "homogeneous." Homogeneity in a district is undoubtedly advantageous in the making of appraisements and in the passing upon loans by the directors of a bank, but these advantages were, in our judgment, overbalanced by the consideration that if a homogeneous or one-crop district were to be formed a crop failure in that district might involve an undue proportion of foreclosures and temporarily prejudice the credit of the Federal land bank of that district. It was also our judgment that States whose farm-loan securities were not well and favorably known to the average investor would be better served if they were linked up with States that were more favored in this respect than if a district were composed almost exclusively of less favored States.

In determining the location of the bank in each district we sought to secure (1) a reasonable approximation to the geographical center, (2) prompt and frequent train and mail service, (3) climatic conditions that would not impair the efficiency of the force, and (4) a congenial environment. We felt that it was undesirable that banks

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whose principal function was to serve the "farm-loan needs" of the country should be located in such centers of population as New York or Chicago. Other things being equal, we felt that it was preferable to select cities where there was already an aroused interest in agriculture, which had manifested itself in the formation of committees or other bodies that were doing practical and efficient work along lines of agricultural development; where there was sympathy and appreciation of the needs and problems of the farmer; and where the bank and its officers could have the benefit of the advice and cooperation of interested and representative citizens.

Over a hundred cities had presented their claims for selection as the site of a bank, and as there were only 12 banks to be located, it was unavoidable that the great majority of these cities should be disappointed. The criticisms of the final determination of the board in these matters were, however, less than we had anticipated. We have found a very generous recognition of the difficulties that confronted us and a general acceptance of the conclusions that we reached. Our experience up to this time has tended to convince us that both the delimitation of the districts and the selection of the sites for the banks have been made in the way that will best serve the farm-loan needs of the country.

SELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The next problem confronting the board was the selection of five bank directors and a registrar in each of the land-bank districts. Anyone who has ever had the task of selecting 72 officers for a single organization in his own community can readily appreciate the difficulty of selecting that number of officials from over 40 States to administer the affairs of 12 widely scattered banks that are to conduct a business which has never before been conducted in just the same way. The tenth district is composed of a single State, while the second district includes five States and the District of Columbia, and the first district includes eight States. The other districts are made up of either three or four States each. Outside of the first district, where such a procedure is mathematically impossible, we deemed it proper that each State in a district should have a representative upon the board of directors for two reasons: (1) That if certain classes of loans were refused in that State, or a low valuation was placed on certain classes of land, the people of that State would not have the feeling that such action was due to the fact they were not represented on the board of the bank, and (2) in order that the bank itself might have the benefit of the personal knowledge of the director as to classes of lands, types of agriculture, and character of population in his locality. In a few isolated instances some directors appear to have misconceived the situation and have thought that it was part of their duty to "look after the interests" of their State. An explanation of the real situation has, however, we believe, removed this misconception. As was almost certain to be the case, entire harmony has not always prevailed between all the officers of all the banks, and in two of the banks we have felt obliged to accept the resignations of several of the directors and appoint others in their stead. In the place of three of these resigning directors, who

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[illegible] respective banks, we promoted to their places [illegible] and had become more or less familiar with [illegible] positions. In the other cases we were obliged to [illegible] the differences which led to these resignations were [illegible] personal, and up to this date there has been no [illegible] ment as to policies and no criticism as to the integrity [illegible] as to the ability of any retiring officer.

[illegible] directors appointed by this board constitute only the temporary management of the bank. After subscriptions to stock of any [illegible] farm-loan associations shall have reached the sum of [illegible] which will be when the bank has made loans to the amount [illegible]000,000—the act provides that the permanent organization is to [illegible] the temporary one. This permanent organization is to [illegible] of nine directors, six of whom, known as "local directors," [illegible] be chosen by and be representative of farm-loan associations, and the remaining three directors shall be known as "district directors" and shall be appointed by the Farm Loan Board and "represent the public interest."

At the present time over 90 per cent of the stock of each one of these banks is owned by the United States Government. When a bank has made loans to the amount of $15,000,000, the Government will still own 50 per cent of its stock. After that, 25 per cent of all further subscriptions to stock by farm-loan associations will be applied, under the terms of the act, to the retirement of the stock originally subscribed, but it will not be until after a bank has made loans to the approximate amount of $75,000,000 that the Government stock will be entirely paid off and retired. The Government owns at the present time nearly all of the stock of these banks: for several years it will be a majority stockholder; it may be 10 years before the last of the Government stock will have been entirely paid off and retired. These banks, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, and may also be employed as financial agents of the Government. They are under obligation to invest in Government bonds not less than 5 per cent of that part of their capital for which stock is outstanding in the name of national farm-loan associations. Under the thirty-second section of the farm-loan act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make deposits for the temporary use of any land bank, evidenced by a certificate of indebtedness and secured by farm-loan bonds or other collateral to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. This board recognizes and appreciates the cooperative features of the farm-loan act, and the intention of the Congress that these banks should ultimately become links in a great cooperative chain. For these reasons it is entirely proper that the farm-loan associations should ultimately name two-thirds of the directors. In view of the considerations stated, however, for such period of time as the Government shall continue to be a majority stockholder in a bank, which will be the trying period of organization and development, it is the judgment of this board that the Government should name a majority of the directors.

A year's experience of the numerous and complicated problems arising in the management and operations of these banks makes us doubt the wisdom of intrusting their control to borrowing members

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whose familiarity with the system has been limited to a few months' study or observation from the outside. It is doubtful if the direct management and control of any bank which is dependent upon borrowed capital for its continued operation can be safely delegated to the borrowers from such bank.

An amendment to the act, providing for a lengthened period of governmental control, has therefore been prepared and is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Congress.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The board of each bank organized promptly after appointment, and in the month of March, 1917, the presidents met in Washington for conference with each other and with the members of the Farm Loan Board. At this conference many questions of common interest were discussed, and many forms and office methods settled. In accordance with the provisions of the act, books were opened to receive public subscriptions to the stock of the respective banks and kept open for 30 days. Notice that subscriptions would be received was given by advertisement in one or more daily newspapers in each land-bank city and by a bulletin posted on the bulletin board in the Federal building. This board did not deem it proper to discourage subscriptions, but in order to avoid misunderstandings and disappointment it called attention to the facts that (1) the original capital stock of the banks will probably not pay dividends the first year; (2) no voting power is vested in the stock, except when held by a farm-loan association or by the United States Government; (3) the dividends will probably never exceed 6 per cent, as the Federal Farm Loan Act was enacted to create an institution which would furnish farmers with money at a reasonable rate and not be run on a profit-producing basis: (4) like all other bank stock, there is no guaranty of dividends on the investment; and (5) in the course of a few years the stock will be retired at par, and, therefore, holds no speculative possibilities.

Notwithstanding these precautions, it subsequently developed that quite a number of subscriptions had been made by persons who either subscribed under a misapprehension or proved to be unable or unwilling to complete their subscriptions. In most of such cases the board exercised the right given by the act to reject subscriptions, and as a result the subscriptions made by the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the Government of the United States were as follows:

Springfield	$739,925	St. Paul	$744,740
Baltimore	741,485	Omaha	710,670
Columbia	750,000	Wichita	744,165
Louisville	742,265	Houston	741,235
New Orleans	745,730	Berkeley	744,010
St. Louis	742,075	Spokane	744,970

PROGRESS TO DATE.

In the Springfield district, where farmers are less generally informed as to the opportunities afforded them by the act than was the case in other districts, progress has been slow, as we anticipated that

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it would be, but taking the country as a whole, the following figures bear eloquent testimony to the need for such a system of agricultural finance and to the promptness and appreciation with which farmers have availed themselves of its advantages:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Farm loan associations [illegible] (Nov. 30, [illegible])	Amount of loans closed (Nov. 30, 1917).	Amount of loans applied for to Nov. 30, 1917.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$708,455	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	35	1,599,900	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	918,345	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	68	1,782,300	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	149	1,634,335	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	185	1,254,470	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	364	4,418,100	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	436	1,787,400	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	60	7,390,900	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	125	1,145,345	[illegible]
11	87	72	1,818,400	[illegible]
12	259	90	5,366,615	[illegible]
	1,439	1,965	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED.

It is needless to say that in the organization of these associations many problems have confronted their organizers, the officers of the banks, and the members of this board. Among them may be mentioned the most desirable size for an association, as to number of members, amount of loans, and extent of territory covered; the compensation of the secretary-treasurer and of the members of the loan committee; the amount and terms of surety bonds; the eligibility of borrowers; separations on lines of race, creed, or character of agriculture; overlapping of territory; the furnishing of abstracts of title; and the propriety of proposed charges for appraisal or determination of title. In the relations between the associations and the banks there was a second set of problems, and in the relations between the banks and the Farm Loan Board a third set. In the last-named set there was the dual relation of the appraisers, appointed by the board but paid by and working under the direction of the banks, and yet serving the joint-stock land banks as well as the Federal land banks. In the incorporation and operation of the joint-stock land banks there was still another set of questions, some arising from the fact that these banks in some cases operate in two land-bank districts, although using the same registrar and the same appraisers as the Federal land banks, and others from the provision in the farm loan act that its provisions relative to Federal land banks were to apply to joint-stock land banks "so far as applicable." Upon most of these questions the board has now made rulings—some when the questions actually arose, others in anticipation. In making these rulings the board has in many cases had the benefit of the advice of Hon. Lawrence Becker, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, whose courtesy and helpfulness can not be too strongly or freely acknowledged. In those cases where the question was not of law, but of policy, the board has endeavored to adopt such a ruling as would

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best carry out the purposes which we believed that the Congress had in view in the passage of the act.

Numerous difficult questions have arisen as to what borrowers were eligible, for exactly what purposes loans might be made, what lands might be accepted as security, and what valuations should be put upon certain particular classes of lands. The act provided that "any natural person" who was the owner, or was about to become the owner, of qualified farm land might become a member of an association. It further provided that no loan should be made to any person who was not at the time, or shortly to become, "engaged in the cultivation of the farm mortgaged." In view of these provisions, we have ruled that a loan can not be made to a corporation, but may be made to partners if one or more of them are farmers and engaged in the cultivation of the land mortgaged, or to a husband and wife when they are joint owners. We have defined an "actual farmer" as one who conducts the farm and directs its entire operation, cultivating the same with his own hands or by means of hired labor, but that he need not necessarily reside on the farm mortgaged. We have ruled that guardians, executors, administrators, and trustees are not "natural persons," and are therefore excluded from membership in farm loan associations. We have also ruled that where State laws do not restrict the right of aliens to hold and convey real estate, alien residents of such States are eligible as members.

The act provides that loans may be made (*a*) to provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses; (*b*) to provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm, the term "equipment" to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board; (*c*) to provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands, the term "improvement" to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board; and (*d*) to liquidate indebtedness. We have ruled that under the term "equipment" may be included the improvements needed in the conduct of a farm to facilitate its operation, including teams as well as machinery, tools, and the like. Under the term "improvement" we have ruled that there is to be included anything in the form of a beneficial structure, or any useful permanent physical change tending to increase the productive value, such as clearing, tiling, draining, fencing, buildings, etc.

Upon questions with regard to what land will be accepted as security, we have ruled that it is not necessary that all the land included in the mortgage should be under cultivation; that one of the purposes for which money may be borrowed is to prepare land for cultivation; that a reasonable amount of pasture land in connection with a farm is desirable; and that such pasture land may be appraised in connection with the land under cultivation at its actual value and serve as security to an amount equal to 50 per cent of such appraisement. We have ruled that loans may be made on lands which are primarily agricultural lands, on which, however, there are leases carrying the right to remove oil, gas, or other minerals, provided that the extent to which such use may interfere with the use of the land for agricultural purposes be taken into consideration; and that the land bank require the borrower to include in his mortgage his rights under such leases, and that any proceeds therefrom shall

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be applied to the payment of the mortgage. As to lands under drainage projects, we have ruled that where such lands are subject to a fixed annual charge, this charge may be regarded as of the same nature as a municipal or school-district tax, which does not prevent the making of a loan on such land but must be taken into account in appraising its value.

One of the most difficult of the problems confronting this board and the banks has been the valuations to be fixed and the amount and terms of the loans to be made on orchard lands and on lands under irrigation projects. In the Southeast and on the Pacific coast there are many highly developed and very profitable groves of nut or fruit trees. In some cases these trees grow on land which is without appreciable value for any other purpose and can not be devoted to any other agricultural use. In those cases we have ruled that no loans shall be made. The value consists of the trees and not of the land, and trees are not a "permanent insurable improvement." They are liable to utter destruction by either freezing or neglect. Where the lands have a basic agricultural value, however, we have ruled that such value shall be the basis for loans; that orchards shall not be regarded as permanent improvements but shall be taken into consideration as enhancing the general value of the land and in determining its productive value. This ruling has caused a number of complaints, apparently supported by the proof, that in many cases private loaning agencies were making loans for considerably larger amounts than the Federal land bank was able to make. The explanation, however, lies in the fact that these private agencies make loans for a period of three or five years at 8 per cent or 10 per cent interest. The shortness of the term limits the risk, and the high rate of interest enables the lender to accumulate a "guarantee" or "indemnity" fund against anticipated losses. The Federal land bank in making loans for possible periods of 36 years have no such limitation of risk, nor does a 5 per cent interest rate allow them any adequate margin for anticipated losses.

Loans on lands under irrigation projects present another set of difficulties. On most of the Government projects the water charge is secured by the reservation of a specific lien against the land of each individual owner, making it impossible for him to execute a mortgage which will be a first lien. Even where this condition does not exist, there arise difficult questions as to the adequacy of the supply of water; the permanence of the improvements by means of which the water is impounded and delivered; and the ever-present question of drainage. The existence of many tracts of land which were regarded a few years ago as extremely valuable, but which have now become too alkaline or too thoroughly saturated with "ground water" to sustain any vegetable growth, constitute a warning which can not be disregarded. The proper determination of these problems involves the consideration of engineering, financial, economic, and agricultural questions. We felt that they demanded the highest order of experience and talent, and the board has therefore employed, as an expert on irrigation and drainage questions, an experienced engineer, who was recently connected with the Reclamation Service, whose services will be at the disposal of all the banks in whose districts such problems arise.

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FINANCIAL.

As it was manifest that the capital of each bank would be exhausted within a few weeks after it commenced to close loans, and as each bank was dependent upon the sale of bonds for funds with which to continue business, the matter of marketing the farm-loan bonds was recognized by the board from the start as being one of primary importance, and was very fully and carefully considered. The importance of this question was accentuated by the fact that the rate to be charged the borrower was determined by the rate of interest which the bank was obliged to pay upon its bonds. In order to provide capital for agricultural development at the lowest possible rate of interest, which was, of course, the primary purpose of the act, it was essential that the bonds should be marketed at the lowest possible rate, but the naming of a rate too low to attract the investor would have halted the operation of the system and entirely defeated every purpose of the act.

After careful consideration of all the elements entering into the proposition, it was the conclusion of the board that it would be possible to market the bonds as $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds at such a premium as would make the interest rate to purchasers $4\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. There was no question about the security of the bonds. The fact that they were to be secured by the pledge, dollar for dollar, of first mortgage secured loans on farm lands worth at least double the amount of the mortgage; that there was to be a gradual annual reduction in the principal of each loan; that all of the banks were to be jointly liable for the obligations of each one; and that the banks were to be operated under governmental supervision, with careful scrutiny of the loans offered as security for the bonds issued, and with Government funds constituting the bulk of the capital of each bank, removed any possible doubt upon this head. On the other hand, there were the facts that farm-loan bonds were a new security, unknown to the American investor; that in certain sections of the country—particularly those where the principal market for the bonds would naturally be sought—there was a more or less prevalent feeling that the farm-loan act was somewhat of a political or sectional measure; that the officers appointed to manage the Federal land banks were generally men familiar with the making of farm loans, but not familiar with the marketing of securities; and that there would be elements of danger in diverting their attention from the careful examination necessary for security, to the task of arranging for the sale of bonds, which it would be necessary to market promptly and by the tens of millions. In these circumstances it was the judgment of the board that it would be desirable to secure the cooperation, in the marketing of these securities, of bond houses with large "clienteles" of investors and with an established reputation for dealing in conservative investments.

After prolonged negotiations a contract was executed with a group of such houses, who agreed to add to their number associates located in each one of the 12 land bank districts, thus insuring to investors throughout the country the opportunity to secure these bonds at a price which should be fixed, uniform, and reasonable.

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This contract provided for the marketing in this way of approximately one half of the bonds to be issued, leaving the banks free to sell the other half directly to local investors. The bond houses who became parties to this agreement have cooperated with this board and with the banks in the fullest measure, and the working of this arrangement has proved entirely satisfactory. Indeed, it is a serious question whether some of the banks could have maintained their business operation during the first six months, if such a contract had not been made. The act proceeded upon the theory that as a bank exhausted a portion of its capital in making loans it would pledge those loans as security for bonds, sell the bonds and receive the proceeds, before its capital would be exhausted. This theory, however, overlooked the facts that, as to some of the banks, the capital was not sufficient for a fortnight's business; that a large proportion of this capital was necessarily locked up in payments pledged or in transit, but where the loans were not yet available as security for bond issues; and that, in the case of the more distant banks the mere mechanical processes and the period of time required for transmission involved prohibitory delay.

At the time of the entrance of the United States into the European war we prepared for presentation to the Congress an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy farm loan bonds from time to time at par during each of the next two years to an amount not exceeding $100,000,000 in each year, to be subject to redemption or resale by the banks at the same price. The thought in mind at that time was that the offering of Government bonds might temporarily destroy the market for the sale of farm loan bonds and make some such temporary expedient necessary. This amendment was not presented, however, because it seemed that such a contingency was not likely to occur. We now submit for the consideration of the Congress the draft of such a measure, for the reason that the events of the last six months have demonstrated its necessity. The inadequacy of the capital of some of the banks for the volume of business which they are transacting makes it absolutely essential that they should have an instant market for their securities—that as soon as an issue of their bonds has been approved by this board the bonds should be sold and the cash remitted to the issuing bank. As long as this condition exists it will hardly be possible for them to escape from a continuance of some such arrangement as that which was made in June last with the bond houses. We do not look with favor upon such an arrangement as a permanent one. It is our belief that, in harmony with the other cooperative features of the act, the sale of bonds directly by the banks to investors should be stimulated in every way possible.

What is of much greater importance, however, is that the banks should have such financial backing as will insure the sale of their bonds not only promptly but in sufficient amounts. This will always be extremely difficult if bankers and investors feel that the banks have no recourse for temporary accommodations but must make sales from day to day on such terms as may be dictated under the pressure of emergency. It may fairly be said that the supply of capital to meet the farm-loan needs of the country is just such a necessity, as was referred to in the annual report recently submitted by the Secretary

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of the Treasury, when he said that the absorption of the supply of new capital by the Government during the period of the war might make it "necessary to concert some constructive measures through which essential credits may be provided for those industries and enterprises essential to the efficient and successful conduct of the war." Between the first and second Liberty Loan issues there was no difficulty in marketing nearly $30,000,000 farm-loan bonds at a substantial premium. Since the absorption by the Government of nearly six billion dollars of capital within six months, it has become evident that even with a reduction of the premium on farm-loan bonds there is no satisfactory assurance that they can be marketed in sufficient amounts and with sufficient promptness to meet the farm-loan needs of the country.

Our experience, and the advice of the most competent authorities, convince us, however, that with the stabilizing influence that will be exerted by an assurance of temporary governmental support, if required, farm-loan bonds will be in demand by the investors of the country in amounts fully equal to the supply available. We can therefore conscientiously urge the adoption of the proposed amendment with the conviction that any purchases so made by the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sufficiently large in amount, or sufficiently long continued, to constitute any appreciable tax upon the Treasury.

Another advantageous change would be the issuance of small bonds in the denominations of $20 and $40 instead of $25 and $50, as provided by the act. At either 4½ or 5 per cent interest, the semiannual coupon on either a $25 or a $50 bond should technically include the fraction of a cent, and the adjustment of the coupon to avoid these fractions is troublesome and liable to lead to error. All this can be avoided by the simple expedient of making the suggested change in the denominations.

The fixing of the interest rate upon the bonds at 4½ per cent, or 4.4 per cent if the premium is taken into account, made it necessary that the interest rate to be charged the borrowers should be not less than 5 per cent nor more than 5½ per cent. Indeed, it might be argued that 5.4 per cent would be the maximum rate permitted under the terms of the act. After careful consideration, the rate was put at 5 per cent, leaving the banks a margin of a little over one-half of 1 per cent to cover the expenses of operation. It was fully realized that during the first year it would be impossible for them to meet their expenses on this percentage or even on a full 1 per cent margin, due to the fact that during that year the amount of loans outstanding, upon which the percentage would be realized, would be comparatively small, while the cost of "getting the business on the books" would be large. In succeeding years, however, the volume of business will be continuously increased, while the expense of doing business will be reduced by greater familiarity and longer experience.

We are therefore confident that as to almost, if not quite, every bank such impairment of capital as may appear at the close of the first year—which is really an "investment" in securing business rather than an "impairment," will have ceased to grow, and will be overcome in the second or third year, after which the business should prove very profitable, enabling the banks to begin the pay-

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ment of dividends upon their capital stock. This question of dividends, however, is not an important one. The right to dividends on stock held by the Government was expressly waived in the act, and the lack of dividends on stock held by the farm-loan associations is fully made up to their members in the advantageous interest rate which has been given them.

In the initiation of the work, we feared that there might be a discrimination among investors between the bonds of different banks. No such discrimination has been manifested, and we do not believe that it is ever likely to arise, unless perhaps in the event of a disastrous crop failure in some section for a period of two or three consecutive years. The issuance, however, of what is practically the same security by 12 different banks, with the signatures and countersignatures of 36 different officers, and the shipment and reshipment of bonds to and from distant points, presents an unnecessarily complicated situation. While we are not as yet prepared to submit a recommendation on this point, it is our feeling that the process of issuing bonds would be very much expedited and simplified if all the loans of all the banks were assembled and bonds issued against them by a single bank, so that all farm-loan bonds might be absolutely identical in every particular except denomination.

DETERMINATION OF TITLE.

Another subject to which the board has given much consideration is the determination of title. In accordance with the practice generally observed by conservative mortgage companies, the Federal land banks have made it a rule to require each borrower to furnish an abstract of title. This abstract is then examined as to correctness and completeness by an attorney for the bank, who approves the title if it is good, endeavors to have defects cured where they are capable of cure, or rejects the title if it is incurably defective. It is our estimate that within the next year the 12 banks will make over 50,000 separate loans. It is probable that on each one of these loans the cost to the borrower of furnishing an abstract will average at least $10, making the total cost to the borrowers $500,000. The examination of these titles can hardly be made by the banks at an average cost of less than $3 each, and is likely to exceed that figure. This will make the cost to the banks at least $150,000. Here is a sum of at least $650,000 expended for what practical purpose? To catch the hopelessly defective titles. We have not yet gone far enough to know what the proportion of bad titles is, but from one of the banks from which we have a report on this subject there were two incurably bad titles out of 1,056 examined. These 1,056 titles represented loans of probably $2,000,000. At the figures estimated above, the cost for supplying and examining the abstracts was over $13,000. If the loans in the cases in which the titles were defective were of average amount, the sum of these two loans would be $4,000. It would therefore have been cheaper by $9,000 to have made these loans and lost them in full, than to have insisted upon the expenditure of $13,000 for the purpose of avoiding them.

Of course we can not make any revolutionary change in the matter of determining titles. The mere knowledge that the title require-

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ments of the Federal land banks were less exacting than those of other institutions would at once be felt by the banks in two directions—they would find a largely increased percentage of bad titles in their applications and they would also find a loss of confidence on the part of investors in securities founded upon those titles. At the same time, however, if it can be demonstrated upon further investigation that the "mortality" among the average run of farm titles in this country is no greater than two-tenths of 1 per cent, it will be admitted to be an economic waste to spend nearly three-quarters of a million dollars a year to run down that two-tenths. We are giving this matter careful attention, collecting statistics and data, and having some special investigations made. With the data in hand and the investigations concluded we hope to be able to make such a change in the system of title determination as will save both time and expense. If such proposed change should involve the necessity of an amendment to the farm-loan act, we shall suggest such amendment at some future day, with every confidence that its necessity will be as readily recognized by the Congress as by us.

JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS.

As early as September, 1916, it came to the knowledge of the board that persons of the "promoter" class were organizing in some of the Western and Southern States "rural credit associations," with the representation that these associations would subsequently be incorporated as joint-stock land banks under the farm-loan act. In most cases the effort was made to sell the stock of these associations at a price from 50 to 100 per cent above its par value to farmers who wanted to borrow money. The representation would be made that if a farmer bought $100 worth of stock in such an association he would be "entitled" to a loan of $1,500. The promoters of these associations paid liberal fees to the salesmen who placed the stock and usually had some form of contract with the association under which the promoters for some supposed service or other absorbed the rest of the premium. In several cases these promoters had secured the use of the names of most reputable citizens, who acted in entire ignorance of the real character of the scheme and often in a mistaken belief that they were actually doing something to facilitate the extension of credit to farmers. The board issued warnings against several of these concerns, which were patently fraudulent, and referred several others to the post-office authorities or the Department of Justice for investigation. One of the first rulings adopted by the board was that no charter would be granted to any joint-stock land bank in the organization of which there had been any expense for promotion.

Possibly as a result of the warnings and ruling above referred to, an impression apparently got abroad that the board was hostile to the joint-stock land-bank feature of the bill. This impression was not only erroneous but groundless. The action of the board had reference only to fraudulent promotions. The board has always been of opinion that the business of making farm loans, as it existed at the time of the passage of the act, was an established and reputable business, and that it was not the intention of the Congress to estab-

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lish a system clothed with advantages which might enable it to drive the established agencies out of business without at least giving those agencies an opportunity to come under the operation of the act and avail themselves of the same privileges. The general purpose of the act was to provide for the farm loan needs of the country. The farm loan associations and the 12 Federal land banks were the main features of the machinery provided, but it was also provided that, subject to certain limitations, and upon terms distinctly stated, the established agencies that might choose to come into the system, or any new "joint-stock land banks" that might be established, should also have the privilege of doing their part to serve the farm loan needs of the country. We are interested in seeing that those farm loan needs are served. We are not particularly concerned as to whether they shall be served by the Federal land banks or by the joint stock land banks.

About the time of the passage of the act there was a feeling quite prevalent that the joint-stock land banks, being able to make loans directly to farmers without the intervention of any farm loan association, would enjoy such an advantage over the Federal land banks as would enable them to do the bulk of the business. We never entertained this opinion, and events thus far have failed to sustain it. We have organized the 12 Federal land banks and borrowers have already voluntarily organized over 1,800 farm loan associations, made up of over 30,000 members, in every State of the Union, while there have been but four joint-stock land banks organized, each with the minimum capitalization permitted by the law. The fact that there is no Government money in the capital stock of a joint-stock land bank; that its capital is likely to be much less than that of a Federal land bank; that there is a less degree of supervision over it than over a Federal land bank, and that its bonds stand alone, while those of any Federal land bank have behind them the assets and credit of the 12 banks, will probably always compel the joint-stock land banks to pay a higher rate of interest on their bonds than is currently paid by the Federal land banks, which difference must be reflected in a corresponding difference in the rate to the borrower. Indeed, the difference in the rate to the borrower will probably always be even greater, as the Federal banks, owing to the greater volume of their business, will be able to operate on a lower percentage of profit than the joint-stock land banks. There is, therefore, always likely to be a difference of nearly or quite 1 per cent between the rate of interest charged the borrower by the Federal land banks and by the joint-stock land banks, and this 1 per cent will, in the minds of most borrowers, more than counterbalance whatever little delay or red tape there may be in connection with the organization of a farm loan association or the joining of an association already in existence.

Many firms and corporations now engaged in the farm-mortgage business have necessarily given serious consideration to the advisability of incorporating as joint-stock land banks, and have made a careful study of those provisions of the act by which they would be affected. They have submitted to us certain amendments, which have been formulated by a special committee of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America. They propose to submit these amendments for the consideration of the Congress and suggest that

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those concurred in by this board be included in its report to the Congress. Considering these amendments in the light of the views above expressed as to the place of joint-stock land banks in the general system established, we can see no objection to three of them.

The first of these amendments would repeal the existing limitation of the business of a joint-stock land bank to the State in which it has its principal office and one contiguous State, and would permit such a bank to make loans anywhere in the Continental United States.

The second would make the limitation upon its issue of farm-loan bonds 20 times the amount of its capital stock, as is the present provision in the case of Federal land banks, instead of 15 times the capital stock, as is the present limitation.

The third would raise the authorized maximum rate of interest on loans from 6 to 6½ per cent. The 6 per cent rate was fixed in view of the prevailing rates for money which existed before the war. As there has since been an increase of much more than one-half of 1 per cent in the prevailing rates of interest upon borrowings of all kinds, this addition of one-half per cent to the authorized rate does not seem unreasonable.

Moreover, the provision of the act that the rate of interest to be charged the borrower shall not at any time be more than 1 per cent in excess of the rate of interest paid by the bank upon its last issue of bonds, would seem to be a satisfactory protection against any arbitrary or unreasonable increase in the interest rate.

A fourth amendment would permit joint-stock land banks to sell mortgages, without recourse, instead of using them exclusively as collateral for issues of farm loan bonds, and would also authorize them to make loans payable in one lump sum, or in installments, instead of confining them, as at present, to amortized loans. We see no serious objection to this amendment, but refrain from either approving it or condemning it.

A fifth amendment aims to substitute either the word "national," or some other word of similar import, in place of the words "joint stock" in the corporate title of such banks. We admit the force of the argument that the words "joint stock" are of foreign origin and convey no definite meaning in this country. We can see no objection to the substitution for those words of some word or words which would convey the meaning that such banks were chartered under an act of Congress and were under Federal supervision. The word "Federal" has, however, been selected to designate the Federal land banks created by the act, and is therefore impossible of use, while the word "national" has acquired a distinct meaning as designating the national banking system. We therefore refrain from making any recommendation in reference to this amendment.

A sixth amendment contemplates some change in the provision for the dissolution of joint-stock land banks, which is not stated with sufficient distinctness to enable us to make any recommendation thereon.

FARM-LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The utility of farm-loan associations as an integral part of the system is a question upon which a majority of the board do not feel that it will be possible to pass judgment until after a longer

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experience. It was doubtless recognized at and before the passage of the act that the organization of these associations presented certain difficulties which were obvious before the system was put into operation, and it was therefore provided in section 15 of the act that at any time after the act had been in effect one year if it should appear that "national farm-loan associations have not been formed, and are not likely to be formed, in any locality because of peculiar local conditions," the Farm Loan Board might, in its discretion, authorize loans to be made through approved agents. It was further provided that only a bank, trust company, mortgage company, or savings institution operating under a State charter could act as agent; that in addition to the actual expenses of making the loan, such agents were to receive an annual commission not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent upon the unpaid principal; and that the agent must indorse the loan and become liable therefor. Up to this date only four agents have been appointed, and we deem it unlikely that general use will be made or can be made of the section in its present form.

The purpose sought to be accomplished in making the farm-loan association an essential part of the system was to cultivate the spirit of cooperation among farmers. There can be no doubt of the advantages of entirely voluntary cooperation. Whether the advantages of such cooperation as this act calls for are equally great remains to be determined. The results of operation during the next year will also make it possible to pass intelligent judgment upon what might be called the "mechanical" advantages and disadvantages of the association—whether these associations will be really living organizations or merely nominal ones; whether competent secretary-treasurers can be secured within the limits of such compensation as the borrowers can afford to pay; whether secretary-treasurers will keep their records and accounts in proper shape and see to the proper application of the proceeds of loans and collect and remit the annual or semiannual installments as they fall due.

It is impossible for this board to express at this time any unanimous and well-considered opinion on these subjects. The matter is alluded to only for the purpose of calling it to the attention of the Congress, in view of the possibility that a year hence the board may feel called upon to make some definite recommendation for such an amendment of section 15 as would permit prospective borrowers to resort to the method of individual contract rather than to the cooperative method.

Another amendment which we venture to suggest for the consideration of the Congress is an increase in the limit of the loan to a borrower from $10,000 to $25,000. One of the purposes sought to be accomplished by the act was the accommodation of the borrower who, either because of the smallness of his loan or because of the location of his farm, was refused accommodation under the system then prevailing. This laudable purpose is being accomplished, but it is being accomplished at heavy expense to the banks, as the costs of appraisement and determination of title are substantially the same on a $1,000 loan as on a $10,000 loan. If this were exactly true, the cost of loaning $100,000 in 100 loans of $1,000 each would be just ten times as great as the cost of loaning the same amount in 10 loans of $10,000 each. So great has the expense of making these

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many small loans proved to be that the banks have been compelled to exercise the right given them by the act to make a charge against the borrower for appraisement and determination of title. This charge can probably be reduced, in some districts at least, if the banks are allowed to make some larger loans, which will raise the average size of all loans made. Moreover, in some sections where land values are high and farms are expensively equipped many farmers, if they need to borrow at all, need to borrow more than $10,000. Such loans are often exceptionally well secured and desirable, and there seems no sound reason why the Federal land banks should be prohibited from making them. We therefore recommend that paragraph 7, section 12, be amended by striking out "$10,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$25,000."

PREPAYMENT ON MORTGAGE LOANS.

Still another amendment relates to prepayment on mortgage loans. The Federal farm loan act gives a borrower the privilege of prepaying a part or the whole of his loan after five years. That provision of the act reads as follows:

> That after five years from the date upon which a loan is made additional payments in sums of $25 or any multiple thereof for the reduction of the principal or the payment of the entire principal may be made on any regular installment date under the rules and regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board. (Sec. 12, subd. 2.)

The law also provides that farm-mortgage loans made under this system shall be on the amortization plan only, and the board is authorized to prepare and publish amortization tables for this purpose. An amortized farm-mortgage loan is one repaid by regular annual or semiannual installments so calculated that the loan is paid off in the designated period of the loan, such as 10, 20, or 40 years, as the case may be.

In preparing such amortization tables so much of each installment must be indicated as interest and so much as payment on the principal of the debt. The advantage of amortized loans is that the borrower pays interest on the unpaid balance of his debt only. Where the rate of interest and the length of time of a loan are given, each amortization table is prepared to indicate to the borrower four elements, namely: The amount of the installment on the loan, the amount of interest at each payment, the amount applied on the extinguishment of the debt, and the balance of the debt remaining unpaid. These computations must be accurately made and involve considerable time, but when once made for any particular sum at a determined rate of interest and for any stated period the tables remain useful for all time without further computation.

The borrower and a lender, by a glance at a table covering any particular amortized loan, can see how the installment paid on a loan is applied as to the amounts paid as interest and principal and the balance of the debt remaining unpaid.

When the farm-loan act authorized the privilege of prepayment on loans after five years in sums of $25 or multiples thereof its disturbing effects on the amortization tables were not realized. But if borrowers take advantage of this provision—and there is reason to believe that they will do so very generally, it will mean a recalculation of every payment of interest and principal at each installment

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period on every loan on which prepayments are made. This would involve almost endless calculations on the part of expert employees connected with each land bank or with the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The cost of these new calculations would be prohibitive, and this difficulty should be avoided without question.

Fortunately the problem can easily be solved. Without nullifying in the least the spirit of the farm-loan act as to the prepayment privilege, it will only be necessary to amend the act to allow a borrower the right after five years to prepay one or more of the calculated amortized payments on his loan. This would enable each borrower to pay off any amount on his debt which his improved financial condition might justify, would save him the interest payments on the sums so prepaid, would shorten the time of his loan to the extent of the number of debt installments prepaid, and would enable the land banks to use existing amortization tables without any change whatsoever.

To meet this condition and provide these great benefits, that particular provision of the act should be made to read as follows:

> That after five years from the date upon which a loan is made additional payments of debt installments may be made for the reduction of the principal or the payment of the entire principal on any regular installment date under rules and regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Such a small change as that suggested above in the language of the act would not violate its spirit but would result in great benefit to all concerned in the making and paying of loans under the Federal farm-loan system.

PUBLICITY.

In the language of the Federal farm-loan act, it is "the duty of the Federal Farm Loan Board to prepare from time to time bulletins setting forth the principal features of this act and, through the Department of Agriculture or otherwise, to distribute the same, particularly to the press, to agricultural journals, and to farmers' organizations; to prepare and distribute in the same manner circulars setting forth the principles and advantages of amortized farm loans and the protection afforded debtors under this act, instructing farmers how to organize and conduct farm-loan associations and advising investors of the merits and advantages of farm-loan bonds; and to disseminate in its discretion information for the further instruction of farmers regarding the methods and principles of cooperative credit and organization." (Farm-loan act, sec. 3.)

In discharge of the duty laid upon us by this section of the act we have published nine bulletins, the titles of which are set forth below, the numbers printed (practically all of which have been distributed) being set opposite the title of the bulletin:

National Farm Loan Associations	400,000
How Farmers May Form a National Farm Loan Association	350,000
New Mortgages for Old	250,000
Federal Farm Loan Act	400,000
Farm Loan Primer	400,000
Federal Farm Loan Bonds	27,000
Killing Off Mortgages	25,000
Borrowers' Bulletin (October issue)	100,000
Borrowers' Bulletin (November issue)	100,000
Grand total	2,052,000

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From August 24, 1916, to August 23, 1917, one year, there were mailed out from the Federal Farm Loan Bureau 233,052 individual pieces of mail. To November 19, 1917, this total had increased to 323,828. With the exception of the bulk mail sent to the Federal land banks and to a few secretary-treasurers, all of these bulletins were distributed as the result of requests, so that such a volume of outgoing mail indicates an equal volume of incoming mail. This is no indication, however, of the number of single pieces distributed, because a great many of these mailings consisted of bulk matter containing thousands of bulletins directed to the Federal land banks for distribution from there. Practically every piece of mail distributed from here contains at least five separate circulars, all of which must be assembled and inclosed.

The great majority of these inquiries from farmers have been inspired by newspaper and magazine articles prepared by this bureau and syndicated through the various news channels in accordance with the requirements of the act. Numerous feature articles have been written for farm papers of large circulation. Monthly news stories reviewing the work of the bureau during the preceding month have been issued to newspapers and farm papers. A serial article of six chapters, describing the operation of the Federal farm-loan act, was syndicated to 700 newspapers having a total circulation of 26,000,000.

The Borrowers' Bulletin is a monthly publication, the object of which is to carry out the policy of the law by "instructing farmers how to organize and conduct farm-loan associations" and to "disseminate information for the further instruction of farmers regarding the methods and principles of cooperative credit and organization." (Farm-loan act, sec. 3.) It is sent each month to borrowers and to prospective borrowers whose names are furnished by secretary-treasurers of associations which are forming.

During the year just closing the board has been continuously occupied in the determination of questions arising in connection with the organization of the system and its current daily operation. We have endeavored to conserve the comparatively small appropriations which have been at our disposal, and to avoid the creation of machinery or the employment of assistants that might subsequently prove to be unnecessary. For these reasons we have practically neglected the collection of any statistical information. We are strongly of opinion that this policy should not be continued. Without duplicating any work done by the Department of Agriculture or the Bureau of the Census, it will be possible to collect, from the thousands of loan applications passing through the bureau and from the records of the land banks, a great deal of statistical information which will be of general public interest and of great and special value, both to this board and to the banks, in the future operation of the system. With this thought in mind we included in our budget estimate for next year an appropriation of $10,000 for a division of statistics and economics. Further consideration leads us to believe that this appropriation should be at least $15,000. It might be increased advantageously if it is the desire of the Congress that reasonably complete statistical data of the work and its results should be preserved.

Our work is still in the formative state, rapidly growing in volume, and constantly presenting new problems and necessities. It is there-

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fore impossible to present a budget which will certainly meet our needs without running the risk of overstating such needs in some details. We have made our estimates conservatively, bearing in mind the necessity for the utmost economy in the expenditure of the public money, and believe that the total sum requested closely approximates what will be required.

W. G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman Ex Officio.
Geo. W. Norris,
Farm Loan Commissioner.
Herbert Quick.
Wm. S. A. Smith.
Chas. E. Lobdell.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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DATA SHOWING PROGRESS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU,
Washington, December 13, 1917.

Hon. GEORGE W. NORRIS,
Farm Loan Commissioner.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for use in connection with your annual report, certain data showing the progress of the work of the Farm Loan Board, to and including November 30, 1917.

Yours, truly,

W. W. FLANNAGAN,
Secretary Farm Loan Board.

DATA SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE FARM LOAN BOARD FROM ITS ORGANIZATION AUGUST 7, 1916, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

December 27, 1916. Twelve Federal land bank districts designated and Federal land bank located in each as follows:

1. Springfield, Mass.	5. New Orleans, La.	9. Wichita, Kans.
2. Baltimore, Md.	6. St. Louis, Mo.	10. Houston, Tex.
3. Columbia, S. C.	7. St. Paul, Minn.	11. Berkeley, Cal.
4. Louisville, Ky.	8. Omaha, Nebr.	12. Spokane, Wash.

March 1, 1917. First charter granted to a Federal land bank.

March 27, 1917. First charter granted to national farm loan association.

November 30, 1917. Charters issued to 1,839 farm loan associations, and $29,824,655.70 loaned at 5 per cent interest to 14,000 farmers, divided among the several States and districts as follows:

	Associations chartered.	Loans applied for.	Loans approved.	Loans closed.
Springfield—District No. 1.				
Maine	6	$371,190	$250,300	$82,500
New Hampshire	1	87,300	24,200	.....
Vermont	2	596,287	157,750	4,850
Massachusetts	11	1,166,030	784,425	263,305
Connecticut	8	672,840	450,640	73,850
Rhode Island	2	98,960	66,350	35,600
New York	16	2,467,581	847,315	214,950
New Jersey	9	620,495	431,900	33,400
Total	55	6,080,683	3,012,880	708,455
Baltimore—District No. 2.				
Pennsylvania	10	1,253,545	635,531	190,600
West Virginia	12	1,070,836	559,500	182,850
Virginia	48	5,524,518	3,258,000	1,106,750
Delaware	1	29,150	24,000	9,600
Maryland	6	358,485	257,203	110,100
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	77	8,236,534	4,734,234	1,599,900
Columbia—District No. 3.				
North Carolina	68	6,498,319	2,199,046	418,430
South Carolina	42	5,486,397	1,838,278	382,392
Georgia	18	2,771,778	643,340	56,150
Florida	29	5,906,062	914,050	61,370
Total	157	20,662,556	5,594,714	918,345

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	Associations chartered.	Loans applied for.	Loans approved.	Loans closed.
Louisville—District No. 4.				
Tennessee	81	$6,086,252	$3,431,600	$398,100
Kentucky	53	3,888,555	2,222,700	471,100
Indiana	50	3,810,770	2,247,500	879,500
Ohio	10	763,040	415,300	33,600
Total	194	14,548,567	8,317,100	1,782,300
New Orleans—District No. 5.				
Alabama	59	6,253,832	3,169,001	470,870
Mississippi	95	7,003,184	4,606,144	1,162,615
Lousiana	14	2,036,161	780,220	850
Total	168	15,293,177	8,555,365	1,634,335
St. Louis—District No. 6.				
Illinois	28	1,097,660	1,084,515	186,635
Missouri	48	3,778,615	2,195,945	623,455
Arkansas	64	5,276,440	2,634,990	444,380
Total	140	10,752,715	5,915,450	1,254,470
St. Paul—District No. 7.				
North Dakota	46	12,104,150	7,711,500	1,825,600
Minnesota	33	5,708,900	4,188,500	1,038,500
Wisconsin	16	2,137,270	1,755,100	687,300
Michigan	31	4,743,980	2,784,800	866,700
Total	126	24,694,300	16,419,700	4,418,100
Omaha—District No. 8.				
Iowa	5	3,020,700	809,700	96,300
Nebraska	47	7,764,995	3,796,100	993,600
Wyoming	7	2,439,670	545,800	170,400
South Dakota	20	5,156,030	2,407,100	527,100
Total	79	18,381,395	7,528,630	1,787,400
Wichita—District No. 9.				
Kansas	81	7,826,677	(1)	3,594,000
Oklahoma	88	6,075,157	(1)	1,747,200
Colorado	99	6,782,642	(1)	1,170,200
New Mexico	76	4,207,473	(1)	879,500
Total	344	24,891,949	12,335,845	7,390,900
Houston—District No. 10.				
Texas, total	153	22,113,972	11,488,531	1,145,345
Berkeley—District No. 11.				
California	74	16,102,789	4,958,360	1,452,600
Utah	8	2,822,625	681,000	170,300
Nevada	2	461,948	126,700	82,500
Arizona	3	1,161,487	228,900	112,900
Total	87	20,548,839	5,994,960	1,818,400
Spokane—District No. 12.				
Idaho	38	4,555,546	2,102,010	762,945
Montana	68	11,917,249	4,604,815	1,632,020
Oregon	57	7,260,783	3,829,670	1,149,800
Washington	96	9,821,475	4,702,625	1,781,850
Total	259	33,556,053	15,239,120	5,366,615

SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

1. Springfield	55	$6,080,683	$3,012,880	$708,455
2. Baltimore	77	8,276,734	4,734,234	1,590,900
3. Columbia	157	20,662,776	5,594,714	918,345
4. Louisville	194	14,548,567	8,317,100	1,782,300
5. New Orleans	168	15,293,177	8,555,365	1,634,335
6. St. Louis	140	10,752,715	5,915,450	1,254,470
7. St. Paul	126	24,694,300	16,419,700	4,418,100
8. Omaha	79	18,381,395	7,528,630	1,787,400
9. Wichita	344	24,891,949	12,335,845	7,390,900
10. Houston	153	22,113,972	11,488,531	1,145,345
11. Berkeley	87	20,548,839	5,994,960	1,818,400
12. Spokane	259	33,556,053	15,239,120	5,366,615
Total	1,839	219,760,740	105,136,529	29,834,655

[1] Not segregated.

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Statement of expenditures at the close of business June 30, 1917.

From organization expenses, Federal Farm Loan Board		$100,000.00
Salaries	$5,152.14	
Traveling expenses	17,259.29	
Furniture and fixtures	8,809.52	
Stationery and supplies	1,066.49	
Printing	5,561.45	
Other expenses	5,543.84	
Total expenditures (June 30, 1917)		43,392.73
Available balance June 30, 1917		56,607.27
From salaries and expenses, Federal Farm Loan Board, 1917		100,000.00
Salaries	$81,769.88	
Traveling expenses	175.48	
Furniture and fixtures	8,295.30	
Stationery and supplies	452.08	
Printing	4,203.44	
Other expenses	8,586.34	
Total expenditures (June 30, 1917)		98,482.52
Available balance June 30, 1917		1,517.48

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 725.

LAND, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER FACILITIES FOR USE OF AERIAL MACHINES, ETC.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE LAND, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE OR TO BE REQUIRED FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF AIRSHIPS AND AERIAL MACHINES TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SEACOAST DEFENSES OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS, AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

JANUARY 3, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 29, 1917.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the provision of the act of Congress, February 14, 1917, known as the fortifications act, I have the honor to submit the following information relating to the land, buildings, and other facilities now available or to be required for the accommodation of airships and other aerial machines to be used in connection with the seacoast defenses of the continental United States, the insular possessions, and the Panama Canal.

1. The above legislation was enacted prior to the entrance of the United States in the present war. It is the understanding that the transmission of this report to Congress would be followed by its publication, which would disclose information of value to the enemy. As estimates for the establishment of these stations are included in the aviation estimates now pending before Congress, all the information called for above will be disclosed to congressional committees in the confidential hearings to be held during the present session. In view of this, it is recommended that Congress be informed that the submission at the present time of the information called for is

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deemed incompatible with the public interests, but that in lieu thereof this information will be disclosed confidentially to congressional committees during the present session of Congress.

2. It might be said in reference to this subject that final decision has not yet been reached as to the exact location of coastal aeronautical stations. Recommendations have been received from department commanders as to the location of these stations, but final decision thereon has been withheld by the War Department, upon the recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer, pending an investigation of the sites by a board of qualified aviators. Qualified aviators have not been available, as yet, for this duty, because of the more urgent need for the services of such officers on duties more immediately connected with the prosecution of the war. It is, however, expected that the services of such officers will be available during the coming spring, and final decision then can be reached as to the exact sites for coastal aeronautical stations and the utilities to be constructed in connection therewith. In the event that an emergency should arise meanwhile requiring the use of aeronautical equipment for coast-defense work, the equipment now being manufactured for service abroad could be assigned to coast-defense work and accommodated in canvas hangars or improvised structures of the type now being used on the western front.

3. In addition to the coastal aeronautical stations to be established by the Army, the approved interdepartmental policy of the War and Navy Departments calls for the establishment by the Navy of a number of coastal naval aeronautical stations, to be equipped for more extended reconnaissance to the seaward than will be practicable with Army aircraft.

4. The estimated costs of acquiring the land and establishing aeronautical stations are as follows:

For 16 aeronautical stations, United States	$24,000,000
For 20 balloon stations, United States	3,500,000
For Hawaii	4,420,000
For Panama	5,420,000
Total	37,340,000

Additional costs for equipping these stations with aeronautical and accessory equipment will amount, in round numbers, to $12,000,000.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 753.

REARRANGEMENT OF CUSTOMS-COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SUBMITTING

A STATEMENT OF THE ABOLITION, CONSOLIDATION, AND REARRANGEMENT OF CERTAIN CUSTOMS-COLLECTION DISTRICTS, TOGETHER WITH A CITATION OF THE AUTHORITY THEREFOR.

JANUARY 4, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914, contained the following provision, viz:

> The President is authorized from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require, to rearrange, by consolidation or otherwise, the several customs-collection districts and to discontinue ports of entry by abolishing the same or establishing others in their stead: *Provided*, That the whole number of customs-collection districts, ports of entry, or either of them, shall at no time be made to exceed those now established and authorized except as the same may hereafter be provided by law: *Provided further*, That hereafter the collector of customs of each customs-collection district shall be officially designated by the number of the district for which he is appointed and not by the name of the port where the headquarters are situated and the President is authorized from time to time to change the location of the headquarters in any customs-collection district as the needs of the service may require: *And provided further*, That the President shall, at the beginning of each regular session, submit to Congress a statement of all acts, if any, done hereunder and the reasons therefor.

Pursuant to the requirement of the third proviso to the said provision, I have to state that by Executive order dated January 3, 1917, the port of entry at Ludington, Mich., in customs-collection district No. 38, of which Detroit is the headquarters port, was abolished for the reason that the volume and character of the business at Ludington did not warrant its continuance as a port.

By Executive order dated January 23, 1917, the port of entry at Corry, Pa., in customs collection district No. 41, of which Cleveland, Ohio, is the headquarters port, was abolished for the reason that the volume of business at Corry did not warrant its continuance as a port.

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By Executive order dated June 6, 1917, effective on and after July 1, 1917, the port of entry at Lubec, Me., in customs-collection district No. 1, of which Portland is the headquarters port, was abolished as a separate port and consolidated with Eastport, Me., for the reason that the business thereunder transacted at Lubec could as well be conducted at Eastport.

By Executive order dated September [illegible] 1917, effective October 1, 1917, customs collection district [illegible] of which Laredo was the headquarters port and district [illegible] of which Eagle Pass, Tex., was the headquarters port [illegible] abolished and a new district No. [illegible] created with headquarters [illegible] San Antonio, Tex.

Districts No. [illegible] the headquarters port, and No. [illegible] of which [illegible] headquarters port, were enlarged. [illegible] to insure a better administration of the customs laws [illegible] the expenses.

WOODROW WILSON.

[illegible]

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65th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - House Document No. 754

General Report of the National Memorial Celebration and Peace Jubilee

(National Memorial Reunion)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, October 16 to 19, 1917

By

Colonel Willard D. Newbill

(Field Artillery) Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army
In Charge of Arrangements

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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House of Representatives,
January 7, 1918.

Ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

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REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL CELEBRATION AND PEACE JUBILEE, VICKSBURG, MISS., OCTOBER 16-19, 1917.

NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

From: Col. Willard D. Newbill, Quartermaster Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.

To: The Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Subject: The National Memorial Celebration and Peace Jubilee (National Memorial Reunion).

1. PREFACE.

The following general report is made upon the National Memorial Celebration and Peace Jubilee, commonly called "The National Memorial Reunion," of which I was placed in charge by paragraph 48, S. O. 59, W. D 1917, and which was conducted under instructions of letter from the Office of the Quartermaster General dated March 15, 1917 (354.1-S).

By act of Congress approved September 8, 1916, the sum of $150,000 was appropriated for this celebration to be held at Vicksburg, Miss., on October 16 to 19, 1917, inclusive, "by the survivors of the Armies of the Tennessee and of the Mississippi who participated in the Battle of Vicksburg, July, 1863, in commemoration of a half century of peace and good fellowship which happily exists throughout the Republic, to be expended under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War," and it was provided that all arrangements be fully complete by October 14, 1917; further provided that the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans should have charge of the order of exercises during the celebration; the physical control of the camp and grounds and the movement of troops and marching bodies to be in the hands of the Secretary of War under such officers as detailed by him.

The maximum attendance, estimated by the War Department in March, was between eighteen and twenty thousand, but more exact figures were expected from the president of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, Capt. F. A. Roziene, from time to time—a near estimate being counted upon by the middle of June. Owing to the war and the failure of States to make appropriations, however, I was unable to get a fair estimate until the middle of August for the Northern States, but the attendance from the Southern States was always guesswork. Considering all things, 12,000 was thought

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to be the maximum possible, and this camp was arranged for that number, with canvas to cover 15,000 in the extreme necessity.

Appropriations by States were as follows, for transportation and subsistence en route to and from the celebration:

California	$15,000
Illinois	40,000
Iowa	40,000
Nebraska	20,000
New York	1,750
Pennsylvania	10,500
West Virginia	7,500
Minnesota	25,000
Arkansas	5,000

These appropriations applied to all Civil War veterans. Wisconsin made an indefinite appropriation, approximately $25,000, to cover all Vicksburg veterans who wished to go, and the Legislature of Mississippi authorized the city of Vicksburg and Warren County to expend $2,500 each from municipal and county funds for reunion purposes. These sums particularly applied to decorations and city entertainment.

2. PERSONNEL.

I reached this city from Nogales, Ariz., on March 26, 1917, and looking into the situation found great difficulty with regard to camp site, the terrain being extremely broken with little level ground anywhere. Upon careful survey, however, a place was found where with considerable cutting and filling it appeared that a camp site could be improvised. This was in the Vicksburg National Military Park immediately south of the park spur of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway, which company agreed to a grade crossing and promised to put in a 1,000-foot platform for reunion purposes.

Upon my personal request, Capt. J. Paul Jones, quartermaster, United States Reserves, was detailed here and joined on Aprial 22. Reconnaissance surveys of three possible sites were made and the above site in the park selected.

Most desirable offices were made available in the Federal Building through the courtesy of the local United States civil officials. Offices were also offered by both the Vicksburg Park Commission and the Vicksburg city officials and every assistance given by them toward the purpose in hand. For about a month most of my office work was done through the United States engineer office by the kindness of Col. John R. Slattery, Corps of Engineers, but with the arrival of my efficient clerk, Mr. Ray C. Wilson, on May 3 permanent offices in the Federal building were occupied. The office staff was increased as follows:

Capt. Harry Haas, quartermaster, United States Reserves, finance and interior tent arrangements, June 18, 1917, to date.

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Capt. Millard J. Holmes, quartermaster, United States Reserves, transportation and property, from July 8, 1917, to date.

Capt. Louis Kurtz, quartermaster, United States Reserves, mess officer, from September 17, 1917, to November 17, 1917.

Q. M. Sergt. John S. Conger, messing arrangements, from July 8 to September 8, 1917, promoted captain, quartermaster, United States Reserves, and ordered away.

Q. M. Sergt. P. J. O'Brien, assistant to property officer, from September 17, 1917, to September 26, 1917. Promoted captain, quartermaster, United States Reserves, and ordered away.

Q. M. Sergt. William H. Gage, assistant to finance officer, from September 17, 1917, to date.

Sergt. Ben F. Sparks, Quartermaster Corps, plumber, from July 6, 1917, to date.

Lieut. Col. John H. Allen, Medical Corps, sanitary inspector, in conference with officer in charge from July 6 to 8, 1917.

Maj. John T. Sprague, Medical Reserve Corps, sanitary inspector, from September 30, 1917, to November 20, 1917.

Brig. Gen. Henry H. Whitney, National Army, arrived on October 14 and assumed command of troops at reunion and supervised the military duties in connection therewith until October 20.

The following additional officers were detailed on October 3 from the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry (First Mississippi) which arrived here on October 1:

First Lieut. W. H. Griffith, assistant to quartermaster in charge and aide to commanding general.

First Leiut. Arthur J. Dunn, assistant to the quartermaster in charge.

First Lieut. D. W. Holmes, in charge of information bureau.

First Lieut. C. L. Musselwhite, assistant to officer in charge interior tent arrangements.

First Lieut. B. H. Storm, assistant to information officer and aide to general commanding.

First Lieut. R. A. Westbrooke, assistant to transportation officer with truck companies.

Second Lieut. S. A. Cowart, assistant to mess officer.

Second Lieut. H. M. Dent, assistant to transportation officer and in charge of truck companies.

Second Lieut. H. C. Hollander, assistant to officer in charge interior tent arrangements.

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Maj. W. C. O'Ferrell, provost marshal.
First Lieut. E. N. Coffey, assistant to provost marshal.

TROOPS.

The One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry (First Mississippi), 1,250 strong, arrived on October 1 from Camp Jackson, Miss., for guard duty and reunion purposes generally, and Field Hospital Company No. 3, United States Army, and Ambulance Company No. 3, United States Army, reached this place October 8. The last two commands left for their proper station, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the day following the reunion, after giving entirely satisfactory service here. The One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry remained for guard duty for some time longer, the units of that regiment being sent away separately to other duties from time to time, the final contingent leaving on November 9. This regiment, commanded by Col. George C. Hoskins, deserves special mention because of its general performance of duty here, and particularly of the hearty cooperation of both officers and men with me in the multifarious duties connected with this reunion.

3. CONSTRUCTION.

(*a*) The original camp site was directly east of the famous "Railroad Redoubt" and the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in the Vicksburg siege, a beautiful, shallow, wooded valley running south from the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway for 2,000 feet to Union Avenue (a park road), from 50 to 90 feet broad, with small valleys to right and left, eight in number, as shown on map marked "A," one being 1,300 feet long, the remainder from 100 to 800 feet in length. In passing Union Avenue the valley gradually broadens to 600 feet for a distance of 2,000 feet, the center of which—in fact, the most essential part—was of hillocks 10 to 15 feet high. The southern 1,300 feet was on private property. The topography lent unusual artistic effect to the site, which was carefully surveyed, mapped, and designed first to show sufficient Army pyramidal tents to accommodate from eight to twelve thousand veterans, but later, owing to use of circus tents—Army tents being required for troop mobilization—another map was made, marked "A."

Work was started on camp grounds August 8 and completed October 8.

(*b*) A road was first constructed for the entire length of the main valley, along with cutting away hills and filling arroyas throughout the site. This, with the necessary tent ditching later, required in all the movement of about 60,000 cubic yards of earth.

We first considered doing this by contract, but after inquiring into cost decided to hire mules and labor and establish a regular work

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camp. It was found we removed this earth at approximately 17½ cents per cubic yard as against 35 and 45 cents asked by contractors. Besides this road, trails were run up each draw. The main road, 15 feet wide, was on west side of valley running from the railroad south, 2,500 feet being graveled with material furnished free of cost by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad. Owing to rain—virtual cloudbursts at times—this road had to be carefully constructed, and as such proved invaluable in handling the great amount of tentage and other supplies with trucks. All roads and trails were thoroughly ditched and the complete waterfall taken off by ditches at the toe of the slopes of all hills surrounding the valleys and carried away by a main ditch where possible, but through the most valuable part of site by 12-inch vitrified drainage pipe underground, occasionally placed in pairs.

As will be noted on map "A," the roads and paths were named, the main road being Grant Way, with the one in the longer draw called Pemberton Way in honor of the two commanders of the Vicksburg campaign. Paths up the smaller valleys received appropriate markers as Sherman Way, Lee Way, McClernand Way, Waul Way, McPherson Way, and Pettus Way, while across and just north of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway, where the hospital units were in camp, was a valley called Ord Valley. All Union corps commanders as well as most of the distinguished Confederates in the Vicksburg campaign were thus remembered. In addition, the two paths at headquarters on opposite sides of Union Avenue were named Merry Way in honor of Capt. John F. Merry, the father of the park, and Roziene Way in honor of Capt. F. A. Roziene, through whose personal efforts and untiring energy as President of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans this reunion materialized.

(*c*) The installation of water system was a serious proposition, as the camp was unduly drawn out on account of the topography, and its nearest point being 3,000 feet from city water supply, the price of pipe exorbitant and difficult to secure. However, this difficulty was partially overcome by having this patriotic city loan about 3,500 feet of 4 and 6 inch pipe with fittings, lent by the Vicksburg Gas Co., sufficient to lead the water over the hills into the valley from which a double set of 2½-inch pipe was taken off and laid down the main valley. This last pipe, about 10,000 feet in length, was, together with 2,000 feet of smaller sizes used in the baths and kitchens, borrowed in about equal quantities from the patriotic firms of Pidgeon-Thomas Iron Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and Woodward-Wight & Co., of New Orleans, La. Mr. W. H. Bruser, of Vicksburg, also loaned 500 feet of 2-inch pipe. I highly commend these firms to the Government, as pipe was hard to get and costly when available. The engineer offices at Memphis and Vicksburg, under Col. G. P. Howell,

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Corps Engineers, and Col. John R. Slattery, Corps Engineers, transported about 6,000 feet of this pipe upon their engineering craft from Memphis to Vicksburg. The consideration thus shown by the city of Vicksburg, the firms and the officers mentioned, saved the Government much money.

Fire hydrants with ample fire hose mostly borrowed from the city were placed every 300 feet; also necessary service lines taken off the main lines for drinking fountains, toilet facilities, and shower baths in the main valley and up each draw, giving at all times an ample supply of water. A pressure of 75 pounds developed at the start of camp with fall throughout the camp neutralizing friction. This city water is rated 99.5 per cent pure.

(*d*) The first idea for messing the veterans was to conform to the plan used at the Gettysburg Reunion in 1913, namely, by having many small kitchens, each accommodating 500 men, with service cafeteria style, the necessary mess kits being supplied by the Government. However, this would have required much trained personnel, especially quartermaster sergeants and army cooks as supplied at Gettysburg, but which, owing to the war, were not available here. So, after looking into the methods of subsistence at other reunions, I adopted the system of having two large messes, known as "Mess A" and "Mess B," each equipped for cooking for as many as 10,000 men, but owing to the limited area, with tables at each kitchen accommodating only about 2,100 men—separate sittings being provided for. A diagram of these kitchens with the facilities therein is marked "B." These frame structures, 24 by 96 feet, were roofed with paulins and unfloored, but the site leveled and covered with sawdust. There were 10 large hotel ranges on one side, together with 10 cooking barrels supplied with free steam and hot water from a 25-horsepower boiler and a 2,200-gallon tank outside. Over these barrels was a trolley with block, pulley, and hook for handling bags of cereals. A double-shelved table 3 feet wide ran almost the entire length of each kitchen. A 20-foot galvanized-iron trough for washing dishes and six 60-gallon tins for French dripped coffee and tea were placed on the other side of kitchen and piped from the hot-water tank outside. Among the tables as shown in kitchen diagram was what is known as a bain marie (steam table), provided with steam pipes to keep the food cut up in the kitchen and brought here in containers, hot at all times, for service at different sittings.

All veterans located north of Union Avenue (park road) were notified that they would be subsisted at "Mess A," shown on map, and those below Union Avenue were informed of their meals being served exclusively at "Mess B." Large paulins were available to cover seats and tables for several hundred immediately next to each kitchen, with additional service of meals anticipated in the kitchens themselves and in large tents nearby in case of bad weather.

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(*e*) A series of latrines and shower baths was put in. These latrines were covered but unfloored, and as far as the seats were concerned, fly proof, each seat being double with a three-board partition between series of holes and each hole having hinged lid. The seat itself, as well as the lid, was fly proof around its bearings. The bathhouses were floored but uncovered and built with improvised shower heads made from ordinary flower-pot heads soldered on ¾-inch nipples. This makes an excellent cheap shower head. The floors of these bathhouses were partially carpeted with strips of condemned canvas.

(*f*) A natural amphitheater was found near the center of these grounds where a platform 40 by 170 feet was built with benches extending up the hillsides, and in all accommodating as many as 5,000 seated and 3,000 standing within earshot of the huinan voice.

(*g*) Great attention was paid to marking all roads and paths plainly as well as to numbering all tents, with full names at the Offices of the Commanding General, Bureau of Information, Quartermaster, Provost Marshal, Scout Master, President of the Veterans' Association, Chairman of Park Commission, and Headquarters of all States represented here. These signs were conspicuously exposed at appropriate places. Also, as stated, numbered tags were nailed to the foot of cots, and in the larger tents aisle limit numbers of cots were placed on wires overhead to avoid mistaking location of cots.

In addition, many large signs, some 1 yard square, were placed at the extremely dangerous curves in the park roads within a mile or so of the camp to avoid automobile accidents, and, happily, they served their purpose.

(*h*) As far as possible the cheapest character of lumber available was used for all wooden construction; this office being able to purchase about 150,000 feet of pecky cypress at prices ranging from $17 tp $20 per 1,000 feet, whereas pine, generally used in temporary shelter, would have cost from $28 to $32 per 1,000 feet. The salvage on this lumber will be material and shown on the financial statement.

(*i*) All this construction, including pitching of tents and lighting installation, was under Capt. J. Paul Jones, quartermaster reserves, whose work here has been of a high order, demonstrating not only his fine engineering ability but his initiative and loyalty. He has been my chief assistant, and to him should be accredited a great part of any success obtained. In addition to his construction duties, Capt. Jones handled the transportation of veterans to and from the depots with the gratifying results noted elsewhere.

4. TENTAGE.

As noted Army pyramidal tents were drawn in upon the first design; but, owing to the uncertainty of their supply due to the great troop mobilization, I considered it necessary to take no chances,

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and made a trip to Chicago to hire tentage and was successful in getting about 375,000 square feet of spread of canvas, while from Kansas City I secured by correspondence about 30,000 square feet more, which, with the 100 small tents from the depot quartermaster at St. Louis, made over 425,000 square feet in all, or enough, at the ratio of 30 square feet to the man, to accommodate over 14,000 veterans. In this connection it is interesting to note that this is the first great reunion where tentage of this character was provided—one tent alone covering nearly 48,000 square feet and being capable of accommodating 1,500 men. This tent was situated at the center of the camp, with others of unusual magnitude around it. It can be readily appreciated what a wonderful canvas city was here erected. In fact, I was told by the United States Tent & Awning Co., of Chicago, which supplied most of the tentage, that this was one of the greatest spreads of big canvas ever pitched. These tents were erected with negro labor by four expert "big canvas men," secured in Chicago for the purpose. Such a spread of canvas greatly increased the capacity of the limited area at hand and also concentrated the veterans and gave better service every way and lent an unusual attraction to their reunion by enabling them to get together at all times by night as well as by day.

In this connection reference is made to panoramic views marked "C" and "D," and to the map A.

5. LIGHTING.

As for tents of such magnitude candles and lanterns were considered dangerous, so an electric lighting system was installed under contract by the Vicksburg Light & Traction Co. Regular 80-candlepower series street lamps were placed 150 feet apart and the tents lighted with 40 and 60 candlepower lamps. Each tent, except the small ones which were equipped with individual bulbs, had a switch to be thrown at a certain hour or whenever necessary later by attendants.

A series of 600 bulbs in oriental lanterns was strung over the amphitheater in horseshoe fashion, which, together with the flags of our Allies in a flood of light, made this central gathering point beautiful and attractive. Just over the speaker's rostrum hung the United States and the Confederate flags.

The Vicksburg Light & Traction Co., first represented by General Manager O. H. Simonds and later by General Manager E. S. Myers, displayed great personal interest in the installation of this lighting system and in its operation, and especial thanks are due them for the results obtained.

6. TENT ACCOMMODATIONS.

All tents were provided with cots, filled bed sacks, pillows with pillow slips, and two comforters for each cot, and I have yet to learn

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of any veteran who was not fully satisfied with his sleeping accommodations. At least 35 square feet was allowed to each man, particularly in the large tent, of over 45,000 square feet, where only 1,300 cots were placed with a wide lane running the full length of the tent and alleys to sides. Around the interior of these tents ropes were strung provided with improvised wire hooks as clothes hangers, ample in number, and on the larger uprights in the center line of the tents were nailed small stands with cheap mirrors and combs for personal toilet. Larger galvanized cans were placed in tents each night and removed in the morning, so that I believe no veteran, except in emergency, was required to leave his tent.

Outside of the tents, ample hand basins in stands with running water were provided and each veteran daily issued towels for washing and as many more for bathing as desired. One hundred and fifty sheet-iron charcoal braziers, commercially called "salamanders," were available for the tents of any size in anticipation of cold weather. These proved very acceptable the last two nights and day. They were handled by negro laborers, the charcoal first being lit outside and noxious fumes driven off.

As a precaution against fire, each of the larger tents was provided with Pyrene fire extinguishers furnished free by the Pyrene Manufacturing Co., of New York. As in the case of other generous firms, I wish to commend this one to the consideration of the Government.

All necessary equipage other than the above-mentioned tentage, etc., was supplied by the Quartermaster Corps and arrived in ample time for use at this reunion. Property report will give exact figures.

Capt. Harry Haas, quartermaster reserves, had this duty in hand and deserves the greatest credit for his attention in looking after the minutest details connected with this important feature of the encampment.

7. TRANSPORTATION.

(*a*) *Motor vehicles.*—Owing to distance between city office and camp, it was necessary for this office to have an automobile and a machine was purchased in April. Later, when the work became greater, another automobile, in this instance a second-hand machine, was bought, and several autos were hired at time of reunion.

Five 1½-ton Packard trucks were supplied in July and did good work, although their maintenance was costly to this appropriation because of former hard service. For a long time the supply of trucks to handle veterans from trains as well as throughout this park of 32 miles of roads was in doubt, but after insistent requests by letter and wire, sixty 1½-ton Packard trucks without personnel were received here October 8. In the meanwhile I made a trip to Jackson and Camp Shelby, Miss., to get drivers and was gratified that Col. George C. Hoskins, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry (First Mis-

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sissippi), and Gen. E. A. Lewis, commanding Camp Shelby, were willing to cooperate in allowing soldiers to volunteer as drivers, the idea being for them to try out on the five trucks already here. The full number (60) of drivers was found in the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry, however, later ordered here, arriving on October 1, and when the 60 trucks from Fort Sam Houston came on October 8 these men were capable of handling them satisfactorily.

The value of these trucks was inestimable; in fact, without the trucks the reunion could not possibly have been a success, as no other transportation was available for hire to the extent found necessary. This was particularly true with regard to transporting veterans to and from the city depots, not only from regular trains but from many solid trains which could not be brought to the platform at the camp. Also the several dedications, miles from the camp itself, required the use of these trucks, as well as did the extreme desire on the part of the veterans to visit all parts of the battle field and the National Cemetery, over 6 miles away. For this purpose all tracks were equipped with adjustable seats, each one accommodating 20. Nothing was more appreciated by the veterans than the manner in which they were permitted to roam over the park and the city in these conveyances, nor did time and distance count for a great many who seemed to enjoy the ride, often returning in the same truck that took them to town and occasionally making the round trip more than once. Requests were made for transportation as early as 5 a. m., apparently to catch the full benefit of the fresh morning air.

It can be well understood that these trucks were overworked, with thousands of veterans always itching for a ride around the park, and besides there were considerable supplies to be hauled. We could have used 100 more to advantage, but those supplied just about answered the minimum need and served to keep the veterans happy.

Sixty-five trucks were received, but no extra parts, and it was apparent that they had been hard used. It is understood most, if not all, had seen service in Mexico, but through the untiring energy of Lieut. Dent, the officer in charge of trucks, assisted by Mr. Shalley, an agent sent by the Packard Co., 63 of them were kept in commission during the reunion. I consider this notable with improvised personnel. Anticipating need of extra parts, we had the local agency lay in a supply by express. This provided our salvation.

To show the satisfactory operation of trucks, I quote excerpts of letters from Col. A. H. Egan, general superintendent, and Mr. G. H. Bower, general passenger agent, of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, over which line special trains arrived which had to be handled at city depot:

I can not leave here to-day without expressing to you the satisfaction felt with the manner in which the travel to this reunion was handled from our railroad to the

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camp site. The most critical mind could not discover any flaws in it. You and your staff are to be congratulated, not only for the manner in which the veterans were handled, but also with the painstaking care and the arrangements perfected for their convenience.

I hear nothing on all sides but expressions of commendation from the people who were your guests during this week.

(Signed) A. H. EGAN.

We certainly owe you many many thanks for the splendid assistance you gave us, and I want to congratulate you on the prompt and efficient way in which the veterans were handled between our station and the camp.

(Signed) G. H. BOWER.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the motorized ambulances of Ambulance Company No. 3 served the same purpose to a limited extent, particularly to go to distant battle fields outside of the park as far south as Port Gibson, 30 miles away.

(*b*) *Railroads.*—The railroads (A. & V., Y. & M. V., and I. C.) gave full satisfaction, cooperating with me in every respect possible. In two instances only were tickets lost, and in each case the railroads took care of the men.

As stated above, the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway built a large and excellent platform at the camp spur and furnished service there for all trains, bells, telephone, telegraph, etc., while the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley and the Illinois Central were assigned a tent at the camp which they provided with passenger and Pullman agents for handling passengers on their roads. The Pullman man, of course, applied equally to the Alabama & Vicksburg road. The agents of these lines were active, most accommodating, and efficient.

I quote from letter of Mr. C. F. Woods, general passenger agent of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Co., in reference to the general cooperation and satisfaction that company found in its relations with this office:

I have attended a great many Confederate reunions during the past 15 years and can frankly say to you that I heard more complimentary remarks from the Confederate veterans and G. A. R. soldiers than ever before. Furthermore, each one of the old soldiers seemed to think that some special arrangement had been provided for him and I did not hear of a single complaint from any one.

I wish to thank you in behalf of the passenger traffic department of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway for the many courtesies extended our representatives at the reunion; also for other favors that you accorded us since your arrival at Vicksburg.

In so far as I know, our business relations have been most cordial.

The shipment of tentage cars from Chicago and Kansas City was a matter of crucial importance because it was ill advised to hire such tentage a long time ahead of the reunion on account of the expense attached, and no shipment was made until about September 15. These tents were chiefly from Chicago, but in some instances were made from as far north as Saginaw, Mich., and west from Kansas City, Mo. In view of the great congestion of freight at this period,

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I viewed the supply of this part of the camp equipage with anxiety, but the quartermasters at Kansas City, St. Louis, and particularly Chicago, together with the passenger traffic manager of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, cooperated with me so fully in rushing cars through that most of the tentage came in record time, only two or three cars which were really unnecessary but provided in case of an overflow, being delayed for a day or two. Owing to the fine service of the railroads and the United States Tent & Awning Co., of Chicago, all tentage arrived in time to be pitched for the occasion and was actually on the ground and this camp prepared on the 13th day of October to accommodate 12,000 men, with an elastic limit of 15,000 in the emergency.

Transportation and property were under the charge of Capt. Millard J. Holmes, quartermaster reserves, who gave it his untiring attention and best efforts. Capt. Holmes and his assistants have abored loyally and efficiently and deserve commendation for their good work.

8. MESSING.

(*a*) As heretofore noted there were two kitchens with tables accommodating at least 4,000 at a sitting, which in an hour and a half at the most should meet the requirements of 12,000 men, the limit expected. The arrangement of kitchens and tables proved to be especially advantageous for serving the veterans to their general satisfaction.

I may mention that not one complaint of food was registered at my office nor did I hear or see more than two or three men who had not received everything they could reasonably expect, as shown on menu issued to all veterans (marked "E"). Unfortunately, some trainloads arrived after mealtime. As it was assumed they had eaten aboard trains, they were served only hot coffee and sandwiches as soon as possible. The menu was practically carried out with the exception of milk, which, due to hot weather, mostly soured in the long shipment from New Orleans. This was not available here except in quantities sufficient only for cereals, coffee, and tea.

Whenever requested sandwiches and hot coffee were provided for departing veterans who did not have dining cars available between camp and their homes.

(*b*) Bids for food supplies were opened September 5 with the condition of a minimum of 8,000 and a maximum of 12,000 men, there being ample quantity in the city warehouses in case of the number running as high as fifteen or twenty thousand. Inquiry was made of the quartermasters at New Orleans, Chicago, and St. Louis for prices of all articles so that we could if necessary supply ourselves from these depots. The firms were advised of this fact and made their

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prices in some instances less and hardly ever greater than at the depots themselves, inclusive of freight to this point. They showed great consideration and lent every facility in supplying everything we needed with the exception of milk and fish. The stores proved satisfactory and the spur at the camp enabled us to have two cold-storage cars where all perishable articles were kept and taken out as needed. Each kitchen had a large ice box for those supplies immediately required. Butchers were employed in camp for cutting up meat, of which only the best was served.

It had been hoped that a few units of a bakery company would be here, but these not being available, we were enabled to make the necessary arrangements for all bread directly from firms here at reasonable prices and baked as needed.

"Absolutely no tipping" signs were exposed.

(*a*) The personnel of the kitchens consisted of 2 chefs, 9 day cooks, 8 night cooks, 2 butchers, 11 head waiters, and 136 regular waiters, including a number of soldiers from the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry who kindly volunteered to assist us in this matter, sufficient waiters not being available here nor anywhere else within a reasonable distance. These chefs, day cooks, and head waiters were white men from New Orleans, mostly supplied by the courtesy of the managing steward of the Grunewald Hotel, of New Orleans—Mr. Theodore De Witt—to whom we are under many obligations. The night cooks and the waiters were procured from the immediate vicinity and were chiefly colored laborers employed by us on construction work since August. Every negro in the South seems to have been a waiter at some time in his career, and in this instance his experience proved valuable and effected a great saving in transportation.

(*d*) Special tables (as well as a special tent) were provided all colored veterans, of whom there were about 100 present, and instructions issued that they receive particular attention in every way. In fact a local colored preacher took charge of them at my request, and I have received every evidence that this solicitude for their comfort and happiness was highly appreciated by each of them.

(*e*) The nearest estimate I can place upon the meals served veterans at any time is 7,500, which I believe to be the greatest attendance of any one day—October 17.

(*f*) This department of the reunion was under the charge of Capt. Louis Kurtz, Quartermaster reserves, who, with limited qualified assistants and no regular quartermaster sergeants or Army cooks, handled this department in a creditable manner, although the temporary personnel of kitchens could not possibly have the necessary teamwork for the best service. His chief assistant was Mr. E. R. Weidig, of New Orleans, to whom we are indebted for most of the ideas in establishing and operating these kitchens, and for his untir-

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ing energy on our behalf in selecting and economically providing for the many special supplies needed through the firm of A. Baldwin & Co. (Ltd.), as well as for their quick dispatch from New Orleans.

9. SANITATION AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

This subject was first taken up in July, when Lieut. Col. John H. Allen, Medical Corps, first detailed as sanitary inspector, arrived here for conference, and it was decided that at least one field hospital and one ambulance company would be required. These were ultimately supplied, arriving here on the 8th of October and leaving the day after the reunion. The matter of camp sanitation itself received the careful attention of the superintendent of construction, all water as heretofore noted being carried off by main ditches, each tent being fully ditched. Since latrines were to be used for only four days, open holes 6 feet deep were considered satisfactory by Lieut. Col. Allen as well as by the later sanitary inspector, Maj. John T. Sprague.

These latrines were supplied with ample lime, besides being burned out daily with crude oil. Negro sanitation squads, together with details from Field Hospital Company No. 3 and Ambulance Company No. 3, under charge of Maj. Sprague, were on duty at all necessary places. Emergency stations with ready motor ambulances were located at convenient points around the camp as well as on the park roads and small details assigned to the different tents for duty, particularly at night, so that immediate attention was given whenever needed. The subject of city hospital beds was first taken up by Col. Allen and later arranged for by Maj. Sprague, with the result that at least 150 beds were made available in city hospitals for old veterans, but in only 42 cases were these beds needed and then only for a day or two, except for one veteran who was in the city hospital for about three weeks from a fractured hip received by falling on the streets of Vicksburg either just before or during the reunion, but this accident was not reported to this office until 10 days thereafter. The medical attention required by the veterans during the reunion proper was inconsequential, the weather being perfect, three days balmy and the last day cool. No accident of a serious nature occurred at the camp.

The field hospital was fairly busy, and served its purpose admirably and, in connection with the motor ambulance company, cared for a number of veterans overcome by fatigue and suffering from minor ailments. There were only two cases of drunkenness and these of men upon arrival, who were immediately sent to the field hospital and by the next morning had fully recovered from the convivialty of their trip.

It may here be mentioned that at my request, through the Vicksburg City Commission, the Louisiana liquor dealers across the Mis-

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sissippi within accessible distance kindly agreed to sell no bottled goods from the day before the reunion until its close. This precaution, together with virtual absence of illicit liquor in that section, eliminated the possibility of a few in the big tents disturbing many. One old fellow of about 80 took personal exception to this regulation, but otherwise it met general approval and gave satisfactory results.

The medical and sanitary arrangements were under Maj. John T. Sprague, Medical Reserve Corps, whose attention to details and consideration of all matters of this character contributing to the safety and comfort of the veterans gave fine results and deserve my especial commendation.

10. FINANCE.

For two months after my arrival this division of my office was handled by myself—little business being done, however. It was transferred to Capt. Harry Haas upon his arrival in July, who has since been enabled with a small clerical force to transact all business with dispatch, including the payment of all troops here as well as payment for their supplies. This department has been a source of satisfaction to me, and Capt. Haas and his assistants deserve the warmest commendation for their untiring efforts, frequently having to work over hours and on Sundays. A full financial report will be submitted as soon as possible.

11. PROVOST GUARD.

The provost guard composed of a major with lieutenant assistant named above and 50 enlisted men of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry was located near headquarters and acted as policemen rather than sentinels, carrying clubs. There were no regulations posted and only common sense demanded of the provost guard in handling old veterans. They were instructed to show every consideration to the veterans, denying them nothing, but helping them in doing everything they wished within reason. Even smoking in tents at any time day or night was allowed; to avoid fire, however, buckets of water were placed in the tents in addition to having the general fire-protection facilities outside. As will be noted by the resolutions attached the provost guard, as well as the Boy Scouts, gave the veterans the kindest and utmost attention. The men from the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry reflected particular credit upon their command, not one imposition occurring nor, in fact, the slightest complaint being reported to my office against the action of any one of this guard nor against any Boy Scout or others connecte with my staff.

The services of the provost marshal, Maj. W. C. O'Ferrell, and his assistant, Lieut. E. N. Coffey, were entirely satisfactory, and they are commended accordingly.

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12. BOY SCOUTS.

Boy Scouts, about 200 in number, lived in camp. One-half of them were from Vicksburg and the remainder from Magnolia, Meridian, Clarksdale, Edwards, and Jackson, Miss. All were under the command of the Vicksburg Scoutmaster, Mr. Harry Priestly, and were invaluable in many ways, particularly as messengers and in looking after the comfort of the veterans generally. They behaved perfectly and were a source of great pride to us as well as the veterans and visitors in general.

13. INFORMATION BUREAU.

An information bureau was established at the most prominent part of the camp. This was equipped with the necessary personnel, including officers named above and a number of soldiers who volunteered as clerks from the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry. It was provided with all necessary books and cards for the registration of veterans, as well as maps, railroad schedules, etc. The registration was given especial attention and although not fully successful a registry was made and turned over to the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans and will be a matter of important record to them. If the veterans came individually, each would have a card made out showing name, home address, organization, and mess—being assigned a tent and cot number. A copy of this card was filed at the information bureau and one issued to the veteran. He would then be turned over to a boy scout to direct him to his tent and cot and show him the toilet facilities, baths, latrines, etc. When veterans came in solid trains they would be taken directly to their tents, assigned cots, and as far as possible made to sit on them until numerous boy scouts and soldiers of the provost guard and information bureau could make out cards for each one, in each case leaving a card with the veteran and taking one to the information bureau. This was not wholly successful; in fact, a full register seemed impossible in the crush of work. From the cards as made out, which show something less than 6,000 registered, the names were transcribed to a book, tabulated by States, alphabetically, and turned over to the Veterans' Association. I estimate 7,500 veterans were present on October 17.

This bureau was under Lieuts. D. W. Holmes, A. J. Dunn, and W. H. Griffith, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry (First Mississippi), whose untiring efforts, attention, and kindness to the veterans deserve especial mention. The work of these officers, together with that of their soldier assistants, was at times very fatiguing, but never did the veterans receive any but the highest form of courtesy from them. They also had much to do with the satisfactory operation of the trucks, as from this office many instructions were sent with reference to transportation.

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These veterans hailed for the most part from the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, Michigan, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Missouri, West Virginia, New York, and Florida. Other States, particularly Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia, were represented with a considerable number of veterans from other parts of the Union.

14. MUSIC.

This was furnished by the excellent band of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry and a famous orchestra called "Big Six," of Greenville, Miss., composed of negroes, who also served as waiters when necessary. They were kept almost constantly engaged and their music was keenly enjoyed by the veterans, who were entertained at meals by the orchestra with song and instrumental music and at their ceremonies by the band. Both organizations played at the veterans' amphitheater at night, and at all times cheerfully gave their best efforts to entertaining the veterans, playing any and all airs they desired. The colored orchestra was especially interesting, to the northern visitors, with their negro melodies in which they excel.

This musical feature of the reunion added much to the joy of the occasion, particularly when old vets would join in the dancing at the amphitheater and give some of their ancient stunts to the delight of the crowd. The public nightly engaged in dancing, which started after the evening ceremonies and lasted until about 11 o'clock.

15. SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) A 60-foot flagstaff was erected near headquarters with a garrison flag flying in sight of nearly the whole camp.

(*b*) The post-office officials were given a tent in the camp which they fitted up as a substation and put mail boxes around the grounds; mail was handled as expenditiously as in the city. This feature gave special satisfaction and was most creditable to the postmaster, Mr. H. H. Mackey, and his assistants.

(*c*) Telephones, both local (free) and long distance, were provided in ample numbers for the public, while all offices were supplied with local telephones.

(*d*) There was a free shaving shop "for veterans only," operated by 12 barbers continually in action from 6 to 6. "Absolutely No Tipping" signs were exposed. They did some fine execution upon beards long untouched.

(*e*) A women's rest room was located near center of camp.

(*f*) Free parcel checking room with "lost and found" bureau was provided and well patronized.

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(*g*) Weather Bureau flags were exposed on post office, also weather reports.

(*h*) One-way traffic was maintained at all times with proper signs at all crossings; no auto accidents occured.

(*i*) Eight regular city firemen under their chief were present at all times and gave a great sense of security.

(*j*) A linen tent was centrally located and towels distributed therefrom and more supplied as needed.

(*k*) A tent with tables and a reasonable amount of writing materials was provided near center of camp.

(*l*) In front of the veterans' amphitheater was constructed a movie screen for announcements as well as nightly amusements. This was chiefly paid for by the city of Vicksburg.

(*m*) Drinking fountains were provided about the camp, particularly near the center and were in continual use. The weather was so warm, however, that cans of water with cups had to be furnished in addition for drinking purposes.

(*n*) Photographers and several representatives of moving-picture concerns were on the grounds and took many pictures of the scenes, the favorite poses being Blue and Gray veterans arm-in-arm or with a young soldier in khaki between them.

(*o*) A battery of artillery was applied for, but that not being available, I secured one 2.95-inch mountain gun which with an improvised gun squad from the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry gave fine service, not only at reveille and retreat, but also fired most creditable salutes at all ceremonies. Reveille was celebrated each morning by the One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry band marching the entire length of camp playing patriotic airs—occasionally preceded by the Minnesota Veteran Drum and Fife Corps. This aroused the veterans rapidly and no trouble whatever was found in their early attendance at breakfast.

16. GENERAL.

(*a*) The program of exercises (marked "F") was prepared by the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans and carried out as far as possible under the direction of the commanding general in accordance with their wishes.

The flag was raised on the morning of October 16 at the dedicatory ceremonies and a 21-gun salute fired. This was in the presence of the President of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, the Commanding General, the Chairman of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, and thousands of veterans of Blue and Gray and many visitors. Similar ceremony was conducted on the evening of October 19 when the flag was hauled down to the salute of 21 guns.

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As shown on the program, there were dedications of the New York Monument, the Missouri Monument, and the special occasion of the United States Navy Memorial Shaft, at which the presence of the Secretary of the Navy was hoped for and expected but who being unable to attend sent an eloquent and appropriate letter to be read upon the occasion and was personally represented by the Hon. W. Webb Venable, Member of Congress from Mississippi, and member of Committee on Naval Affairs. These events were particularly felicitous and carried out without a hitch, trucks being used to convey the veterans to and from the ceremonies.

The parade through the city of Vicksburg on the morning of the 18th was considered a great success. All the troops and Boy Scouts were in line, with the Federal, county, and city officials of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., on foot, followed by many decorated automobiles with the Vicksburg "Camp Fire Girls" and veterans in trucks, 60 being in line and jammed to the limit. Special trucks were provided for the colored veterans. Also many veterans were in automobiles, so that practically all who wished to attend were in the parade while a great many were on the streets who had preferred to come to town early. About 100 declined to ride and marched the entire distance of 2 miles.

The streets of Vicksburg were beautifully decorated; particularly notable were the pictures of Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant beside those of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. This was particularly commented upon by the veterans from the North and South as a significant feature of the reunion.

A particularly pleasing incident (not on the program) occurred when on the night of the 17th the Blue veterans formed into a body and marched to Pemberton Way for a love feast with the veterans in Gray. It was upon this occasion that they sent the wire to the President wherein his war policy was heartily approved, and their support and services unanimously offered in any capacity that the situation might require. (See Exhibit "G.")

(*b*) Demolition is now complete and a full financial statement will be submitted as soon as practicable, it being at present impossible to prepare without the data pertaining to charges against this office for transportation and deterioration of Government supplies. However, at this time it is confidently predicted that at least $35,000 will be returned to the United States Treasury after all expenses have been paid. Out of this it is recommended that action, possibly by way of congressional resolution, be approved for $3,000 of this money to be applied to cover partial expenses contracted out of his private purse by the President of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, Capt. F. A. Roziene, in his four years of continued and assiduous efforts to bring about this celebration of which he was the

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chief author and which was so thoroughly enjoyed by thousands of veterans of the Blue and Gray. (See resolutions of the Veterans Association, Exhibit "G.")

It has been suggested and will be strongly urged by the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans by congressional resolution that the remaining money be applied to the erection of an arch at the main entrance to the Vicksburg National Military Park, not only as a memorial to those who died in battle here but particularly to mark the complete reconciliation of their living comrades at this reunion over 50 years later. I understand that the famous architect, Mr. Thomas Hastings, of New York, and the eminent sculptor, Mr. F. Edwin Elwell, are now collaborating gratuitously on its design.

(*c*) It may be remarked that throughout this celebration the city of Vicksburg extended the veterans that courtesy and hospitality for which the South is noted. Innumerable expressions of their appreciation from veterans of the North particularly have reached this office in the form of letters and resolutions showing that this reunion was a reunion indeed in every sense of the word. Copies of the resolutions passed by the various veterans' associations are included in this report and marked "G." These show their grateful acknowledgment for the facilities provided them by their Government as well as for the treatment accorded them by the citizens of Vicksburg. In some instances these resolutions appear rather personal, but, of course, apply to my office as a whole and not to myself, and are offered solely as such.

(*d*) This office was fortunate in having the full support and cooperation of our superiors in this work, and the confidence and latitude given us have properly encouraged us to our best efforts, and it is a source of individual gratification to us all that this celebration has been considered such a success. Personally, we took the greatest pride in acting as hosts for the United States Government at this reunion of Blue and Gray, our relations with the veterans being particularly felicitous in giving us the opportunity to honor the survivors of the Civil War.

For several months prior to this reunion suggestions were constantly made that it be called off because of our present great struggle and that the appropriation be applied elsewhere, but with the event over and its effects noted no one can deny that it increased the patriotic spirit, now particularly needed and more precious than money, and that it contributed materially toward cementing widely separated sections of our country in a common cause. This view was taken by Senator John Sharp Williams in his speech upon this occasion, who in fact pronounced the time peculiarly appropriate for such a celebration.

(*e*) I append copies of letters (marked exhibit "H,") from the Chairman of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission,

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the mayor and the postmaster of the City of Vicksburg, and Mr. S. G. Hatch, passenger traffic manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, to show the general opinion of the reunion, and I take occasion to express my high appreciation of the great assistance and cooperation given by each of these gentlemen toward its success.

(*f*) The veterans commenced to leave late on the night of October 18, and continued until midday of the 20th, at which time all were out of the camp grounds and demolition of the camp facilities commenced. All veterans were entrained expeditiously and at the proper time, and as far as I am able to ascertain no fatiguing delays occurred; nothing in fact to mar their departure, which was as successfully handled as their arrival.

The splendid development of this battle field under Capt. William T. Rigby, the Chairman of the Park Commission, had enabled them to find all their battle lines and the various positions occupied by them during their services here in 1863. This was made possible by over 30 miles of gravel roads throughout the area of siege operations, dotted with numerous monuments, statues, and busts, and with markers everywhere showing the complete military situation as it existed in the Siege of Vicksburg.

Their reunion is now only a memory, but they could not have encamped on more beautiful historic ground nor in a place they could have taken greater pride and delight. They looked upon this Park as their own and loved it as sacred soil; and to them it will remain, in keeping with their brave, loyal old spirits and declining years, a vision of rugged autumn beauty, and for them hereafter hold a double significance as a spot where once they struggled in bitter strife, but where they again met over half a century later in the brotherly love of restored confidence and in complete reunion under their original flag.

WILLARD D. NEWBILL,
Colonel, Field Artillery, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army,
in Charge of Arrangements.

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EXHIBITS.

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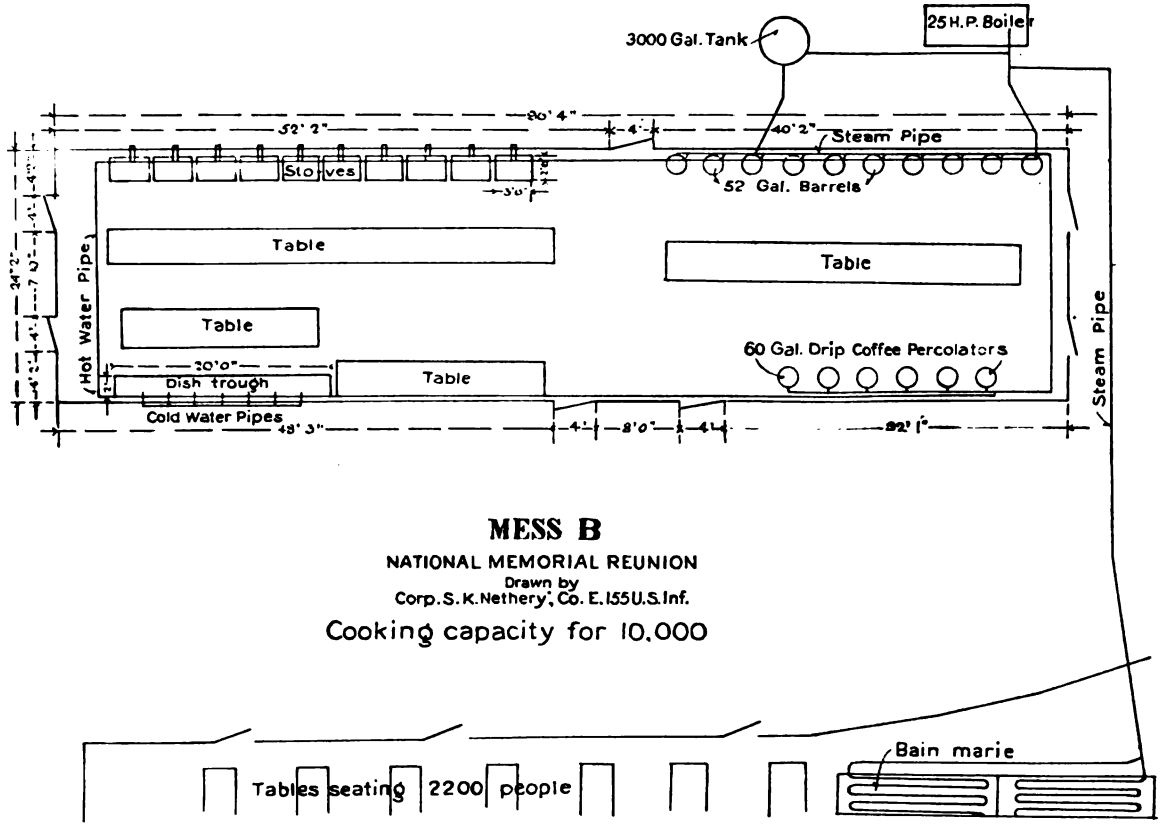
EXHIBIT B.



MESS B

NATIONAL MEMORIAL REUNION

Drawn by
Corp. S. K. Nethery, Co. E. 155 U.S. Inf.

Cooking capacity for 10,000

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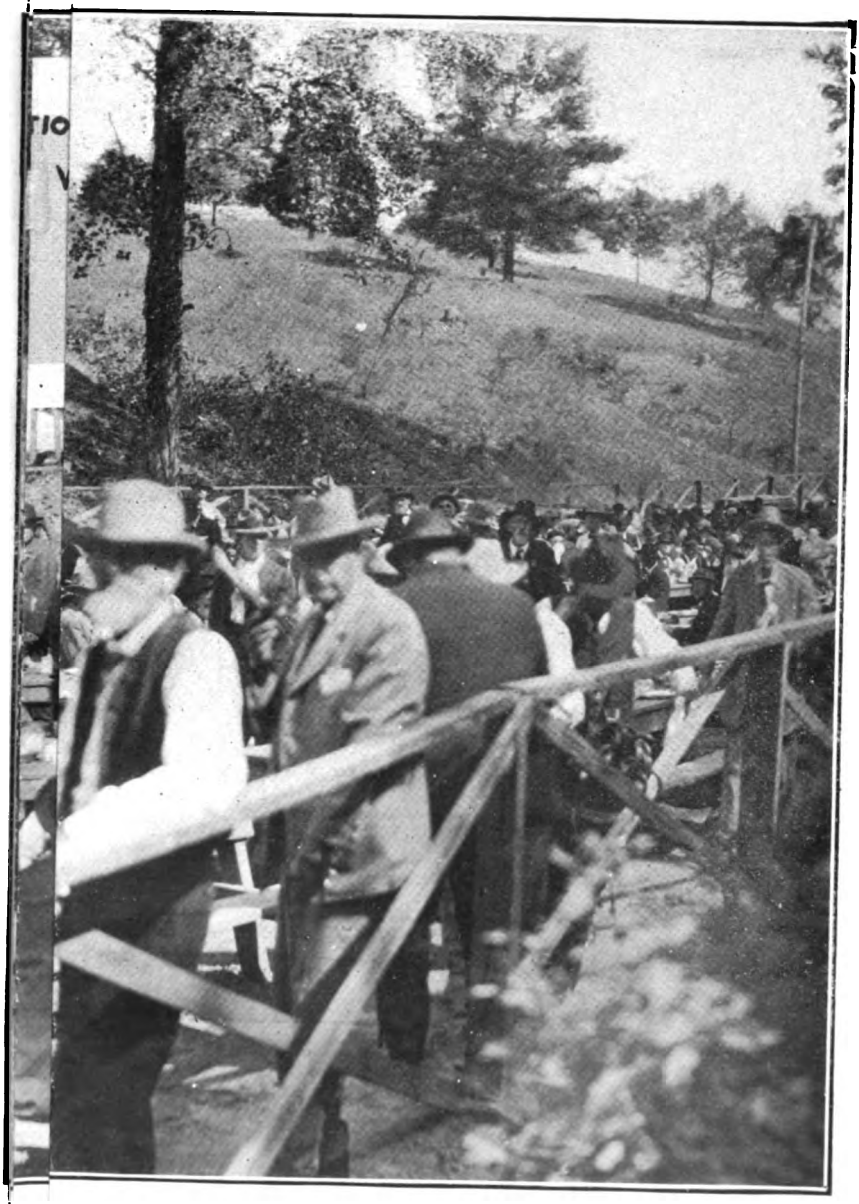

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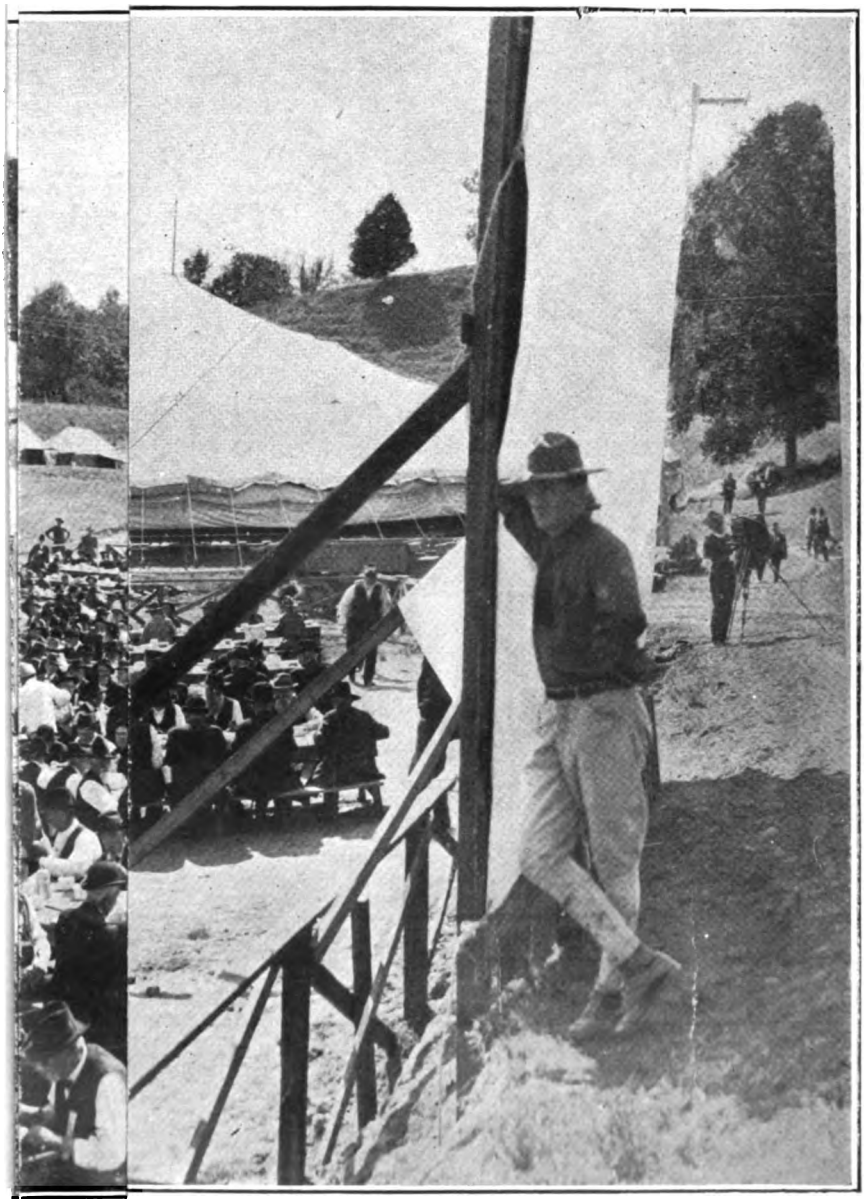

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Exhibit A.

Exhibit "A" is map of the camp site.

Exhibit B.

Exhibit "B" is a diagram of kitchen.

Exhibits C and D.

Exhibits "C" and "D" are pictures of "Mess A" and "Mess B."

Exhibit E.

(ISSUED TO EACH VETERAN.)

This "National Memorial Celebration and Peace Jubilee" is held under the direction of the Secretary of War, the Hon. Newton D. Baker, in accordance with act of Congress, approved by President Woodrow Wilson, September 8, 1916, "In commemoration of a half century of peace and good fellowship which happily exists throughout the Republic."

Brig. Gen. Henry H. Whitney, National Army, commanding during reunion.

Col. Willard D. Newbill (Field Artillery), Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, in charge of arrangements.

ASSISTANTS.

Capt. J. Paul Jones, quartermaster, United States Reserves, construction.

Capt. Harry Haas, quartermaster, United States Reserves, finance.

Capt. Millard J. Holmes, quartermaster, United States Reserves, transportation and property.

Capt. Louis Kurtz, quartermaster, United States Reserves, subsistence.

The National Association of Vicksburg Veterans (Capt. F. A. Roziene, president), in charge of order of exercises.

Menu.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1917.

Breakfast.—Prunes, corn flakes and milk, scrambled eggs with chopped bacon, bread, butter, sirup, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Prunes, roast beef, gravy, mashed potatoes, baked apples and sauce, rice, bread, butter, sirup, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Prunes, baked pork and beans, corn bread, boiled rice, gravy, "Old Dixie sweets," butter, sirup, coffee, tea, or milk.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

Breakfast.—Fresh fruit, prunes, puffed wheat and milk, pork sausage, gravy, bread, butter, sirup, coffee or tea.

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Dinner.—Prunes, roast pork and gravy, baked sweet potatoes, green peas, apple pie, bread, butter, sirup, coffee, tea, or milk.

Supper.—Macaroni and cheese, prunes, "Old Dixie sweets," bread, butter, sirup, coffee, tea, or milk.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917.

Breakfast.—Prunes, cereal and milk, liver and bacon, gravy, bread, butter, sirup, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Prunes, roast mutton, baked potatoes, gravy, corn, bread pudding, bread, butter, sirup, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Prunes, baked pork and beans, corn bread, boiled rice and gravy, butter, "Old Dixie sweets," sirup, coffee, tea, or milk.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

Breakfast.—Prunes, fresh fruit, oatmeal and milk, scrambled eggs, bread, butter, sirup, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Prunes, baked fish, candied sweet potatoes, rice pudding, gravy, bread, butter, sirup, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Prunes, egg omelet, apple pie, "Old Dixie sweets," bread, butter, sirup, coffee, tea, or milk.

THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Commemorates the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg in 1863, and includes nearly all the fighting ground of the siege and defense operations from May 18 to July 4. They consisted of two unsuccessful assaults by the Union Army, May 19 and 22, the siege operations of that army, beginning May 23, and the heroic defense of the Confederate army under Gen. Pemberton.

The record of the marches, battles, and casualties of the two armies from March 29 to the beginning of the investment of Vicksburg, May 18, of the Confederate army assembled after May 14, with headquarters at Jackson and under Gen. Johnston, and of the part of Grant's army that was not engaged in the siege, is given on historical tablets.

The siege and defense operations are commemorated in the same way, also by position tablets and markers, and give a distinctive character to the park work. The main part of the battle field is bounded on the inside by Confederate Avenue, closely following the Confederate line of defense (trench), and on the outside by Union Avenue, closely following the first parallel (trench) of the Union Army.

The deployment of each of the two opposed armies is shown on its avenue by tablets and monuments that record its organization and tell the story of its operations. In each case, just in rear of the battle line and on the opposite side of the avenue, are the bronze portraits of the brigade and division commanders. Hence, in a very literal sense, the battle is set in order anew and its details can be intelligently studied.

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The story of conflict and casualties, recorded in bronze, granite, and iron, is illustrated by memorial portraits in bronze of the officers under whose direction the operations were carried on (104 Union, 58 Confederate), 115 by United States, 34 as gifts, and 13 by States (2 equestrian statues, 12 statues, 56 busts, 92 tablets). All desired portraits of brigade and division commanders have been secured; in each of two cases (Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and Maj. J. H. Forney, Confederate States Army) statue is promised as a gift. Three portraits of Union corps commanders have been secured, two by United States (Ord, Washburn) and one by Illinois (McClernand); three portraits of these commanders are required and are expected from States—from Ohio two (McPherson, Sherman) and from Pennsylvania one (Parke). Two portraits of army commanders have been secured, one (Confederate) by United States (Pemberton) and one (Union) by Illinois (Grant); one such portrait (Confederate) is expected from Virginia (Johnston). Portraits have been secured of officers other than brigade, division, corps, and army commanders, largely as gifts to the park.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PARK OCTOBER 15, 1917.

Area, 1,322.63 acres. Miles of roadway, including 16 bridges, 31.86. Number of guns mounted, 128. Number of tablets and guideboards in place, 1,020. Number of memorials, monuments, and markers in place or ordered, 660. Total of appropriations: By United States, $1,454,200; by 14 States, $872,931. Aggregate cost of gifts to the park, $72,728.30.

Number of States from each of which an appropriation is desired, 16 (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia).

WM. T. RIGBY,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
LEWIS GUION,
Park Commissioners.

EXHIBIT F.

PROGRAM.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL REUNION AND PEACE JUBILEE IN VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, AND 19, 1917.

In charge of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, F. A. Roziene, president. Authorized by act of United States Congress, September 8, 1917.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1917.

At sunrise—Firing the morning gun, raising the flag.

Bugle call—Reveille followed by an invocation for the opening day, singing, "America."

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Breakfast call—6.30 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

This being the opening day, it will be used in receiving and locating the arriving veterans all day.

Dinner call—12 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

Supper call—6 o'clock to 7.30 o'clock.

In the evening at sunset—Lowering of the flag.

A "welcome address" by Mayor J. J. Hayes, of Vicksburg. Response by Hon. J. A. Burnquist, governor of Minnesota. Taps, 9 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

At sunrise—Firing the morning gun, raising the flag.

Breakfast call—6.30 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

At 10 a. m.—Opening prayer and address by Bishop Gunn, of Natchez. Singing, "Star Spangled Banner."

At 10.30 a. m.—Dedication of New York monument.

Address by Gov. Theo. Bilbo, State of Mississippi. (Not present.) Music, band.

At 11.15 a. m.—Address by Gov. W. L. Harding, State of Iowa, music, "America."

Dinner call—12 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

At 2 p. m.—Dedication of Missouri Memorial Leo Rassieur, past commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Afternoon—Visiting the battle field. Supper call, 6 o'clock to 7.30 o'clock.

Evening—Camp fire by States. Taps, 9 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

At sunrise—Firing the morning gun, raising the flag.

Breakfast call—6.30 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

At 9.30 a. m.—Opening prayer and address by Rev. W. J. Libberton, past department chaplain of Illinois. Singing, "Star Spangled Banner."

10 a. m.—Parade.

Address by J. K. Vardaman, ex-governor of Mississippi and United States Senator from Mississippi. (Present, but not speaking.) Music.

Address by Gen. George P. Harrison, commander in chief of United Confederate Veterans. (Not present, but represented by Gen. R. P. Lake, of Memphis, Tenn.) Music.

Dinner call—12 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

At 2.30 p. m.—Dedication of Union Naval Monument.

Supper call—6 o'clock to 7.30 o'clock.

Evening—Music and drum corps.

Address by Ell Torrance, past commander in chief Grand Army of the Republic. Music.

Address by Judge A. O. Wright, admiral commanding Confederate Naval Veterans. Music.

Address by Hon. John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi. Music.

Address by Byron P. Harrison, Representative in Congress from sixth district of Mississippi. (Not present.) Music.

Address by Gen. A. J. West, commissioner from Georgia in Gettysburg celebration. (Not present, died October 11, 1917.) Music, "America." Taps, 9 p. m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

At sunrise—Firing the morning gun, raising the flag.

Breakfast call—6.30 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

At 10 a. m.—Prayer by Rev. J. S. Hillhouse, of Vicksburg.

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Singing—"America" or "Star Spangled Banner."

At 10 a. m.—Music.

Address by James W. Collier, Representative in Congress from eighth district of Mississippi. Music.

Address by Clement Brumbaugh, Representative in Congress from twelfth district of Ohio. Music.

Address by F. M. Thompson, of Rock Rapids, Iowa. Subject, Reminiscences of late Capt. John F. Merry, originator of Vicksburg Military Park.

Dinner call—12 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

Retrospect and acknowledgments by F. A. Roziene, president.

"Nearer my God to Thee." Taps.

Exhibit G.

The following are copies of the various resolutions adopted by the veterans of Blue and Gray in attendance, as furnished this office or published in the newspapers:

Vicksburg, Miss., *October 17, 1917.*

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

Upon motion of J. M. Wilson, of California, seconded by W. W. Prewett, of Arkansas, the undersigned committee was appointed at the great reunion camp fire and "pow-wow" held this 17th night of October, 1917, 10,000 veterans of the Blue and Gray present, to convey to you their unanimous indorsement, approval, and support of your war policy and offer to you their hearty services in any capacity that the situation might require.

J. H. Caldwell,
Of Mansfield, Ark.
Geo. D. Kellogg,
Of New Castle, Cal.

Resolved, That the camp fire of the Blue and Gray veterans held to-night, with 10,000 present, would unanimously extend to the citizens of Vicksburg their sincere thanks for the most open-handed hospitality and courtesies extended to them during their National Memorial and Peace Jubilee.

Be it further resolved, That we express our sincere appreciation of the most perfect and satisfactory service of Col. Willard D. Newbill and his assistants, who contributed to the magnificent success of our reunion.

J. H. Caldwell,
Of Mansfield, Ark.
Geo. D. Kellogg,
Of New Castle, Cal.

Vicksburg, Miss., *October 18, 1917.*

Resolved, That our thanks, heartfelt and sincere, are hereby tendered to Col. Willard D. Newbill, United States Army, and his staff, for the satisfactory manner in which they have contributed to our care and comfort in the arrangements of the camp and the commodious quarters assigned us.

J. Milton Mishler,
Secretary, Pennsylvania-Vicksburg Jubilee Commission.

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In this connection the members of the Pennsylvania Memorial Commission, Messrs. Morrison, Mishler, and Meyers, desire to record their appreciation of, and extend their thanks for, the kind and continuous attentions of Col. Newbill and his efficient staff, for the many courtesies extended them and especially for their assistance and counsel in making the preliminary arrangements for the visit to the reunion of the veterans from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which has culminated so successfully.

J. MILTON MISHLER,
Secretary, Pennsylvania-Vicksburg Jubilee Commission.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted in open meeting:

VICKSBURG, MISS., *October 18, 1917.*

Whereas Comrade F. A. Roziene, president of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, has by his personal efforts exerted in every honorable way possible, working both in season and out, traveling to Washington to speak before congressional committees and throughout the length and breadth of the land to labor with State legislatures, paying in the meantime all his expenses for travel, clerical hire, and postage, he makes this great patriotic and fraternal reunion of the Blue and the Gray possible, all for the sake of the good it would do, and all this in spite of the weight upon him of more than 80 years: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby express to our good comrade Roziene our heart-felt thanks for his good spirit and his persistent, generous, and loyal efforts to bring about this happy reunion of the Blue and the Gray; and be it further

Resolved, That we here assembled, Union and Confederate Vicksburg Veterans, hereby most earnestly urge upon the Congress of the United States an appropriation of $3,000 to repay in part the expense to which Comrade Roziene has put himself to make possible this patriotic and praiseworthy reunion in perfect harmony of the men who 50 years ago bravely fought one another for principles upon which they honestly disagreed, but are now happily reunited.

The following resolutions of thanks were adopted by the Wisconsin delegation:

Whereas we Wisconsin-Vicksburg veterans have here in these Vicksburg hills and ravines, where 54 years ago we did duty as Union soldiers, enjoyed among our own old comrades and those in gray, who were then separated from us by forts and embankments, big guns, and little guns, a most delightful reunion, we wish now to express our heartfelt gratitude to whom gratitude is due for making this wonderfully interesting gathering possible.

First, to the Good Father of us all for the preservation of our lives all these years while so many of our comrades have been called into the camp beyond the river, for the blue sky and bright sunshine of all this beautiful week, and for the good health for which we have been so richly blessed.

Second, to the governor of Wisconsin and the members of our State legislature, especially Senator George Stendenmager and Assemblyman Vaughn, for making provision for all our expenses, with sleeping berth and meal tickets, from our homes to Vicksburg and return; to John C. Prien for his most efficient management of our train service; and to Albert Bycroft for his part as assistant to the adjutant general of Wisconsin, in making our trip so pleasant and perfect in every detail.

Third, to our big-hearted Uncle Samuel for his generous provision for our entertainment and comfort as his guests in camp at Vicksburg.

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Fourth, to the gallant soldier boys in khaki and the bright young Boy Scouts from various parts of Mississippi for the kindness and courtesy which they have manifested toward us in all our pleasant relations with them.

Fifth, to all the citizens of Vicksburg for their courteous good will wherever and whenever we have met them while encamped within their borders, for all of which we shall carry to our home the most pleasant recollections.

Sixth, last, yet not least, to our good Comrade F. A. Roziene, president of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, for all he has done in the organization and bringing to pass so successfully this great reunion of the Blue and the Gray.

While we can in no wise understand and fully appreciate his patriotic energy, his fraternal spirit, his persistent, self-sacrificing efforts, his persuasive, gentle patience as he has labored with congressional and legislative committees to make this glorious meeting possible, we do know that he has accomplished wonders for us, and we do hereby extend to him all the gratitude of which we are capable May the richest of heaven's blessing rest upon him, and now, because Comrade Roziene has paid out of his own pocket almost the entire expense of financing this great patriotic and praiseworthy undertaking, we do hereby most earnestly urge upon the Congress of the United States to appropriate the sum of $3,000 to repay in part Comrade Roziene for the money he has spent in bringing to pass this fraternal reunion of the Blue and the Gray.

The following resolution denouncing the war policies of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, were passed by the delegation of Wisconsin veterans attending the National Memorial Reunion.

E. G. Nye, of Milwaukee, Wis., was appointed by the delegation to draft the resolutions, which were as follows:

Assembled in fraternity at Vicksburg, Miss., with those we fought here 54 years ago we, Wisconsin remnants of the loyal hosts of the great Civil War, renew our allegiance to the cause of civilization and democracy and proclaim our unqualified trust and confidence in the President of this great Nation, and pledge again as we have in the past our united and zealous support of every effort to conquer a world peace; and we further denounce the disloyal utterances and activity of R. M. La Follette, senior Senator of Wisconsin, and his followers in and out of the United States Senate. We believe that he and his supporters are enemies of the United States of America, and that they are accessories before and after the fact to the slaughter of American citizens and soldiers, insult the memory of the noble dead, and menace the integrity of our flag and all it symbolizes, and we demand that treason be made odious and insist that its penalty is and should be death.

OCTOBER 18, 1917.

Resolved, That we, veterans of Illinois, wish to express our appreciation to all who have taken part in the preparation and conduct of this splendid reunion, and we personally and individually are under obligations to Col. Willard D. Newbill and Capt. J. Paul Jones, the soldier boys, and the Boy Scouts for the efficient untiring, unselfish, and whole-hearted way in which they have looked after our comfort, conveniences, and welfare.

D. C. ZIMMERMAN,
Vandalia, Ill.

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EXHIBIT H.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 23, 1917.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The memorial reunion of veterans of the Civil War, Union and Confederate, held on this battle-field park October 16–19 instant, was most successful and helpful in many ways, especially in promoting recognition of the fact that the officers and men arrayed in opposed lines from 1861 to 1865 were American citizen soldiers, Union and Confederate alike, and also in strengthening the conviction in the hearts of all present that our country must stay in the world war to a victorious finish and until Germany is licked to a frazzle.

In the chairman's opinion, the Congress is to be congratulated on the results secured by its appropriation for the reunion. In large part the success was due to the able management of Col. Willard D. Newbill, United States Army, and to the efficient work of his staff of assistants. The chairman has pleasure in making this recognition of their services a part of this report.

(Signed) W. T. RIGBY,
Chairman Vicksburg National Military Park Commission.

CITY OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 22, 1917.

Col. WILLARD D. NEWBILL,
In Charge National Memorial Peace Jubilee,
Vicksburg, Miss.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Now that you are about to finish the work assigned you by the Government and return to your duties in the war game, I would be remiss and unappreciative did I not in my official capacity, as mayor of this city, thank you, and through you, your able assistants, for successfully carrying out without one single mishap or unpleasant feature one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings that has ever been held in the South.

Permit me, officially and individually, to wish for you and your aids, as you so well deserve, success in the years to come and that we may some day, after the passage of the war cloud, welcome you, one and all, again to our little city.

Respectfully,

(Signed.) J. J. HAYES, *Mayor.*

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 20, 1917.

Col. WILLARD D. NEWBILL,
Field Artillery, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army,
in Charge of Arrangements "National Memorial Celebration
and Peace Jubilee," Vicksburg, Miss.

MY DEAR COLONEL: As postmaster, I desire to extend to you and also your associates my hearty congratulations on the magnificent success achieved during the recent national memorial held at this city.

Please allow me to thank you also for the cordial cooperation extended me and my assistants in the operation of the branch post office on the grounds of the encampment.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) H. H. MACKEY,
Postmaster.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
Chicago, Ill., November 19, 1917.

MY DEAR COL. NEWBILL: Beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 13th instant expressing your appreciation of the help given by our representatives toward making the National Memorial Reunion at Vicksburg a success. It is very gratifying to receive your words of appreciation, for which please accept my very sincere thanks.

I want to take this opportunity of extending to you my hearty congratulations on the splendid manner in which you conducted the memorial reunion, both in the advance arrangements and during the period of the reunion. We have heard nothing but the highest praises from the veterans who attended the reunion, and you certainly must feel the satisfaction of a duty well performed.

With my very best wishes for your continued success and good health, am,

Very sincerely, yours,

(Signed) S. G. HATCH,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

MR. WILLARD D. NEWBILL,
Colonel, United States Army,
In Charge National Memorial Reunion, Vicksburg, Miss.

The following letter, addressed to the officer in charge of arrangements, is received just as the report goes to press and is included to show the deep sentiments of appreciation and gratitude to which the president of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans is inspired by the facilities offered by the Government in making their reunion a success:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VICKSBURG VETERANS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. G. Weissert, past commander in chief G. A. R. ..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Leo Rassieur, past commander in chief G. A. R., and president Missouri Vicksburg Park Commission ..... St. Louis, Mo.
D. J. Palmer, past commander in chief G. A. R., late colonel Twentieth Iowa Infantry ..... Washington, Iowa.
Hon. David F. Pugh, attorney at law ..... Columbus, Ohio.
Col. James Kilbourne, attorney at law ..... Columbus, Ohio.
James G. Everest, commissioner Vicksburg National Park ..... Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Rosenbaum, past commander Department of Illinois, G. A. R. ..... Chicago, Ill.
Geo. D. Reynolds, late lieutenant colonel Sixth United States Colored Heavy Artillery; presiding judge court of appeals .... St. Louis, Mo.
C. S. Bentley, late brigadier general of Second Iowa National Guard ..... Chicago, Ill.
E. E. Lewis, vice chairman Michigan Vicksburg Park Commission ..... Coldwater, Mich.
Capt. W. T. Ratliff ..... Raymond, Miss.
Col. Andrew Cowan, junior vice commander in chief Military Order of the Loyal Legion ..... Louisville, Ky.
Chas. L. Longley ..... Twin Falls, Idaho.

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Gen. Jonathan Kellogg, commander Arkansas Division, U. C. V..Little Rock, Ark.
Col. John McElroy, editor National Tribune.....Washington, D. C.
Gen. C. W. Hooper, commander Alabama Division, U. C. V...Selma, Ala.
E. K. Russ, past department commander of Louisiana and Mississippi, G. A. R.....New Orleans, La.
Frank Gaiennie, past commander U. C. V.....St. Louis, Mo.
John M. Vernon, member Illinois-Vicksburg Park Commission..Chicago, Ill.
Louis Guion, late captain Twenty-sixth Louisiana Infantry, commissioner Vicksburg National Military Park.....New Orleans, La.
John G. Cashman, late First Mississippi Light Artillery; editor of Vicksburg Evening Post.....Vicksburg, Miss.
John R. Cook, captain Iowa Infantry; special passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co.....West Union, Iowa.
A. M. Trimble, assistant adjutant general Department of Nebraska, G. A. R.....Lincoln, Nebr.
J. B. Allen, past president Ohio-Vicksburg Battlefield Commission.....Athens, Ohio.
Capt. James B. Sinnott, late commissioner Gettysburg celebration.....New Orleans, La.
W. F. Connor, division passenger agent Wabash System.....Dallas, Tex.
G. H. Tichnor, major general commanding Louisiana Division, U. C. V.....New Orleans, La.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Gen. A. J. West, Atlanta, Ga.
Major Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.
Dabney M. Scales, Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. John A. Webb, Jackson, Miss.
Capt. E. J. C. Bealer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Col. Edward A. Stevens, Chicago.
F. A. Roziene, Chicago, chairman.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

John T. Stockton, past commander of Camp 100, Sons of Veterans, Department of Illinois, and member Loyal Legion, Chicago, Ill.

W. O. Hart, past commandant of Camp Beauregard, No. 130, Sons of Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.

CHICAGO, *December 10, 1917.*

Col. WILLARD D. NEWBILL,
Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLONEL: It has been my privilege to read your report to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army upon the celebration of the National Memorial Reunion and Peace Jubilee of the Federal and Confederate Civil War veterans of 1861 to 1865, as authorized and supported by an act, H. R. 17645, in the Sixty-fourth Congress, and approved September 8, 1916, of which you were in charge of its preparation and successful consummation.

This report exemplifies your thoroughness in briefly condensing facts; and the War Department is to be highly congratulated on selecting you for this undertaking, and the National Association of Vicksburg veterans owe the department warmest gratitude for giving us the priceless value of your connection with this undertaking and thereby relieving me of much of my four years' constant application of responsibilities and anxiety and expenses in its promotion. Your masterful ingenuity in economic executive ability and force in development and utilizing the smaller items in greater necessities brought us the success which comrades, who had attended the Gettysburg celebration and most of kindred functions, say "there never was one so

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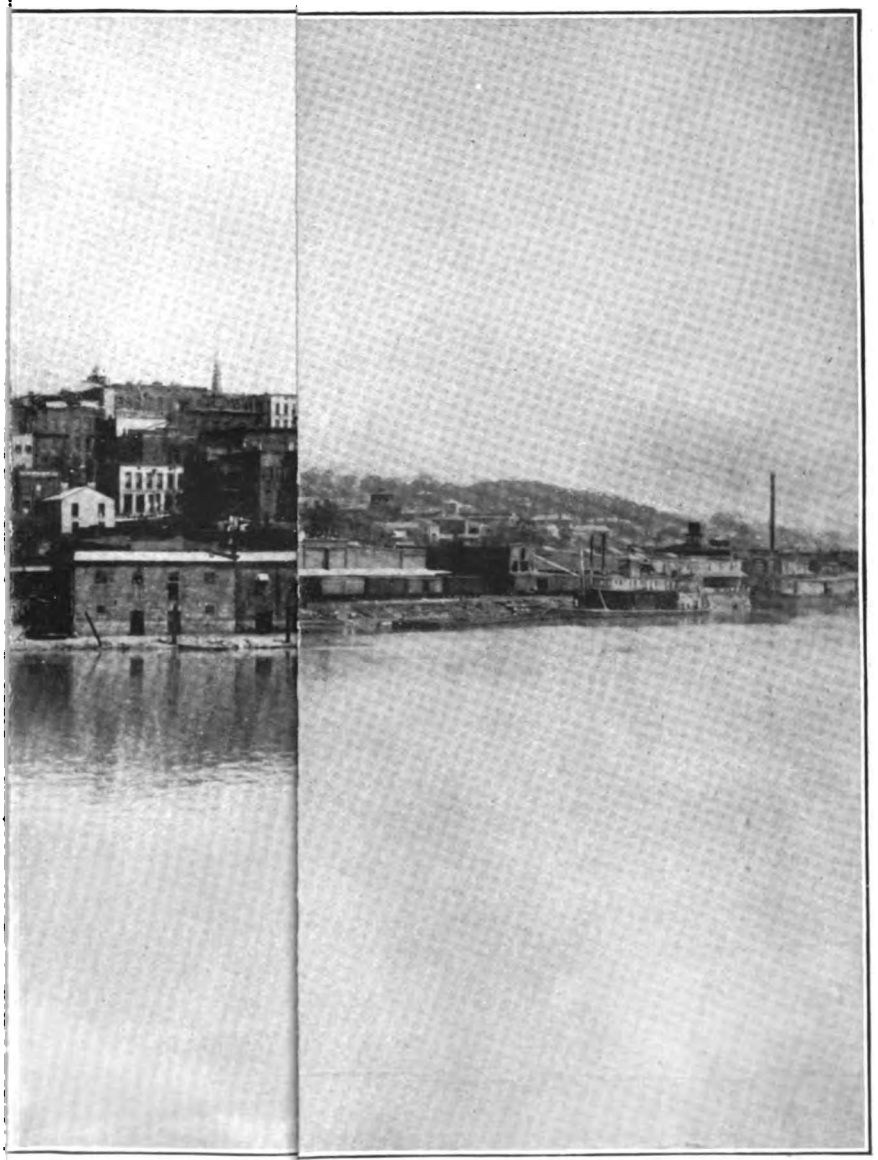

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complete in all its arrangements," in all its provisions which at almost every turn they met with surprises and satisfaction.

I can not divorce myself from this opportunity in behalf of the National Association of Vicksburg veterans, and I feel warranted to include all the attending Civil War veterans, to tender the United States War Department and the Quartermaster General's Corps our most sincere gratitude for their courteous interest and support extended to us in this undertaking.

It is with high appreciation that I now have for the first time had the opportunity to see or hear read a copy of the resolution offered by comrade Hosea W. Rood, of Wisconsin, and adopted by the attending Veterans at the reunion, October 18th ultimo, recommending a partial reimbursement of my expenses connected with the promotion of this reunion. It will be welcome and appreciated.

It suggests itself that any surplus that may remain of the national appropriation after all expenses have first been paid be set aside and used in the erection of a national memorial arch at the entrance to the Vicksburg National Military Park in commemoration of this National Memorial Reunion and Peace Jubilee. Its historical value and inspiration can not be overestimated.

All days of earthly glory are but transient, and even so the gathering throng of grizzled veterans in the camp, each contributing his share to make life worth living and bless the day of reuniting the once estranged hearts in lasting friendship and love, had its short duration, but left sweet memoirs that can not be erased.

Did you hear the ancient veteran eulogizing the flag that led his convictions in the contest and made it sacred to his heart for what it was then, but now thanked God that we are all united, sheltered, guided, and protected under the one unsullied national banner that emphasizes justice and love for all men, sympathy and solace for the oppressed, the home for the homeless, fraternal charity and loyalty to all men? Yes; I saw it all. I stood alone and in reality viewed such impressive scenes. Could I do so stifling a heart welling forth the praise and inexpressible gratitude for this divine mission? That ground was an altar embowered with grand foliage and verdure and held within the hallowed shrine the spirit of the Almighty to sanctify our mission for peace and love.

Col. Newbill, you rendered a great share for this inspiration. To you we owe our lasting gratitude for making this the last gathering in the Civil War Veterans' National Memorial Reunion and Peace Jubilee its conspicuous success. It was your clear foresight, great executive ability, energy, and your deep interest in its purpose that made it the crowning event. In our destinies a parting will separate the dearest friends. We of the older generations, unacceptable to more active pursuits, will be left in our homes to think of and pray for protection and guidance of our friends who are endangered in the conflict for universal liberty and happiness. We pray that the protecting hand may ever follow you and bring you back crowned with victory in universal peace.

I remain,

Yours, most faithfully,

F. A. Roziene,

President National Association of Vicksburg Veterans.

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | DOCUMENT No. 764

ADDRESS

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

JANUARY 4, 1918

JANUARY 8, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
1918

H D—65-2—vol 113——34

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ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report to you that on the twenty-eighth of December last, during the recess of the Congress, acting through the Secretary of War and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare, in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing. As our own experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very great responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier.

I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction, the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed.

It was in the true spirit of America, and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties; and we did try it. The directors of the railways responded to the need promptly and generously. The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual coordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances. If I have taken the task out of their hands, it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part but only because there were some things which the Government can do and private management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

It had become unmistakably plain that only under government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under government administration can an absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed

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without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under government administration all these things will be possible,—not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away, give way before the new management.

The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them. It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

While the present authority of the Executive suffices for all purposes of administration, and while of course all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the Government an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will receive under federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public. I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation, and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

I need not point out the essential justice of such guarantees and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly protected and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the Government. Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is also an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the Government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and coordinated with the financial operations of the Government. No borrowings should run athwart the borrowings of the federal treasury, and no fundamental industrial values should any-

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where be unnecessarily impaired. In the hands of many thousands of small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some ten or eleven thousand millions, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

The Secretary of War and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, the Honorable William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request, he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and Director General of the new Railway Administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active progress.

It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the national treasury for the funds. If it is not possible, it will, of course, be necessary to resort to the Congress for grants of money for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury will advise with your committees with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter. For the present, I suggest only the guarantees I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the Congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are dealing with great matters and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly.

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65TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DOCUMENT
No. 765

ADDRESS

OF

PRESIDENT WILSON

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 8, 1918

JANUARY 8, 1918.—Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON
1918

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ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible bases of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme proposed no concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied,—every province, every city, every point of vantage,—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own peoples' thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They can not entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders

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and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But, whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her Allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of Society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, and what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond, with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The

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day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme; and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she

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enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this programme does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with

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hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world,—the new world in which we now live,—instead of a place of mastery.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 788.

ROADS AND TRAILS, NATIONAL FORESTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

TRANSMITTING

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

JANUARY 14, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January 10, 1918.

SIR: In compliance with section 8 of the act of Congress approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 355), known as the Federal aid road act, I have the honor to transmit herewith annual report of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, out of the funds appropriated for the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads and trails within or only partly within the national forests. The report also includes expenditures from the funds appropriated by the same act for the construction of rural post roads and statements showing the apportionment, approved projects, and the available balances of funds on June 30, 1917, by States, both for rural post roads and for roads and trails within national forests.

A copy of this report has also been transmitted to the President of the Senate.

Very respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS AND EXPENDITURES UNDER THE FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

[39 Stat. L., 355].

The act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 355), entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," carries a total appropriation of $85,000,000, of which $75,000,000 is to be applied to post roads and $10,000,000 to forest roads and trails. Of the former amount $5,000,000 was available for the fiscal year 1917; $10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918; $15,000,000 for the fiscal year 1919; $20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920, and $25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1921. Under the post-road provisions of the act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to deduct for administrative purposes not to exceed 3 per cent of the appropriation for any fiscal year, and to apportion the balance among the several States on the basis of area, population, and mileage of rural delivery and star routes, each factor being given a weight of one-third. Of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1917, 3 per cent, or $150,000, was deducted for the purpose of administering the act, and $4,850,000 was apportioned among the several States, the apportionment being made on July 21, 1916.

Section 1 of the act requires that before any of the money apportioned to a State may be expended therein the State shall give its assent to the provisions of the act. This assent is required to be by the State legislature, except that the assent of the governor of any State is made sufficient until the adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature of the State held after the passage of the act. Since the passage of the act there have been regular sessions of the legislatures of 42 States, each of which gave the necessary assent. Assent was given by the governor of each of the six other States.

The act also requires that cooperation shall be with the highway departments of the respective States, which made it necessary to determine for each State whether or not it had a highway department within the meaning of the act. It has been determined, after considering the 1917 enactments of the State legislatures, that each State has such a highway department. Section 10 of the act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make rules and regulations for carrying out its provisions. Such rules and regulations were issued September 1, 1916.

Most of the fiscal year, therefore, was consumed in meeting these preliminary requirements. Consequently, no payments were made to the States during the year on account of post-road construction work. However, at the close of the year 53 project statements had been received from 17 States for consideration by the department. These projects involved a total of 446.242 miles of road and two bridges, at a total estimated cost of $3,394,852, and Federal aid was requested on them to the amount of $1,556,851. Of these projects, 23 had been approved at the close of the year, involving a total of 188.582 miles of road and two bridges at a total estimated cost of $1,845,433, and for which Federal aid was requested to the amount of $846,151. Project agreements, however, had only been executed.

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to cover 6 of these projects, involving 22.179 miles of road and one bridge at a total cost of $547,092 and a grant of Federal aid in the amount of $224,717.

The amount of $10,000,000 appropriated for the construction of roads and trails serving to develop the resources of the national forests is made available by the act at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, beginning with the fiscal year 1917. By the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, the apportionment of $900,000 each year among the States containing national forests is based upon the factors of national forest area and valuation of resources, while the balance of $100,000 is employed for administrative expenses, preliminary investigations upon proposed projects, and for increasing the apportionment to States. Selection of the projects for construction from the funds apportioned to each State is made from the formal applications from States or counties offering suitable cooperation. As with the post-road activities, the accomplishment of the essential preliminaries consisting of the planning of a comprehensive scheme of development, negotiations with States and counties, and engineering investigations upon selected projects prevented a beginning of actual construction operations. However, 143 applications have been considered and negotiations pending contemplate the early completion of cooperative agreements which will provide for the beginning of construction operations on projects in practically every national forest State.

The expenditures for the fiscal year under the act follows:

Cooperative construction of rural post roads.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

Salaries:	
In Washington	$8,024.57
Out of Washington	16,046.74
Total	24,071.31
Travel, station, and field expenses	3,902.74
Equipment:	
Apparatus, instruments, laboratory	555.81
Furniture	1,197.42
Miscellaneous	1,189.59
Stationery	869.44
Rent	762.50
Telegraph, telephone, and postage	138.06
Freight, express, and drayage	582.38
Printing	321.97
Miscellaneous supplies, services, etc	746.63
Total	34,337.85

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation allotment, fiscal year 1917	150,000.00
Expenditures, fiscal year 1917	34,337.85
Unexpended available balance June 30, 1917	115,662.15
Outstanding liabilities June 30, 1917	11,610.43
Unincumbered available balance June 30, 1917	104,051.72

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CONSTRUCTION.

(Statement of apportionment, approved projects, and avilable balances, June 30, 1917.)

State.	Apportionment 1917.	Approved projects.	Available balance.
Alabama	$104,148.90		$104,148.90
*Arizona	68,513.52		68,513.52
*Arkansas	82,689.10		82,689.10
California	151,063.92	$60,827.20	90,236.72
Colorado	83,690.14		83,690.14
Connecticut	31,090.44		31,090.44
*Delaware	8,184.37		8,184.37
*Florida	55,976.27		55,976.27
*Georgia	134,329.48		134,329.48
Idaho	60,463.50		60,463.50
*Illinois	220,926.23		220,926.23
*Indiana	135,747.62		135,747.62
Iowa	146,175.60		146,175.60
*Kansas	143,207.40		143,207.40
Kentucky	97,471.91		97,471.91
Louisiana	67,474.66		67,474.66
Maine	48,451.50		48,451.50
Maryland	44,047.22		44,047.22
Massachusetts	73,850.95		73,850.95
*Michigan	145,783.72		145,783.72
Minnesota	142,394.06		142,394.06
Mississippi	88,905.84		88,905.84
*Missouri	169,720.41		169,720.41
Montana	98,287.19		98,287.19
Nebraska	106,770.81		106,770.81
*Nevada	64,398.30		64,398.30
New Hampshire	20,996.62		20,996.62
New Jersey	59,212.68		59,212.68
New Mexico	78,737.81		78,737.81
New York	250,720.27		250,720.27
North Carolina	114,381.92	10,000.00	104,381.92
North Dakota	76,143.06		76,143.06
Ohio	186,905.42		186,905.42
*Oklahoma	115,139.00		115,139.00
Oregon	78,687.37		78,687.37
Pennsylvania	230,644.17	153,890.00	76,754.17
Rhode Island	11,665.71		11,665.71
*South Carolina	71,807.64		71,807.64
South Dakota	80,946.02		80,946.02
Tennessee	114,153.48		114,153.48
*Texas	291,927.81		291,927.81
Utah	56,950.15		56,950.15
Vermont	22,844.47		22,844.47
Virginia	99,660.71		99,660.71
Washington	71,884.28		71,884.28
West Virginia	53,270.46		53,270.46
Wisconsin	128,361.07		128,361.07
*Wyoming	61,196.82		61,196.82
Total	4,850,000.00	224,717.20	4,625,282.80

EXPENDITURES.

No money was paid out during the fiscal year 1917 to any of the States on account of road construction work. However, the apportionment to any State for any fiscal year is available for expenditure in that State until the close of the succeeding fiscal year, except that amounts apportioned for any fiscal year to any State which has not a highway department are available for expenditure in that State until the close of the third fiscal year succeeding the close of the fiscal year for which such apportionment was made.

In the foregoing statement those States marked with an asterisk (*) were not declared to have a highway department within the meaning of the Federal act when the apportionment for 1917 was made.

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation allotment, 1917	$4,850,000.00
Outstanding liabilities	224,717.20
Unencumbered available balance June 30, 1917	4,625,282.80

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Cooperative construction, etc., of roads and trails, national forests.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RECONNAISSANCE EXPENSES.

Classification.	Forest Service.	Office of Public Roads.	Total.
Salaries	$3,741.66	$9,011.66	$12,753.32
Travel, station and field	1,791.29	781.91	2,573.20
Equipment:			
Furniture		59.79	59.79
Miscellaneous	62.65	1,516.80	1,579.45
Stationery		155.77	155.77
Rent		108.00	108.00
Telegraph, telephone, and postage	.20		.20
Freight, express, and drayage		4.71	4.71
Miscellaneous supplies, service, etc	.05	567.90	567.95
Total	5,595.85	12,206.54	17,802.39

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation allotment, fiscal year 1917:		
Forest Service	$10,000.00	
Office of Public Roads	[1] 90,000.00	
Total		$100,000.00
Expenditures, fiscal year 1917:		
Forest Service	5,595.85	
Office of Public Roads	12,206.54	
Total		17,802.39
Unexpended balance		82,197.61
Outstanding liabilities:		
Forest service	2.00	
Office of Public Roads	9,211.29	
Total		9,213.29
Unencumbered available balance		72,984.32

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

(Statement of apportionment, project allotments, and available balances June 30, 1917.)

State.	Apportionment 1917.	Project allotments.	Available balance.
Alaska	$46,280		$46,280
Arizona	59,795	$3,750	56,045
Arkansas	11,294		11,294
California	140,763	12,200	128,563
Colorado	62,335		62,335
Idaho	108,010	30,000	78,010
Montana	69,901	40,000	29,901
Nevada	19,195		19,195
New Mexico	42,622		42,622
Oregon	127,794		127,794
South Dakota	8,115		8,115
Utah	40,982		40,982
Washington	91,739		91,739
Wyoming	40,566	5,650	34,916
Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma	9,552		9,552
Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia	21,057		21,057
	900,000	91,600	808,400

[1] This allotment of $90,000 was not only for use of the Office of Public Roads for administrative and reconnaissance expenses, but also for contingent purposes, such as increasing the apportionment t any State or States, etc.

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EXPENDITURES.

No money was paid out during the fiscal year 1917 on account of the survey, construction, or maintenance of roads and trails. Amounts apportioned are available until expended, except that under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for carrying out the provisions of section 8 of the act, amounts apportioned to the States remaining unexpended for a period of three years after such apportionment may be reapportioned by the Secretary to the several States in the manner provided in the original apportionment.

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation allotment, 1917	$900,000
Outstanding liabilities	91,600
Unincumbered available balance June 30, 1917	808,400

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65TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION - - - - - HOUSE DOCUMENT No. 805

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE OCCASION OF

THE RETIREMENT OF

HON. JOHN J. FITZGERALD

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE AFTER ALMOST NINETEEN YEARS CONTINUOUS SERVICE AS A REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

DECEMBER 14 AND 17, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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JANUARY 8, 1918.—Ordered that the proceedings n the House of Representatives on the occasion of the last appearance of Hon. John J. Fitzgerald as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, be printed as a House Document, including remarks by Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois.

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PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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RETIREMENT OF
HON. JOHN J. FITZGERALD

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

MR. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7572, the urgent deficiency bill, and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] and myself.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7572, and, pending that, he asks unanimous consent that the time for general debate be controlled one half by himself and the other half by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The motion is on going into the Committee of the Whole.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7572, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, with Mr. MOON in the chair.

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The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7572, the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7572) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman from New York if he will kindly yield to me now, as I should prefer to precede him if he is willing?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, this is the last bill which the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] will report to this House as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I think it is proper that we should take notice in the House of the departure of so distinguished a colleague. I send to the Clerk's desk and ask him to read the following letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, *December 13, 1917.*

Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLETT,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. GILLETT: I wish very much that it were practicable for me to leave Johns Hopkins Hospital long enough to come over to the House and say a word about the loss to the country through the resignation of Mr. FITZGERALD. I regard FITZGERALD as one of the ablest men who has ever sat in Congress.

[Applause.]

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Intelligence is the usual thing in Congress. Good nature is very common with the Members. The desire for economy is not unusual, but independent courage and determined bravery are at least not two common attributes of politicians or statesmen. FITZGERALD possesses all of the qualities that I have referred to. I shall regret greatly his leaving the House and am truly sorry that my temporary indisposition will not allow me to make a public statement to that effect in the House before he retires.

Yours, very sincerely,

JAMES R. MANN.

[Applause.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all on this side of the House indorse very heartily these cordial sentiments expressed by our leader, and we regret exceedingly the loss of our colleague from New York. He has attained such an eminence in this House that every man for some time will really miss him, and that is more than can be said of many Members. He has won his eminence not by any primrose path of dalliance. He has fought his way to his distinction. He has given and received blows from foes and friends alike without sparing himself or sparing others, always aiming at a definite goal, and any man with such fixity of purpose and with his ability behind it is sure to achieve success. I remember very well when he came here, and how our attention was soon attracted by the very young man who persisted in putting such searching and often embarrassing questions to members of the appropriating committees. He showed such knowledge of the subjects he discussed, such assurance of his parliamentary rights, and such determination to assert and defend them that before long he convinced the leaders that it was much better to have him inside the Committee on Appropriations defending than outside attacking. [Laughter and applause.] So he literally fought his way by his own sheer ability onto that important committee. I have served with him as chairman of sub-

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committees of which he was a member and as member of subcommittees of which he was chairman. We have often differed strenuously, but I have never had occasion even to suspect any unworthy motive on his part. [Applause.]

As chairman of the committee he has upheld the traditional policy of that office. He always had an instinctive hostility, or at least antagonism, to the executive representatives who came before us for appropriations. He has felt that he was the guardian of the public purse, that anybody who wanted money from the committee must show cause, must prove by reliable evidence that he was entitled to the appropriation. That has always been characteristic, as far as my experience dates, of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and I think it is his proper attitude as representing the privileges and duties of the House. I recall many instances of new officials coming before the committee with the apparent expectation that they had only to state their needs in order to have them granted, and their discomfiture was ludicrous when they found out that their request counted for little or nothing, but that they must show the fundamental reasons for their requests and that not upon their opinions, but upon the facts on which that opinion was based.

Mr. FITZGERALD was peculiarly well equipped for the chairmanship by his strong, penetrating intellect, his unflagging pertinacious industry, and his remarkable power of grasping and retaining enormous details, and, as you know, in this House he made himself powerful and formidable by his pungent speech, his dauntless courage and his unquestioned sincerity, and his resource-

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ful ingenuity. The same qualities which have won his eminence here and in the committee insure prominence in the profession to which he is now returning, and I know that we all with full hearts wish him that ample success and happiness to which his talents and character entitle him. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, 10 years ago I became a member of the Committee on Appropriations and it was my good fortune to be assigned to two subcommittees upon which were then my friend and colleague, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

From that time to this we have been associated together not only in full committee but in the subcommittee work that comes as a result of the various divisions of the work of that committee. And therefore, perhaps more than almost any man in the House, it has been my good fortune to be in constant and intimate association with him. Certainly no man in the House is as conscious as I am of the loss that the House will suffer when he retires from it, because none have been in a position to so fully realize the work that he has done and the work that he is laying down. No exaggeration is possible of the great debt that the country owes to him.

Popularity is gained in many ways in the House and in the country, but the esteem and respect of the House is only gained in one way, and that is by loyalty and devotion to duty and the industry and courage that justifies faith on the part of one's colleagues. And I know of no better thing that a man can carry away from this place of harsh conflicts, of extreme rivalries, of ambitions that conflict, a place which has sometimes been described as a "bear pit," than not simply the liking of your colleagues but the

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respect and admiration of them. [Applause.] No man who ever knew JOHN FITZGERALD but what has always accorded to him all those attributes that go to make real statesmanship. I have seen him under peculiar trials not only in committee but in party relationships. There have been times in his career when his viewpoint did not coincide with that of a majority of his party colleagues. Nothing is more difficult than differing with your party associates. Nothing so tests the fiber and the fine courage of men as that. I have seen him meet that test, knowing that in taking the position he did he was sacrificing some friendships and that he was doing the then unpopular thing. But I knew then, and his colleagues all know now, that whenever he took that position it was not with the desire to differ but because of a compelling sense of duty and obligation. And he always justified from his viewpoint that position by the reasons that he advanced and the motives which prompted him in it.

He is not only leaving behind him a reputation as a very great chairman of one of the most difficult committees in Congress, but he goes out of Congress with perhaps a more intimate knowledge of the Government of the United States and a more technical knowledge of the rules that control this body than any man now in public life. He is not only a parliamentarian who knows the rules but he is one of those more rare people who knows the reason for the rules. And in this day of misjudgment of rules, of criticism by the thoughtless, the unthinking, it is worth while to have in Congress a man who can justify the procedure here because of a knowledge of the reason for that procedure.

And so we lose not only a man whom we all admire and many love but we lose one who has been to the country

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of distinct service, who has justified and ennobled service in the Congress of the United States. [Loud applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could most eloquently say what I desire to say, and then sit down, by indorsing the letter of Representative MANN and the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] and of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY]. I most heartily indorse all that has been said, and better said, I presume, than I could say it, and yet I will add a little thereto.

The Committee on Appropriations was formed 65 years ago. Prior to that time the Committee on Ways and Means not only reported the bills to raise the revenue but also reported the bills to put the money on the wheel—to appropriate the revenue. The first chairman of that committee was Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. His service was for about three years. My recollection is that he died during his service as chairman in 1869. Many distinguished, many great men have served as chairmen of that committee. I have the names here. They are Thaddeus Stevens; Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, whose term was short; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee; Frank Hiscock, of New York; and then myself, of Illinois [applause]; William S. Holman, of Indiana; Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas [applause]; James A. Hemenway, of Indiana; James A. Tawney, of Minnesota; and JOHN J. FITZGERALD, of New York. [Applause.]

Since the creation of that committee in 1865 up to the present time many things have happened. The population of the country has increased by threefold. The Union

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Pacific and the Central Pacific were the first railways across the desert, tunneling the mountains to reach the Golden Gate; but since then they have been followed by I know not how many, but I think I can say from 10 to 15 transcontinental railroads have been constructed since that time. The population, as I have already said, has increased by threefold plus.

There have been stormy periods in this House and the country since that time. Partisanship, earnest, at times ferocious, and necessarily so. This is a Government under the Constitution, the fixed law, by the will of the majority, as manifested at the ballot box from time to time. Some things have been done by the party of which I am a member and some by the party that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is a member in that time, but, so far as I am concerned, would have been left undone if I had had my way about it. And sometimes, perhaps, I would have preferred to dwell in a recollection a different result.

I do not know how many men have served in the House of Representatives since I became a Member, but several thousand. My honored friend here, Gen. SHERWOOD, and I entered Congress together. [Applause.]

I believe we two, with Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, are the surviving Members. I am not speaking of myself, but these men who have been chairmen of this committee, whose names I have read, have nearly all crossed over. Nearly all of them were giants intellectually, and they were partisans. I have no defense to make or excuse to make for partisans. Great Heavens! If we all belonged to one party and were wishy-washy; if we were cowardly and all belonged to one party, God help the poor devil, you know,

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if there happened to be one anywhere in the country, that disagreed with us. [Applause.]

Some time, perhaps, before I die, I may have a little more time to speak of the rules of the House of Representatives, of the mistakes that we have made from time to time, and of the consequences of those mistakes. Something in the not distant future will have to be changed, whichever party may be in power, touching our procedure. With the bill pending, however, it is not the proper time and it is not expected of me to enter upon that matter. Of those great men that I have spoken of who have crossed over—and nearly all of them have crossed to the other side, although Mr. Tawney and Mr. Hemenway and Mr. Sayers are still living—there were men who had more notoriety than the gentleman from New York who is about to retire to private life. I have known them all since 1873, and have served with them all, from the practical as well as from the intellectual standpoint. While some of them have held great positions—Mr. Garfield became President—and made great reputations, I want to say, and I say it without reservation, that the gentleman from New York who is about to retire as chairman of that committee has been equal in his service and in his ability to guard the Public Treasury, not ignorantly but wisely; he has been equal to any of them. [Applause.]

Think of it! Since war was declared in April last the committee over which he has presided, and of which I am a member, has been almost constantly in session through the day and frequently at night, and has recommended appropriations and authorized contracts for appropriations in round number aggregating $20,000,000,000. The hearings thereon, in tolerably fine print, stacked up, I presume

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would just about be covered by my two hands, held 2 feet apart; and I want to say that in my judgment there has been nothing appropriated or authorized to be met by contracts under future appropriations that did not meet his approval and that of his committee, including myself. By means of the investigations incident to the preparation of those bills I think I am within the bounds of truth when I say there were $2,000,000,000 left unappropriated or unauthorized, without any harm to the public service.

I exceedingly regret the departure of the gentleman from New York. I wish there were some way—there is none, however; but I have frequently wished it, and I wish it now more than I ever did—by which adequate compensation could be made for him for the support and maintenance of his wife and the care of his children pending his service in the House of Representatives. I met the children once when they were younger; the children were little bits of lads and lasses from 3 feet high down. [Laughter.] He leaves Congress, he tells us, in justice to his family. I wish it were possible that at least during this great emergency, during this great war to which we are committed—committed by the appropriation of treasure, committed by proper legislation, committed for service across the sea—that it had been possible for him to have remained as a Member of this House and as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, when I first saw the announcement that the gentleman from New York had decided to resign as a Member of the House, I said that the House and the country could better afford to lose any other Member than JOHN J. FITZGERALD. [Applause.] In this crisis of our country the House and the Nation

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need his counsel, his wisdom, his judgment, his integrity, his courage.

In all these virtues no man in this body is his superior. We have many able and wise and diligent Representatives here, men who faithfully represent and serve their constituents; but to how many of us could the term statesman properly apply?

FITZGERALD comes as near measuring up from every view to the standard of statesmanship as any man in this Capitol. [Applause.] As a Member of the House he has given the country—the entire country—19 years of faithful, honorable, and effective service. His record stands to justify our high estimate of him. We know him. We associate with him daily. We esteem and admire him, and more, we love him. He has our respect and our confidence. As a man, we know FITZGERALD to be brave and loyal and truthful. He has never turned his back upon friend or foe.

I sometimes fear that too many of our colleagues set up as the true measure of service here the amount of money which they can filch out of the Treasury into their districts and States for creeks or rivers or public buildings or the like. FITZGERALD's idea—and effort—has been to keep the money in the Treasury and not take it out except for the country's needs. I have known him to oppose appropriations that he knew would endanger his popularity at home.

With respect to every question or measure he asked not "Will it pay? Will it help me?" but only "Is it right? Will it help my Government and the country?"

There have been many eminent men chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations in the last half century.

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Their names have been recalled in your presence by the distinguished ex-Speaker, Mr. CANNON. In my judgment, the three who loom out preeminently for their distinguished services as chairmen of that great committee are Holman, CANNON, and FITZGERALD. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I but reflect that which is in the heart of the entire membership of the House in expressing profound regret that our beloved comrade in service here feels it his duty to separate from us, and in extending to him the best wishes for a long life and for an abundance of success and happiness. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, when I came to Congress my first assignment was to the Committee on Appropriations, and in my capacity as a member of that committee I had the privilege of serving on a subcommittee with the distinguished gentleman from New York.

During that service I learned to realize his incorruptibility, his interest in the public welfare, his disinterested devotion to duty. During all of my service and intimate relationship with him in committee work I never knew him to cast a vote upon any question with any idea in mind as to how it would affect him politically. His interest was the public interest. His devotion to the public service is equal to that of any man I have ever known in public life. He has ability, which has been displayed upon the floor of this House on many occasions, courage beyond that of most men, singleness of purpose that no one can question. He has earned the right to the confidence of the American people. He has earned the gratitude of the Government, if there be such a thing as gratitude in the Government. He lives a clean life; his character has been above reproach; he stands among the great public servants in America

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[applause], and I know of no title that can be conferred upon any American greater than that of a worthy public servant. [Applause.]

It is unfortunate that the Government has not the power, or if it has the power, not the desire, to retain a man of his ability in public office. If he were employed by a private corporation and had performed the service for that corporation which he has performed for the Government of the United States, he would not be permitted to leave the service, no matter at what price; they would retain him. You could not employ the services of a man like JOHN FITZGERALD for $50,000 a year. The service he has rendered to the Government is above price. I regret to see him leave this body, for he has displayed an unselfish devotion to public duty and an ability that justifies not only the confidence of his associates but the gratitude of the American people. And now that he finds himself forced to leave public life in order that he may provide for his growing family when he shall have passed away he takes with him from this body the confidence, the respect, and the love and devotion of every Member of the House. I shall always remember my association with him as one of the pleasantest parts of my official life, and I wish him Godspeed in the business upon which he is about to enter and unbounded success wherever he may go and in whatever he may engage. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I confess that this is a very painful occasion to me. I was not very much surprised when I heard that Mr. FITZGERALD was going to resign, but I was very much grieved. I do not know whether you have all observed it or not, but in the popular estimation the four great committees in this

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House are Ways and Means, Judiciary, Appropriations, and Foreign Affairs. Actually the Members of the House know that in addition to these two the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Post Office Committee are forcing themselves into that same class. These are the six committees that are always the greatest of our legislative committees. Occasionally some other committee becomes exceedingly prominent. It is a strange thing that during the seven years I have been Speaker of this House we have lost the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and now we are about to lose the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. We have also lost the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, always an important committee, and during these troublous days one of the most important.

Gen. James A. Garfield once said that there was no place on earth where a man could reach his proper level more quickly than in the House of Representatives. The position that Mr. FITZGERALD has occupied for several years, being recognized as one of the very strongest men in this House, is an illustration of Garfield's proposition. In my time here several men have become authorities in this House on some one subject. Mr. FITZGERALD enjoys the peculiar distinction of having become an authority on two very difficult subjects, one of them finance and the other parliamentary law. Men do not achieve places of this kind unless they have brains in their heads, courage in their hearts, and a great deal of industry.

There is a fable extant in this land that if the executive departments did not hold Congress in check we would

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appropriate everything there is betwixt the two oceans. [Laughter.] Exactly the reverse of that is true. [Applause.] The chairmen of the Appropriations Committee, the great ex-chairman and ex-Speaker [Mr. CANNON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], and those who have come in betwixt and between as chairmen of the Appropriations Committee, have waged a constant warfare with the executive departments of this Government to hold the appropriations within bounds. [Applause.] Generally, they have held the appropriations below the estimates of the executive departments. The newspapers of the country could not do a better thing than to reverse the tale they have been telling, and tell the exact truth as to appropriations. [Applause.] A good many of you men have come in here in recent years. The heads of departments got so in the habit of exceeding the appropriations that Mr. FITZGERALD and the rest of the men on the Appropriations Committee, after warning them four or five times, finally put a clause into an appropriation bill making it a criminal offense for them to exceed the appropriations. I do not know that that has been referred to in any of these newspapers' excoriations of Congress. I will refer to it if nobody else does, and I have as good a right to speak for this House as any man living. [Applause.]

When FITZGERALD first came here he was the youngest man in the House, and by assiduous industry and close attention to business, I have seen him go up year by year. I like to see these Members go up. It is one of the strangest things in the world to sit up here in the Speaker's stand, where you can see everybody in the House, and see men going up and men going down—ebbing and flowing. It is not always a steady march in one direction.

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The resignation of Mr. FITZGERALD ought to be exploited all over this land as an illustration of one thing: Here he is, in the very prime of his splendid powers and flower of his years, going out of a body which he likes to serve in, one that he is especially adapted to serve in, giving up one of the greatest positions in the House, because he is so poor financially that he deems it his duty to his wife and children to give it up to make money enough for their proper uses, notwithstanding the fact that not only millions but billions of dollars have passed through his fingers during his service in this House, not one penny of which stuck to his palms. [Applause.] After a conspicuous career he departs from our midst poorer than when he came.

I read a newspaper squib the other day—I do not know whether it was about ADAMSON or FITZGERALD; it was about one of them—which said that one Congressman had resigned, and that it was that much clear gain. Now, it is not clear gain for a seasoned Representative of approved ability to resign. It is a clear loss to the United States Government and to the American people. [Applause.] A man does not become a leading Congressman except by immense toil and great ability, and every Congressman who comes here, I do not care where he comes from or what he is, has to learn to be a Congressman, and the reputation that a man has outside of this House does him precious little good when he gets into this House. He must learn to be a Congressman just like a man learns to be a carpenter, a blacksmith, or anything of that sort. It is a great pity that the circumstances of the case force men like these chairmen I have named to quit their great offices and retire from public life when they have just learned how to be of most service.

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It is very lucky for Mr. FITZGERALD that he was put on the Committee on Appropriations. I asked Gov. Dingley once about service on committees, and he said that the ideal service would be to serve a while on Appropriations and learn to master details, then serve on Ways and Means and learn the generalization of legislation. He was a success, and his words are worth quoting.

These men who have been chairmen of the great Appropriations Committee rank high in the estimation of mankind and in the history of the United States. They have rendered a great service. When I was first elected Speaker the newspapers said I was green as a gourd about parliamentary matters, and they did not overstate it. [Laughter.] I never had paid more attention to parliamentary law than any other man that had been as active in the House as I had, but you can not stay here 16 years without learning something about it. When I first came in I consulted privately quite a number of parliamentarians in the House. I wanted to make a good record. Mr. FITZGERALD was one of those I always consulted. I might have had some hesitation about taking the opinion of a crack parliamentarian when he was engaged in a hot controversy on the floor of the House, but I had no sort of hesitation in taking the opinion of a crack parliamentarian in private when I asked his opinion.

I wish that Mr. FITZGERALD could stay here. [Applause.] I not only admire his shining talents but I entertain deep personal affection for him. Of course, we will get along, but to have an expert as he is in financial matters quit at such an exigency as this is in the affairs of this country is a pitiable comment on the rewards of politics. [Applause.] He had natural ability, but the

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thing that stood him in the best stead in this House was his persistent industry. He has achieved a great name, and the young Members—of course, they can not change the quantity of brains they have; some may have as much as he has and some may not have as much—but all of them can imitate Mr. FITZGERALD in the quality of his industry. [Applause.]

The sweetest of all American poets said:

> The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight;
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night.

Those words fit the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] like a glove. [Applause.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I have used all the time in discussing the bill that I care to at present, and I wish the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] would use some of his time. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, no one could be otherwise than deeply affected by such a generous expression of sentiment toward my service in this House and its impending termination. During a somewhat active career in this body many times some of my friends have been worried because of difficult situations in which I was involved, and they were somewhat perplexed as to how I should extricate myself. I honestly believe that this is the only time in my 19 years of service that I have been really embarrassed and found it difficult to express myself. [Laughter and applause.] Indeed, if those gentlemen who have so generously spoken, instead of heaping so many golden words of kindness upon me, had savagely assailed my career, I could with much more enthusiasm, and

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unquestionably with much more effectiveness, have responded to their addresses. [Laughter and applause.]

It is not an easy thing to leave the House of Representatives, and I go with considerable regret. If I consulted only my personal preferences, or if I alone were involved, I should not go. Neither would I go at this time if I did not know that the work that I shall drop will be carried on by men as well qualified and as eminently fit to discharge the duties of the position which I shall relinquish.

I might have left Congress at the end of the last Congress if it had not been for a statement by a good friend that I could not come back. [Laughter.] I was somewhat influenced at this time in quitting now lest, perchance, some other unfortunate utterance might compel me to make the one who made it demonstrate his ability to retire me from Congress. [Laughter and applause.]

But I love this body! I believe that it is the great bulwark of our liberty, and upon its wise, intelligent, and courageous action depends the prosperity and the happiness of the American people. [Applause.]

I had an early ambition to become a Member of it. Long before I left college I looked forward to the day when I might sit in it, and before I was graduated I had considerable familiarity with the rules of the House. During my service and for some years prior to it, I read every publication to which I had access that treated of the history of the procedure and of the rules, not only of this body but of the Commons in England. I spent many nights in careful reading of what many consider the dry discussions had at different times when comprehensive changes in the rules of the House were proposed. Whoever knows the philosophy of the rules of this body and understands the under-

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lying principles responsible for many of the rules can have but very little patience with outside agitation against this body for not making chaotic the transaction of public business by the adoption of many well-intended but ill-advised and impractical reforms.

It is difficult for me to at all adequately express the sincere appreciation I have of the most generous expressions that have been uttered regarding my service. I know fully my own limitations and failings. They have been ignored, and such manifestations of friendship chain me more firmly to those who are so loyal in their affections. Early in my career in Congress I read a speech that made a deep impression upon me. Mr. James G. Blaine, in his matchless eulogy upon James A. Garfield, delivered in this House, I believe, on February 27, 1884, said:

> There is no test of a man's ability in any department of public life more severe than service in the House of Representatives; there is no place where so little deference is paid to reputation previously acquired or to eminence won outside; there is no place where so little consideration is shown for the feelings or the failure of beginners. What a man gains in the House he gains by sheer force of his own character. If he loses and falls back he must expect no mercy and will receive no sympathy. It is a field in which the survival of the strongest is the recognized rule, and where no pretense can deceive and no glamour can mislead. The real man is discovered, his worth is impartially weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed.

I know this House is never deceived in men. It is generous at all times, but ever in its own estimation the place of Members is accurately fixed. I have tried in all my service, as far as it was possible for one to do—and I have the same human weaknesses that all other Members have—to do the thing that I believed was the best for the country regardless of its effect upon my own political fortunes. It has not been an easy road to travel. I made

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up my mind early in my service that, regardless of how long I served in this body, when I left it I would go away with one satisfaction, and that was that I would have the knowledge that every act and every spoken word by me as a Member of this body would be my own act and not the act of anyone else, and that for everything I did I would myself be personally responsible. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I could not if I tried express in words the appreciation which I feel for this demonstration. I have been overwhelmed with kindly expressions in the few days since I announced that I was to retire at the end of the present month. If it were possible for me to remain I should not leave. But it is one of those inevitable things which men can not control. As I have already said, I love this body, and the work, although arduous, has been congenial. When I am outside I can look back with great satisfaction to my service here. I am going from public life forever. I am free to speak about some matters that other Members may be reluctant to discuss. The most unfortunate thing about the public is the willingness to believe evil of Members of this body. It seems incomprehensible that men who at home are loved and esteemed and highly honored, as soon as they are elected to Congress seem to be regarded in an entirely different light by their constituents. Their every act is regarded with suspicion. One of the more recent manifestations, of which perhaps I can speak when others will not, is the preposterous notion that the salary of a Member of Congress can in any way be construed as containing excess profits which should be subject to a special tax. [Laughter.]

I had at one time hoped that if a certain reform here were effected, I might be here to participate in it. I have repeatedly urged that all of the appropriation bills be

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consolidated in one committee. When I had no thought of quitting this body I made the statement that I would willingly retire as head of the Committee on Appropriations and from the committee itself to bring about that reform. One of the objections is that it would give great power to a small group of Members. It undoubtedly would do so. But this House needs to concentrate power and responsibility if it is to maintain its unique and unrivaled position in our system of government. We have emasculated the speakership. That office, which derives its name from the fact that its occupant was the chosen spokesman of the Commons to present to the King the grievances of the people and demanded their redress before the Commons would make grants required by the Crown, has been so stripped of its power in this body that the Speaker is not the important and influential factor he should be in our system of government. We so diffuse our power that we do not exercise the influence in the affairs of the Government that the House should exercise. I am glad that the President has made this recommendation. I believe it is the most important reform that this House can adopt if the continual encroachments of the Executive upon the power of the House and the rights of individual Members is to be checked.

Mr. Chairman, I am a member of a commission to reconstruct the Hall of the House of Representatives. I shall resign from that commission, for under the law I would continue a member of it even after I resigned from Congress. I intend to resign from it, because, in my opinion, if that work is ever done it should be done under the control of Members of the House itself. At one time it looked as if the reconstruction might take place, and I

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had studied carefully the plans in the hope to find an appropriate place where they would always impress not only the Members of this body, but those who visit this Chamber, the words of a very distinguished British statesman, Edmund Burke, which accurately picture the relationship and duty of a representative. In a speech to his constituents at Bristol on November 4, 1774, he said:

> It should be the glory, as well as the honor, of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes should at all times have great weight with him, their opinions high respect, their business unremitted attention. But his mature opinion, his unbiased judgment, his enlightened conscience he should not surrender to you, nor to any man, nor to any set of men living. These he does not derive from you, nor from the law, nor from the constitution. They are a gift from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply responsible. Your representative owes you not only his industry, but his judgment, and he is betraying instead of serving you when he sacrifices that judgment to the opinions of another.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that Edmund Burke in those immortal words has pictured for members of a representative body the true measure of their conduct. It requires courage to exercise judgment, it requires courage not to subordinate judgment to the opinions of others. Yet the whole course of this Government and the safety and the happiness and the prosperity of the people of the United States depend not only upon the intelligence of Members of Congress, but, much more, upon the courage with which they exercise their own unbiased judgment. [Applause.]

I wish to say that in going from this body I go with the highest opinion of its Members, of their integrity, of their industry, and of their patriotism. During my service here I have been in many, many bitter controversies. I have hit hard and I have taken hard blows in return, but

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I never carried from the floor of the House any feeling of antagonism whatever toward the Members with whom I had been engaged in controversy. I discharged on the floor of this House my duties as a Member of the House according to my best lights, and when I left this Chamber I left here all acrimony, partisanship, and bitterness. I rejoice in the fact that in leaving this body I go, as I believe, with the same friendship and good will which I entertain for every individual Member of it. [Applause.] I shall carry away and cherish the many, many pleasant associations of my service, and they shall not be crowded out by other occupations. I have served the best part of my life in this body. Its Members have uniformly been kind and more patient than I had reason to expect. They have been tolerant when my views differed from the majority; they have frequently given me loyal and unstinted support in many difficult controversies. I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the innumerable expressions of esteem and friendship and for the unquestioned loyalty and assistance that have been so liberally accorded to me by Members here regardless of party, and I assure the House that this day will be recalled with reverent affection till the end of my life. [Loud applause.]

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NOTICE OF RESIGNATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following notice of resignation:

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have to-day transmitted to the governor of the State of New York my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the seventh district of New York, to take effect December 31, 1917.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN J. FITZGERALD.

* * * * *

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on Queen Victoria's fiftieth birthday Tennyson, the poet laureate, said:

> Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
> Teuton or Celt, or whatever be,
> We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee.

I am charged, as the agent of the House of Representatives, to state that within the last hour the Members have expressed a unanimous desire upon their part to extend a memorial to our departing friend in public life, the Hon. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, a memento for him to take with him of our love and respect, to the amount, when selected, of a thousand dollars. [Applause.] I can suggest to him that—

> Democrats, Republicans, Progressives are we,
> But we all unite in our love for thee.

We love him as a man and as a legislator. [Applause.]

One thing further. The leader of the minority, who has the respect of every man in this House, is sick at

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Johns Hopkins Hospital, and we have also concluded to send to him on Christmas morning a floral tribute of our love and respect for him. [Applause.]

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire the Record to indicate that I had not expressed my overwhelming gratitude for this addition to the innumerable favors I have received from my colleagues in the House. I wish to express to them my sincere thanks for this added manifestation of their kindness. [Applause.]

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 806.

SANITARY CONDITIONS AT ARMY CAMPS.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF UPON THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE ARMY CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS.

JANUARY 8, 1918.—Ordered to be printed.

[From speech of Hon. Warren Gard, of Ohio, Jan. 7, 1918.]

NOVEMBER 26, 1917

From: The Surgeon General, United States Army.
To: The Chief of Staff
(Through The Adjutant General of the Army).
Subject: Report of inspection of Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

1. In my recent inspection of Camp Wheeler, at Macon, Ga., I found conditions as had been indicated by reports. There had been a sharp epidemic of measles, some 3,000 cases, and as always occurs with measles, a certain number of cases of pneumonia. At the time of my visit there were some 300 cases of pneumonia in the hospital. While the hospital was crowded, the right of way was given the pneumonia cases, and they were being well cared for.

2. In the past month there have been about 60 deaths from pneumonia. The height of the measles epidemic was passed some 10 days ago, and at the time of my visit the epidemic was markedly on the decline, but the pneumonia was still on the increase. Generally pneumonia does not develop in a patient until a week or 10 days after the incidence of the measles.

3. We can, therefore, expect a considerable number of deaths from pneumonia.

4. The camp is well situated and was in generally good condition. I think the reason for the measles affecting so severely this particular camp is the fact that men came from the surrounding Southern States which are sparsely settled, and therefore the inhabitants do not, as a rule, have measles in childhood.

5. A large proportion of the cases of pneumonia were evidently contact cases, and I am anxious on this score, fearing that we may be beginning here an epidemic of septic pneumonia. We have had a few cases of meningitis, a few cases of scarlet fever, and some cases of mumps.

6. Whatever the original cause of the epidemic and the present conditions, all these evils are accentuated by the crowded condition of the camp. The tendency to pneumonia has no doubt been in-

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creased by the fact that the men have generally been exposed to the cold weather of the past month with no other protection than their summer clothing. Clothing is now rapidly coming into camp and about two-thirds of the men are supplied with woolen garments.

7. I recommend that it be insisted upon that all men in the camp have 50 feet of floor space each, and to accomplish this such additional shelter be supplied as may be necessary; that no fresh men be brought into the camp until the epidemic has subsided; that an observation camp be established; and that all new men be kept under observation until the main camp is free from infection.

W. C. GORGAS,
Surgeon General, United States Army.

CAMP SEVIER,
Greenville, S. C., November 29, 1917.

From: Surgeon General, United States Army.
To: Chief of Staff, United States Army.
Subject: Camp Sanitation.

1. Sanitary conditions here are serious. Sixty men have died of pneumonia in the past month. The camp has been exposed to a general epidemic of measles, about 2,000 cases having occurred within the last month. During this same period they have had 175 cases of pneumonia and 15 cases of meningitis. The new conscripts of this command are men who are nonimmune to measles. They come from the neighboring Southern States, where population is scarce, and therefore have not had measles in childhood. Always with measles a certain number of cases of pneumonia occur. The mortality of pneumonia from any cause is always high.

2. The basic insanitary condition, however, in my opinion, is overcrowding. In the past in this camp the division commander has had to put 11 and 12 men in a tent, due to the shortage of tentage. This would give about 20 square feet of space to each man. At present he has to put 9 men in a tent, which gives about 28 square feet to the man. I urge that the division commander be directed to furnish at least 50 square feet of floor space to the man, which would give about 5 men to the tent.

3. I also recommend that an observation camp be established where fresh men can be isolated and kept under observation for at least two weeks, or until the camp itself shows evidence of being free from infection.

4. The division commander tells me that he expects a large increase in the force at an early date. I urge that no fresh men be sent to this camp until the division commander says that he is able to care for them along the lines of this recommendation.

5. There has been a good deal of discomfort and exposure on account of the men having nothing but their summer clothing. This has been in great part corrected in the last 10 days by the arrival of woolen clothing and overcoats. The O D wool has not yet been issued, but the authorities are informed that it is on the way. The whole command is still in khaki.

6. Heat and plumbing are badly needed in the hospital. Both were authorized two weeks ago. I recommend that the matter be

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pressed and the hospital be equipped in this respect at just as early a date as is possible. The hospital needs badly more transportation. I recommend that they be furnished one motor car, one 3-ton truck, one 1½-ton truck, and one ¾-ton truck. The hospital at present has 750 patients.

W. C. GORGAS.

BEAUREGARD, *December 1.*

CHIEF OF STAFF,
War Department, Washington, D. C.:

During the past month this camp has had 38 deaths from pneumonia and 6 deaths from spinal meningitis. During the same period 177 cases of pneumonia have been admitted to the hospital and 11 cases of spinal meningitis. An epidemic of measles exists, of which disease 2,300 cases have come on sick report during the past month. I consider sanitary conditions serious, though measles and pneumonia are now on the decline. The camp is much overcrowded, with nine men to the tent. I recommend that the division commander be directed to furnish not less than 50 square feet of floor space for each man, and that an observation section be established for the camp. I recommend that no more men be sent to this camp until the division commander is prepared to care for them along the lines of the above recommendations. Letter follows.

GORGAS.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, LA., *December 1, 1917.*

From: The Surgeon General United States Army.
To: Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington.
Subject: Sanitary conditions, Camp Beauregard, La.

1. During the past month this camp has had 38 deaths from pneumonia and 6 from spinal meningitis. During the same length of time they have had 2,300 cases of measles, 177 cases of pneumonia, and 11 cases of spinal meningitis. The immediate cause of the pneumonia, from which the mortality comes, is the epidemic of measles. Both the measles and pneumonia are on the decline. The sanitary conditions, however, I consider very serious, and steps should be taken at once, as far as possible, to remedy them.

The command is at present quartered at the rate of nine men to a tent. This gives about 28 feet of floor space to the man, and, in my estimation, is excessive overcrowding.

I recommend that the division commander be directed to put up sufficient tentage to give each man at least 50 feet of floor space, which would furnish about five men to a tent.

2. The camp has become infected with measles and meningitis by the transfer of infected troops from other camps. To avoid continued infection in this way, an observation camp should be erected where new arrivals could be kept under observation for at least two weeks, and for such longer period of time as necessary while the main camp shows evidence of infection. This same precaution should be taken with regard to men bring transferred to other camps.

3. The base hospital is located 4 miles from town. I recommend that the hospital be furnished at once with one 2-ton truck, one 1½-

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ton truck, and one ¾-ton truck, and one motor car, urgently needed for its transportation.

4. The base hospital is located about 2 miles from camp and connected with camp by a very poor road. The road is in such poor condition that the transfer of sick from camp to hospital is hard on the patients. I recommend that the road between the hospital and camp be at once macadamized.

5. The men in general came to this camp in their summer clothing, and have suffered a good deal of discomfort on account of cold. The tendency to pneumonia has been increased by their exposure to the cold in this badly clothed condition. Within the last two weeks the whole command has been furnished with winter underclothing. About half the men of the command have overcoats, but so far no olive-drab uniforms. The completion of the equipping of the command with winter clothing should be expedited as much as possible.

6. The division commander informs me that the placing of nine men to a tent was due to orders from Washington.

W. C. GORGAS.

CAMP BOWIE,
Fort Worth, Tex., December 3, 1917.

From: The Surgeon General of the Army.
To: The Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington.
Subject: Conditions Thirty-sixth Division, Camp Bowie, Tex.

1. We have had in this camp during the past month 41 deaths from pneumonia, with 409 cases admitted. About 2,900 cases of measles in the same length of time. The causes of this condition are much the same as in the other camps reported upon. The great number of cases of measles is due to the fact that the men come from the sparsely settled States of Texas and Oklahoma and have not had measles in childhood, but the basis cause is due to the overcrowding of the camp. We have at present nine men to a tent. I recommend that the division commander be directed to furnish sufficient accommodations so that each man will be allowed 50 feet of floor space. This would give not more than five men to a tent.

2. Measles and other epidemic diseases are introduced into these camps by cases being brought by the incoming troops. To provide against this an observation camp should be established, where all newcomers could be kept under observation for at least 14 days, and no new men should be placed in general camp until it is free from infection. I recommend that the division commander be directed to establish such observation camp and that no fresh men be sent in until he is ready to receive them under the above instructions.

3. The command, until recently, has had nothing but their summer clothing. This has caused a great deal of discomfort and probably increased the tendency to pneumonia. Most of the command has recently been issued woolen underclothing, and I am informed that the thick clothing for the whole command is now in camp, with the exception of overcoats, and are in process of being issued. I urge expediting the forwarding of overcoats as rapidly as possible.

4. The base hospital is in an unfinished condition; no water in the hospital, no plumbing or sewer connection. With the large number of patients in this institution this lack of water, plumbing, and sewer

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connection causes serious inconvenience to the sick and increases greatly the burden of caring for them. I recommend that telegraphic instructions be sent to the division commander at once to put in plumbing, water, and sewer connections. I also recommend that telegraphic instructions be sent to put in electric cookers in the diet kitchens in all of the wards.

5. I met by appointment last night the governor of Texas and the health officer of the State. They made several criticisms of conditions which I thought were justified, but they were satisfied, I think, when I pointed out the impossibility of meeting in all respects the conditions that have been suddenly forced upon us and that we were trying in every way to correct these conditions. A copy of the recommendations of Gov. Hobby, addressed to the division commander, was furnished me at our interview, which is inclosed herewith.

6. There is a great deal of uneasiness and criticism among the people with regard to conditions here, which are worse from a sanitary point of view than in any of the camps I have visited.

7. I think the recommendations I have made will tend to correct the existing sanitary errors, but I can not urge too strongly that they be put into effect at once. The camp site and surroundings are all that can be desired. The troops and general conditions are good, with the exception of such conditions as relate to the epidemic diseases at present prevailing.

———, *Major General, United States Army.*

CAMP BOWIE,
Fort Worth, Tex., December 3, 1917.

CHIEF OF STAFF, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington:

Sanitary conditions here more serious than at other camps visited. In the last month 41 deaths from pneumonia, with 409 admissions. Cause same as at other camps recently reported; primary causes overcrowding. Recommend that the division commander be directed to allow only five men to a tent and that no more men be sent to this camp until division commander says he is ready to receive them. Most urgent need in hospital of water, plumbing, and sewers. Urge this be ordered at once. Letter follows.

GORGAS.

THE BASE HOSPITAL,
Camp Pike, Ark., December 5, 1917.

From: The Surgeon General.
To: The Chief of Staff.
Subject: Report on conditions at Camp Pike, Ark.

1. During the last month we have had at this post 57 deaths from pneumonia, with 241 admissions; 4 deaths from spinal meningitis, with 16 admissions; 2,100 cases of measles admitted; 128 cases of scarlet fever, with 11 deaths—the immediate cause of death in these cases being pneumonia, they are included under that heading; 124 cases of mumps. These figures indicate a serious condition of affairs at this camp. The principal cause of measles, as has been pointed out in other camps, is that a large number of the troops

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came from the sparsely settled States and had not had measles before. Of the 16 cases of meningitis occurring within the month, 10 came from Fort Riley. This is an illustration of the way one camp can infect another by means of cases brought by incoming troops. All these infections have evidently been introduced into the camp by troops coming from other infected camps or by men who had been infected at their homes. An important means of preventing this for the future will be the building of observation camps, where the men can be kept under observation for at least two weeks before they are admitted to the general camp. As this camp shows such evidence of severe infection, I think the same observation camp could be established for those going out.

2. Crowding in this camp I do not think exists to any appreciable extent. When the division shall have been filled we will have about 40 square feet per man. As this camp shows such marked evidence of infection, I recommend that this be increased, by means of additional buildings, to 50 square feet per man.

3. The number of cases of measles admitted has been declining rapidly for the past 10 days, and I believe the present epidemic is over. The number of cases of pneumonia from measles, as would be expected, is on the increase and we should naturally expect a greater number of deaths from this disease during the next week or 10 days. Within the last 15 days 8,000 new men have been introduced into the camp. It is possible that when these 8,000 men begin to show infection we will go through an epidemic similar to that through which we have just passed. However, as most of these men come from the thickly populated State of Iowa, I do not think it probable that they will have measles as severely as the men who have just been through the epidemic; but certainly until this matter is determined and the camp is free from infection no additional men should be sent here. I recommend that the division commander be directed not to receive more men until he is able to comply with the recommendations above made concerning space and observation camps and until this camp shows evidence of being free from infection.

4. One great difficulty here is lack of segregation. In Camp Bowie, for instance, if we get a case of meningitis in a tent of 9 men it is a very easy matter to segregate these 9 men and determine whether or not they have been infected. Here, with a squad room containing 120 men, this is much more difficult. I urge, therefore, that in extending this camp as above recommended that the quarters to be erected for this purpose and for the purpose of isolation contain not more than 8 men.

5. The command has been in its summer clothing until recently. During the last month the winter clothing has begun to come in and the men are now pretty well supplied with thick clothing, though there are several commands in the camp that have not yet been fully supplied. This lack of clothing, with the exposure to the cold, has no doubt been an element causing large pneumonia rate.

6. The camp is well located and the camp site good. Cleanliness and order and general sanitary conditions, with the exception of the epidemics, seem to be excellent.

7. The hospital is nearly completed and is as well supplied as could be expected under the circumstances. At present they have

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in the hospital 1,251 patients. This somewhat crowds the hospital, as it was built for a thousand patients. The overflow is at present being cared for, and I think well cared for, by the use of the galleries. Additional nurses' quarters are needed; additional officers' quarters at the hospital and additional barrack buildings for hospital attendants are needed. A small kitchen in the rear of the wards for contagious diseases and some addition to the administration building are needed. The hospital is very short of transportation. I recommend that one touring car and one three-quarter ton truck and one 1½-ton truck be permanently assigned to this hospital.

——— ———,
Surgeon General.

CAMP FUNSTON, KANS.,
December 7.

CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, D. C.:

Strongly recommend that sites for detention, quarantine, observation camps, as selected on this reservation by the commanding general Camp Funston be approved. Action now being delayed by post commander on technical grounds of local command. Urgent that action be taken at once.

GORGAS.

CAMP FUNSTON, KANS.,
December 8, 1917.

From: The Surgeon General.
To: The Chief of Staff.
Subject: Sanitary report, Camp Funston.

1. During the past month this command has had 84 deaths. Of these 84 deaths 54 were from pneumonia, with 189 cases; 34 deaths from meningitis, with 70 cases; 131 cases mumps. This indicates a most serious condition of the cantonment, as far as infection from the two serious diseases, meningitis and pneumonia, are concerned. As emphasized in the draft situation, I call attention to the fact that they had 84 deaths from all causes, when the normal death rate of such a command should be about 12.

2. The reason for this condition, as we look back, is very evident. When the drafted troops were brought in they came in large numbers, all at once. The cantonment was excessively crowded. Between October 4 and October 26, 36,000 drafted men were injected into the cantonment. Among these there were many meningitis carriers.

3. This part of the country is well known to all health officers as having been for the last few years the principal endemic center in its civil population for meningitis. Granting the conditions above mentioned, no further explanation is needed to explain the present conditions as to meningitis. I would attribute the form of pneumonia existing here principally to the past crowding of the cantonment. It is the same form that occasionally becomes epidemic when large numbers of men are brought together in a crowded space. The excessive dust, which blows about in blinding storms, has no doubt

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accentuated the condition, and as it occurred at the other cantonments the lack of woolen clothing has also been a contributory cause. The cold weather in October to which the men were exposed in summer clothing and without any heat in their barracks tended in the same direction.

4. In discussing this matter, I will first treat it as if the conditions were new, and nothing has been done, and will point out what should be done under such circumstances. As a matter of fact, the epidemic has been excellently handled, and all measures I have to recommend have been put into effect as far as possible for the division commander to do so.

5. Meningitis and other infectious diseases were originally introduced from the outside. To meet this condition, observation camps should be established, where all men coming into the camp could be observed for at least two weeks or such longer period as may be considered necessary. In this way the men who had been infected could be picked out as they developed those diseases and the incoming troops finally gotten out in an uninfected condition. The same process should be observed with troops leaving the camp as long as the camp showed evidence of infection. Orders should at once be given that no more troops be sent to this cantonment until the division commander states that he is ready to receive them.

6. The internal arrangement, as regards the isolation and caring for infectious diseases, should conform with those measures that are generally recognized as applying to these conditions and that are at present being carried out most satisfactorily and successfully in the camp. As a matter of fact, all the above recommendations are being carried out at present, as far as lies in the power of the division commander. To cover the question of overcrowding, I recommend that at least 50 square feet of floor space be allowed to every man.

7. I think, however, it would be wise for orders to be issued to Washington directing that in the future the measures above recommended be carried out. My desire to have this done is with the object of giving the division commander the opportunity of asking for such material as he needs for putting up the observation camps he is at present constructing, and also with the idea that it may be an order that will govern all future commanders of this cantonment. I wish to particularly call attention to the telegram sent out regarding this matter relative to ground for a detention camp in the post of Fort Riley. This is very much to be desired.

8. The camp has been located in the river bottom and is excessively dusty. In my experience the use of oil on the roads and grounds has been very successful in lessening the dust. The division surgeon tells me that their experience here has shown that the use of oil for this purpose is very effective. I recommend that they be supplied with such amount of oil as they find necessary to meet this very insanitary condition.

9. In their observation camp, as at present being erected here, they are using a tent, floored and framed with side walls, that holds five men each. I think this is an ideal condition. It gives complete segregation and no overcrowding. I recommend that as these tents wear out they be converted into permanent buildings by putting on a roof. I recommend that all future construction conform to the plan, so wisely adopted in the observation camps, of allowing only five men

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to the building, which gives 50 square feet of floor space to the man, and segregates in bodies of five.

10. It is a very important element to get patients from various parts of the camp to the hospital promptly. For this purpose here the three motorized ambulance companies are used. Great difficulty is found in getting the motor ambulances started during the cold weather on account of the freezing of the water in the radiators. I recommend to obviate this the ambulance sheds be inclosed and heated.

Major General, United States Army.

DECEMBER 17, 1917.

From: The Surgeon General.
To: The Chief of Staff.
Subject: Sanitary conditions at Camp Doniphan, Okla.

1. During the past month Camp Doniphan has had 74 admissions from pheumonia and 11 deaths; 316 cases of measles, with 1 death; 104 admissions from diphtheria, with 1 death; and 6 cases of meningitis, with 4 deaths. While the number of cases and the number of deaths from the above-mentioned diseases are somewhat less than in other camps visited, the conditions in respect of those diseases is considered serious. The basic cause I consider to be overcrowding of the camp. At present there are 9 men quartered in each tent, which gives a totally inadequate floor space for each man. I recommend that the division commander be directed to furnish sufficient tentage or other accommodations, so that each man will be allowed 50 feet of floor space. This would give no more than 5 men to a tent.

2. Measles and meningitis were introduced into these camps by cases being brought by incoming troops. To provide against this in the future it is recommended that an observation camp be established for all newcomers, where they may be kept under observation for at least 14 days, or as much longer as may be considered necessary by the division surgeon, and no new man from observation camps should be placed in the general camp until it is free from infection. I recommend that the division commander be directed to establish such observation camp and that no fresh men be sent in until he is ready to receive them under the above instructions.

3. To properly control the spread of measles, meningitis, and pneumonia now confronting Camp Doniphan it is necessary that tent contacts be immediately removed from the general camp upon the appearance of the first case of communicable diseases and placed in a separate detention camp, for daily observation and treatment during the incubation period of the disease. It is recommended that such a detention camp be established for such contacts, in addition to the observation camp previously reccommended for incoming men.

4. The command until recently has had nothing but summer clothing. A great deal of discomfort has resulted and undoubtedly the tendency to pneumonia has been increased. I am informed that shipments are now coming in rapidly, and that as fast as received are being issued to the men. From personal observation, however, I find that many men are still wearing their cotton khaki clothing.

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5. The base hospital is in an unfinished condition. Many wards which are required for patients are not yet finished, and this has caused great embarrassment to the hospital authorities. The installation of a sewerage system and necessary plumbing in all buildings was authorized several weeks ago, and while work has been begun it is now at a standstill, and the difficulties in caring for patients is greatly increased thereby. It is urgently recommended that the work of installation of sewers and plumbing be expedited.

W. C. GORGAS,
Surgeon General United States Army.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 807.

ADMITTING FREE OF DUTY ARTICLES MADE BY PRISONERS OF WAR INTERNED IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF LEGISLATION TO ADMIT FREE OF DUTY ARTICLES MADE BY PRISONERS OF WAR INTERNED IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

JANUARY 15, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 14, 1918.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the Congress enact legislation to read as follows:

That all articles made by prisoners of war interned in a foreign country and sent to the United States for sale for the benefit of said prisoners be admitted to entry free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*. That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt from the payment of duty articles made by prisoners of war who are subjects of Germany or of her allies.

Numerous instances have arisen in which the department has been compelled to refuse requests for the free entry of articles made by the French, English, and Belgian prisoners of war interned in Switzerland, which articles were to be sold at the Allies' Bazaar or through other charitable organizations, as there is no provision of the tariff act under which free entry could be granted. I feel that, in view of the purpose to which the proceeds of sale are devoted, the articles should be admitted without the imposition of duty.

Respectfully,

W. G. McADOO, *Secretary*.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 840.

REPORT OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

REPORT OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN OF ALL PROCEEDINGS HAD UNDER THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DEFINE, REGULATE, AND PUNISH TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED OCTOBER 6, 1917.

JANUARY 18, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of section 6 of the act of October 6, 1917, entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith the report of the Alien Property Custodian of all proceedings had under said act during the year 1917 on the part of the Alien Property Custodian.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 18, 1918.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 1, 1918.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The trading-with-the-enemy act, section 6, requires "that the President shall cause a detailed report to be made to Congress on the 1st day of January of each year of all proceedings had under this act during the year preceding. Such report shall contain a list of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each, and a statement of the different kinds of property taken into custody, and the disposition made thereof." I have the honor to submit a report of all procedings had under said act during the year 1917 on the part of the Alien Property Custodian.

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DUTIES.

The duties and powers of the Alien Property Custodian are prescribed in the trading-with-the-enemy act, and in Paragraphs XXIX to XXXIV, both inclusive, of the Executive order under date of October 12, 1917, and in the Executive order under date of October 29, 1917. I was appointed Alien Property Custodian by the President on the 22d day of October, 1917, and immediately upon the issuance of the Executive order of October 29, 1917, fixing the amount of the bond of the Alien Property Custodian, I took the oath of office and filed a bond in the sum of $100,000 with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., as surety, conditioned to well and faithfully hold, administer, and account for all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy, or otherwise, which may be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of the trading with the enemy act, which bond was duly approved by the Attorney General.

ORGANIZATION.

Immediately upon my qualification I began to receive in large numbers informal and incomplete reports from corporations having enemy officers, directors, and stockholders, and from persons in the United States having custody or control of enemy or ally of enemy property. It soon became apparent that in order to handle the immense volume of business which would thus come within the scope of the duties of the Alien Property Custodian it was necessary to promptly build up a very considerable organization. The act requires that reports of corporations having enemy officers, directors, or stockholders should be made within 60 days after the passage of the act, or on or before December 5, 1917. It was further provided that reports of persons having the custody or control of enemy or ally of enemy property within the terms of the act should be made within 30 days after the passage of the act, or on or before November 5, 1917, with the proviso that the time for filing such lists or reports might be extended for an additional period, not exceeding 90 days. In view of the obvious impossibility of preparing suitable forms for such reports within the very few days between my qualification and the expiration of 30 days after the passage of the act, the time for filing such reports was extended, first to December 5, 1917, and subsequently to December 20, 1917. With respect of all property other than money (which must be deposited forthwith in the Treasury of the United States) the Alien Property Custodian is vested with all the powers of a common-law trustee, may manage such property and do any act or things in respect thereof, or make any disposition thereof, or of any part thereof, by sale, or otherwise, and exercise any rights which may be or become appurtenant thereto, or to the ownership thereof, when necessary to prevent waste or protect such property, and to the end that interests of the United States in such property and rights, or of such persons as may ultimately become entitled thereto, or to the proceeds thereof, may be preserved and safeguarded.

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It became my duty, therefore, to prepare rules and regulations under which the reports required by the act could be made, and to devise a complete system of organization calculated to handle in the most economic and expeditious manner the vast amount of business which would develop from these reports and from other sources. It was necessary that there should be brought into immediate being an organization fitted to exercise the duties of trusteeship with relation to each and every item of property thus reported, and delivered or assigned to the Alien Property Custodian, as well as providing for a system of investigation, in order to properly determine whether such property should be so delivered and assigned, and a comprehensive and exact system of accounting, in order that the disposition made of each trust estate thus taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, both as to principal and income, might be accurately shown in detail. It soon became apparent that the business to be transacted by the Alien Property Custodian would be very like in character to that which is conducted by large trust companies in the United States, with this distinction, however, that whereas the ordinary trust company accumulates its trust estates through a long period of time by normal and gradual growth, and thus is enabled to build its organization to accommodate the growing demands of such business, the trust estates to be received and operated by the Alien Property Custodian would be turned over to him in a veritable flood immediately upon his undertaking the performance of his duties, requiring from the very beginning a large organization of skilled persons. This further difference was apparent, that in the case of the Alien Property Custodian it may be necessary to uncover by a system of investigation a considerable proportion of the trust estates, which in contemplation of the law ought to be put into his hands. A carefully thought-out system of organization was therefore promptly devised, which is somewhat along the lines of the usual trust company organization, with such modifications as the distinctions above mentioned seemed to require.

Five bureaus have been created, each in charge of a director:

(1) Bureau of administration, charged with the duty of operating the machinery of the entire organization.

(2) Bureau of investigation, to which all reports are referred and which is charged with the duty, after full and thorough investigation of each case, of determining whether a report discloses the proper subject matter of a trust to be taken over by the custodian.

(3) Bureau of trusts, to which such reports are referred after proper action by the bureau of investigation, which said bureau of trusts exercises through its several divisions the powers and duties vested in the Alien Property Custodian under section 12 of the trading with the enemy act, and such other sections as are relevant thereto, and the executive orders vesting powers in the Alien Property Custodian with respect to property conveyed or assigned to him.

(4) Bureau of audits, designed to constitute a constant check upon the operation of all other bureaus, and to examine and audit the books and accounts of depositaries, and of all businesses and estates operated and held by the Alien Property Custodian, in order to make certain that the custodian does actually have in his possession or control all of the property which he has demanded and received and which is charged to him upon his books.

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(5) Bureau of law, to act as the legal advisor to the custodian and the various bureaus in the organization, and to conduct litigation in which the custodian or the estates within his custody and control may be interested.

All of these bureaus are under the supervision of a managing director, who, under the general direction of the Alien Property Custodian, is charged with the executive administration of the powers and duties of the Alien Property Custodian, especially in respect to the innumerable details involved, so far as the same may be lawfully delegated. It is believed that the organization's "peak load," so to speak, will be carried during the next two or three months. Believing that the spirit of the trading with the enemy act requires that the Alien Property Custodian should take into his possession at the earliest practicable moment all enemy property in this country, the organization has been built for this purpose. Approximately 12,000 reports were received at this office during the month of December alone. Although the time for making such reports under the act has expired, they are still being received in large numbers. After these reports shall have been acted upon and the property disclosed thereby has been demanded and received, the management and operation of the trusts, it is believed, will not require any considerable expansion of the force at present engaged. This will certainly be true in the home office at Washington, although it is possible that the field force of men engaged in the work of supervising and conducting businesses and trust estates in various parts of the country may from time to time be necessarily increased. Most of this force, however, while working under the direction of the Alien Property Custodian, will also be working in connection with these businesses and trust estates, by which their compensation will be paid.

Attached hereto and made a part of this report is a list of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each on a per annum basis, and the positions in the organization which they occupy.

In fixing salaries the custodian has been guided by the apparent intention of the Congress as evidenced by its fixing the salary of the custodian not to exceed $5,000, rather than by the size and importance of the work or the amount of ability required to perform it. For most of the large places in the organization he has been compelled to call for men to render the service at very considerable personal sacrifice. These positions require the services of men who have had a large experience in business and trust management, and who in private life are able to command and do receive salaries very much in excess of that which the custodian feels justified in fixing. The spirit displayed by men of this character has been splendid, and the custodian has been able to secure the services of men at salaries which in the business world would be considered purely nominal, who are devoting all of their time and attention to this work entirely as a patriotic service.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Alien Property Custodian has in course of preparation such rules and regulations as are necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of the trading with the enemy act, sections 7 (a), 7 (c), 7 (d), 8 (a), 8 (b), and 5 (a), and has prepared and issued blank forms

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for such reports, and for carrying out said provisions of law, containing full instructions for the proper compliance with the trading with the enemy act, the same having been duly approved by the Attorney General. Said forms are as follows:

A. P. C. Form No. 100.—Report of property and indebtedness under section 7 (a), trading with the enemy act (general).

A. P. C. Form No. 101.—Report by a corporation incorporated within the United States, unincorporated association, company, or trustee, or trustees, within the United States, issuing shares or certificates respecting beneficial interests under section 7 (a), trading with the enemy act.

A. P. C. Form No. 102A.—Report of insurance company of indebtedness arising out of life, accident, or health policies, in which an enemy or ally of enemy has an interest under section 7 (a), trading with the enemy act.

A. P. C. Form No. 102B.—Report of insurance company of indebtedness arising out of fire, marine, or other insurance policies, fidelity and surety bonds, in which an enemy or ally of enemy has an interest under section 7 (a), trading with the enemy act.

A. P. C. Form No. 103.—Report by banks of bank deposits under section 7 (a), trading with the enemy act.

A. P. C. Form No. 104.—Report by safe deposit companies and other persons engaged in leasing boxes, vaults, and other receptacles, for the safe-keeping of property under section 7 (a), trading with the enemy act.

A. P. C. Form No. 105.—Report of property and indebtedness held by executors, trustees, or other persons acting in a like fiduciary or representative capacity, under section 7 (a), trading with the enemy act.

A. P. C. Form No. 106.—Demand by Alien Property Custodian for property (under section 7 (c) of the trading with the enemy act).

A. P. C. Form No. 107.—Receipt of Alien Property Custodian (acquittance and discharge under section 7 (e), trading with the enemy act).

PROPERTY RECEIVED OR DEMANDED.

Section 7 (c) of the trading with the enemy act provides:

> If the President shall so require, any money or other property owing or belonging to or held for, by, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy not holding a license granted by the President hereunder, which the President after investigation shall determine is so owing or so belongs or is so held, shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to the Alien Property Custodian.

By the Executive order under date of October 12, 1917, the powers vested in the President by this section were delegated to the Alien Property Custodian. It becomes his duty, therefore, to investigate and determine whether money or other property owing or belonging to or held for, by, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy is so owing or so belongs or is so held, and if the enemy or ally of enemy shall not have received a license from the War Trade Board, he must then determine whether he will require such property to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him. The larger part of the business to be conducted by the Alien Property Custodian is being disclosed by the formal reports filed with him on the part of corporations having

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enemy stockholders, directors, and officers, and by persons holding enemy or ally of enemy property within the terms of the act. It has become evident, however, that there is a large amount of such property in the country which has been either informally reported to the Alien Property Custodian or which has not been reported at all, concerning which further investigation will have to be made. There is also a large number of trust estates coming under the management of the Alien Property Custodian by reason of the fact that licenses to enemy or ally of enemy owned concerns or the branches thereof have been refused by the War Trade Board, or have been granted upon conditions and limitations which call for the exercise of the powers of the Alien Property Custodian in relation thereto. In a general way, therefore, sources of business being conducted by this office are as follows:

(1) Informal reports by various interested persons disclosing enemy property in this country which upon investigation may develop a situation which calls for action by the Alien Property Custodian under the section above quoted.

(2) Original investigations conducted by this office or by the various secret service and intelligence bureaus of other departments of the Government.

(3) Formal reports, as required by the trading-with-the-enemy act, made direct to the Alien Property Custodian.

(4) Licenses granted by the War Trade Board to individuals, partnerships, and corporations within the United States, enemy owned in whole or in part, to continue in business for the purpose of liquidation under the supervision, management, and control of the Alien Property Custodian, the proceeds of such liquidation to be paid over to him.

(5) Action by the War Trade Board refusing applications for license to do business on the part of individuals and partnerships and corporations incorporated in enemy or ally of enemy countries, in which cases the Alien Property Custodian must either take possession of the properties and businesses involved and operate and manage the same or liquidate and sell them.

(6) Licenses issued by the Treasury Department to enemy or ally of enemy owned insurance and reinsurance companies, permitting continuance in business for the purpose of liquidation under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian.

(7) Failure of said insurance companies to apply for license within the time required by the trading-with-the-enemy act or the refusal of the Treasury Department to issue such license, in both of which cases liquidation of the companies involved must proceed under the direct supervision and control of this office.

(8) Trust estates arising out of the operation of section 10 of the trading-with-the-enemy act relative to patents and licenses for the use of patented articles.

So far the work of this office has been chiefly concerned with the formal reports made as required by the act, and up to December 31, 1917, such reports to the number of 11,167 have been received, filed, and recorded. All of them are being examined as rapidly as possible to make certain that they comply with the requirements of the act. Where they fail to disclose all the facts necessary to a determination of the question of whether possession of the property should be

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required, further investigation is being made through the Bureau of Investigation of this office, acting in cooperation with the investigating agencies of other departments of the Government. Where the reports disclose a proper case for action on the part of the Alien Property Custodian, they are referred to the bureau of trusts. As rapidly as they can be examined and a decision reached as to whether possession of the enemy property disclosed thereby should be taken by the Alien Property Custodian, demands for possession are being issued and served upon the persons having the same in their custody or control, proper receipts or acquittances under the act are being executed and delivered to such parties, and depositaries designated in various parts of the country for the purpose of receiving and holding such property for the account of the Alien Property Custodian. In addition thereto, a large number of licenses have been granted by the War Trade Board permitting partnerships and other business concerns in the United States to continue to do business for the purpose of liquidation under the general supervision, management, and control of the Alien Property Custodian. In these cases and in cases where licenses have been refused by the War Trade Board, the businesses have been entered upon the books of the Alien Property Custodian as accepted trusts, and operation or liquidation, as the case may be, is proceeding under his direction. Under the system of accounting which has been devised, no property is entered upon the books as an accepted trust until demand for its possession has been issued and served upon the party having the custody or control thereof. Out of the 11,167 formal reports so far received, 1,378 separate trust accounts have been opened upon the books. Of these, 1,236 have been charged, as to principal amount of the trust fund, with the estimated value thereof as fixed by the person making the report under oath, while 142 accounts have been opened without extended values for the reason that further information relative to the value thereof must be furnished before such estates may be charged in any specified amount upon the books of the Alien Property Custodian.

As shown by the statement submitted herewith, these 1,236 account represen a total value of $134,605,231.78, which, however is subject to such adjustment as may develop from an accurate inventory and appraisal thereof. When the balance of the reports already made to the Alien Property Custodian shall reach the stage where an accurate appraisal of the trusts represented thereby may be made and charged upon the books of this office, it will be possible to state the exact value of the enemy and ally of enemy property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian as disclosed by formal reports. This in turn will be greatly increased through the investigation of the informal and partial reports already received and from other sources. The bookkeeping and accounting system of the office contemplates the recording in minute detail all of the properties received, the location and value thereof and the earnings and income therefrom. It will necessarily take some months before all of these estates can be received and entered upon the books with due regard for that detail which is essential to an accurate accounting in each and every estate. Practically all of the reports so far received came in during the month of December, and it has been impossible in the short period of time since these reports have been filed to properly pass

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upon the reports and open upon the books more than 1,236 trusts. With the exception of the cash actually received, which has been deposited in the United States Treasury, all of the property covered by the trust accounts so far opened has been deposited with the banks and trust companies heretofore designated as depositaries. These depositaries are required to make quarterly reports to the Alien Property Custodian, transmitting funds received by them as income from the trust estates in their custody. A large proportion of the property carried on the books as accounts receivable, pending the returns from demands for possession, will promptly come into the custody of the Alien Property Custodian as cash, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to make the collections of these accounts receivable either through this office direct or through its designated depositaries.

In the cases of American corporations, where the stock is enemy or ally of enemy owned in whole or in part, and the certificates are available for transfer, the custodian is choosing members of the board of directors to represent such stock ownership, under whose general supervision the operation of the companies is being continued. In many other cases where the stock is enemy or ally of enemy owned but the certificates are not available for transfer to his name, the custodian is accepting the invitation of such companies to protect the interests of enemy stockholders by exercising supervision, through managing directors or otherwise, of all the business of the companies. Much of this class of business being now in course of adjustment as to details has not yet reached the stage where the corpus of the trust estate can be charged upon the books. Below is a statement of the trust accounts at the close of business December 31, 1917, showing the different kinds of property taken into custody. Up to this time the Alien Property Custodian has sold no property coming into his possession except in cases where he is managing the liquidation process of businesses to which licenses have been granted for the purpose of liquidation or operating businesses to which licenses have been refused.

Synopsis of trust accounts at close of business Dec. 31, 1917.

Cash deposited with United States Treasury		$330,250.98
Stocks		53,984,704.59
Bonds		25,547,038.42
Mortgages		3,754,736.96
Notes receivable		2,725,370.87
Accounts receivable		37,733,713.07
Real estate		2,20[illegible],219.03
General business, miscellaneous, merchandise, etc.:		
Businesses and estates in operation or liquidation	$11,052,337.24	
Wool and silk	58,000.00	
Furs, hides, skins, and other animal products	40,413.01	
Tobacco	819,966.70	
Cotton	82,400.00	
Breadstuffs and other agricultural products	151,266.74	
Metals	86,453.31	
Minerals and oils	191,500.00	
Textiles	35,911.47	
Jewelry, precious stones, paintings, and art objects	278,346.67	
Machinery and tools	36,672.00	
Household goods, clothing, etc	81,150.73	

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General business, miscellaneous, merchandise, etc.— Continued.		
Other manufactured products	$28,188.00	
Other articles not specified	5,901.00	
	12,948,506.87	
Less loans, accounts payable, and other claims	4,625,309.01	
		$8,323,197.86
Total trusts entered		134,605,231.78
Number of accounts opened with extended values		1,236
Number of accounts opened, particulars deferred pending information		142
		1,378

DEPOSITARIES.

Section 12 of the trading-with-the-enemy act authorizes the President to designate as a depositary, or depositaries, of property of an enemy or ally of enemy, any bank, or banks, or trust company, or trust companies, or other suitable depositary or depositaries, located and doing business in the United States. This authority to designate depositaries was vested by the Executive order dated October 29, 1917, in the Alien Property Custodian, who may deposit with such designated depositaries any stocks, bonds, notes, or drafts, time bills of exchange, or other securities, or property (except money, or checks, or drafts payable on demand), and such depositaries will be authorized to collect dividends, or interest, or income that may become due, or any maturing obligations held for the account of such custodian. It is believed that in exercising his power to require the transfer of enemy or ally of enemy property, the Alien Property Custodian should so proceed that he will interfere as little as possible with the ordinary channels of domestic trade, business, and banking, and that in most cases where such enemy property is now in the custody or control of responsible banks, trust companies, or banking firms, it will be to the public interest that such banks, trust companies, and banking firms should be designated as the depositaries thereof. Where such property is now in the custody or control of individuals, partnerships, or corporations, other than banking houses, it will be the policy of this office to deposit such property with banks and trust companies as the designated depositaries of the Alien Property Custodian. For reasons hereinbefore indicated, the work of the Alien Property Custodian has not proceeded far enough to make anything like a complete list of the depositaries whose service will ultimately be employed. As demands for possession of such property are from time to time issued by this office, depositaries therefor are being designated. This procedure will continue until all enemy or ally of enemy property in this country shall have been taken into the possession of the Alien Property Custodian. Consequently, new depositaries in large number in all the States and Territories and insular possessions of the United States will be from time to time designated. Up to this date 88 banks, trust companies, and banking firms have been designated as depositaries. All such designations have been made from lists of banking institutions approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the powers vested in him by Executive order dated October 12, 1917, has issued licenses to 14 insurance companies incorporated in enemy or ally of enemy countries, to continue in business for the purpose of liquidation under the general supervision of the Alien Property Custodian, who, according to the terms of such licenses, must authorize all payments of moneys by the said insurance companies. Such companies are required under the terms of said licenses to render to the Alien Property Custodian statements of all income or outgo and of all assets, liabilities [illegible] the company. Upon the final liquidation of [illegible] proceeds of assets over approved liabilities [illegible] to the Alien Property Custodian. In [illegible] insurance companies incorporated in enemy [illegible] which made no application for license, [illegible] of liquidation, the net proceeds of which [illegible] into the possession of the Alien Property [illegible] impossible to accurately forecast the [illegible] of these several companies, but a fair [illegible] which will be realized therefrom may be [illegible] of their gross and net assets as contained [illegible] statements for the year ending December 31, [illegible] insurance companies whose affairs are thus being [illegible] proceeds of which liquidation will from time to time [illegible] the Alien Property Custodian, are as follows:

[As of Dec. 31, 1916.]

	Gross assets.	Net assets.
[illegible]:		
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co	$2,968,270.48	$1,473,743.40
[illegible] Insurance Co	2,643,677.72	806,765.79
[illegible] Insurance Co	1,280,957.59	314,450.59
[illegible] Insurance Co	2,159,304.22	483,076.52
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co	1,907,488.75	603,855.23
[illegible] Reassurance Co	1,272,656.65	439,444.99
[illegible] Insurance Co	9,651,463.83	1,608,312.69
[illegible] Insurance Co.—		
[illegible]	1,208,052.82	559,356.97
[illegible]	1,441,994.88	479,231.85
[illegible] National Insurance Co	2,475,293.36	848,885.84
[illegible] Reinsurance Co	1,515,541.14	727,561.97
[illegible] Insurance Co	732,246.15	413,960.41
[illegible] Insurance Co	2,733,369.40	926,557.44
[illegible] General Insurance Co	1,553,944.40	473,899.09
Total	33,544,261.39	10,249,102.78
[illegible]:		
[illegible] Reinsurance Co	1,485,222.05	364,350.39
[illegible] Assurance Co	4,813,197.81	869,078.66
[illegible] Retrocession Co	770,206.49	319,856.46
Total	7,068,626.35	1,553,285.51
Grand total	40,612,887.74	11,802,388.29

QUARTERS.

The congested condition of the business section of Washington, growing out of the enlarged activities of the different departments of the Government engaged in the various lines of war work, made it impossible to secure suitable quarters for the office of the Alien Property Custodian in that section of the city, except at rentals which seemed to be prohibitive and only after delays in securing

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possession, which would have seriously hampered the immediate prosecution of the work. Confronted immediately with the necessity of properly housing a rapidly growing force, the custodian rented as temporary quarters a small number of rooms in each of four different buildings. He considers it a fortunate circumstance, therefore, that he was able to secure an apartment house nearing completion at Sixteenth and P Streets NW., of which he was able to get possession on November 20, 1917, under a lease providing for a rental at a very much lower rate than could be secured in the business section of the city. While there are obvious disadvantages in being located in the residence section of the city, these are quite outweighed by the saving in rental and the opportunity of immediately placing the entire organization in a fireproof building under one roof, thus greatly facilitating the prompt transaction of business. Such a building will be needed for some time to come, because the administration of the trusts will probably require several years, irrespective of the time when the war ends.

EXPENSE OF ADMINISTRATION.

By the Executive order under date of October 29, 1917, there was allotted to the Alien Property Custodian the sum of $100,000 out of the funds appropriated by the trading-with-the-enemy act, to be expended in the administration of the powers vested in him by law and by the Executive orders hereinbefore mentioned. Out of this allotment the Alien Property Custodian has so far disbursed $52,996.63. On December 8, 1917, the President alloted the sum of $25,000 to the Alien Property Custodian from the appropriation of $100,000,000 for "national security and defense," to cover all expense, including rental of quarters outside of the District of Columbia. There has been disbursed out of this allotment the sum of $758.99, making a total disbursement out of both allotments of the appropriation for the two months in which the office of the Alien Property Custodian has been in operation, up to and including December 31, 1917, $53,755.12. Some December bills rendered after that date are, of course, not included. The following statements show the amounts of said allotments, the amount which has been drawn therefrom and placed to the credit of the Alien Property Custodian, and the sum actually disbursed out of said funds, and the expenses for which said disbursements have been made:

Statement of disbursements from Oct. 31, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917, inclusive.

	Allotment.	Withdrawn.	Available.
Expenses, trading-with-the-enemy act, executive, 1918	$100,000.00	$59,870.72	$40,129.28
National security and defense, executive	25,000.00	2,000.00	23,000.00
			63,129.28
			61,870.72
Total	125,000.00	61,870.72	125,000.00
Expenses, trading-with-the-enemy act, executive, 1918		59,870.72	52,996.63
National security and defense, executive		2,000.00	758.49
Total		61,870.72	53,755.12
Treasury of United States, credit F. A. Levering, jr., disbursing officer:			
Expenses, trading-with-the-enemy act, executive, 1918			6,886.09
National security and defense, executive			1,241.51
Check deposited by E. S. Gee, special disbursing agent, received from War Trade Board, Nov. 8, 1917		12.00	
Total		61,882.72	61,882.72

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Classified disbursements for year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Charged to "Expenses, trading-with-the-enemy act, executive, 1918":		
Rent, heat, light, and power	$1,169.00	
Equipment	1,154.43	
Maintenance of equipment	4.06	
Pay roll	43,987.29	
Stationery and printing	6,169.89	
Freight and drayage	139.00	
Travel expenses and per diem	196.76	
Transportation, local	45.00	
Miscellaneous	131.20	
		$52,996.63
Charged to "National security and defense, executive":		
Equipment	758.24	
Maintenance of equipment	.25	
		758.49
Total disbursements		53,755.12

AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT.

The experience of the Alien Property Custodian has demonstrated the urgent necessity of amending the trading with the enemy act in several particulars. The custodian has so far construed the act to vest in him all the powers necessary for the accomplishment of the clear purpose and design of the law, and yet some of his duties and powers are involved in doubt and liable to be seriously questioned unless such doubt is promptly removed. For the purpose of making more clear the duties, powers, and responsibilities of the Alien Property Custodian, and to make the act more effective in carrying out the intention of the Congress, I beg to suggest that careful consideration should be given by the Congress to amending it in respect to the following particulars:

POWER OF SALE.

The only power of sale conferred upon the custodian is that contained in section 12, fourth paragraph, whereby he is authorized to sell "if and when necessary to prevent waste and to protect such property and to the end that interests of the United States in such property and rights, or of such person as may ultimately become entitled thereto, or to the proceeds thereof, may be preserved and safeguarded."

It is only desirable but almost necessary that this power should be broadened to the extent of conferring upon the custodian authority to sell whenever, in his discretion, he deems it to the interest of the United States or of the persons ultimately entitled to receive the property or the proceeds thereof. Much of the tangible personal property, outside of stocks and other securities, belonging to enemies, and subject to seizure under the act, consists of property that is not perishable and not subject to waste and which was purchased with the idea of physical delivery at the end of the war. This refers especially to cotton, oil, copper, steel, and other commodities of that general character. They are articles which are essential in making munitions and for other war purposes, and are articles whose carrying charge is heavy.

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LICENSES.

Very much of the property under the jurisdiction of the custodian has come within his jurisdiction by virtue of conditions and provisions incorporated in licenses issued under the provisions of the act, and very many powers exercised by the custodian in respect to property not as yet, strictly speaking, in the custody of the custodian, have been and are being exercised pursuant to conditions and provisions embodied in licenses.

A question may arise as to whether provisions and conditions incorporated in licenses can lawfully enlarge the powers of the custodian as such. For many reasons this condition should be clarified by providing that the custodian shall be authorized to exercise all such powers and perform all such duties as may be imposed by any license issued pursuant to the act.

REPORTS OF ENEMY PROPERTY BY CORPORATIONS AND OTHER PERSONS.

The President may by proclamation include within the term "enemy and ally of enemy" individuals and classes which are not now included. (See sec. 2 (c).)

By the terms of section 7 (a), governing reports, additional lists of enemy property and money must be filed when the President so requires, but the act is silent as to how the requirement may be made effective. It is, therefore, suggested that the act be amended so as to provide that the requirement may be made effective by proclamation, or preferably that upon the issuance of a proclamation it shall ipso facto become the duty of all corporations, trustees, and persons, to make within the time prescribed by the act reports covering property and money, etc., of such persons as may by virtue of the proclamation of the President be included within the term "enemy and ally of enemy," unless previously reported.

In addition, all corporations and other persons reporting should be required, upon the demand of the custodian, to furnish under oath, if so required, all such additional information as the custodian may see fit to demand.

PROPERTY DEMANDABLE.

The act would be made more effective if the custodian were empowered to demand any money or property, whether or not belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy, which should be employed or attempted to be employed in trade with an enemy or ally of enemy. Section 16 of the act undertakes to forfeit all such property to the United States, but such property must be administered when forfeited, and in the absence of other provision the forfeiture could be effected only by judicial proceeding.

EFFECT OF DEMAND MADE.

The act should expressly provide that a demand made pursuant to the provisions of the act should ipso facto operate to vest constructive possession in the custodian, and such title as would vest in the event of a compliance with the demand.

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SERVICE OF DEMAND.

There should be an express provision covering service of demand, and convenience would require that it be made by mail, and United States marshals should be required to serve any demand issued by the custodian, but without prejudice to his right so to do in person or by agent.

Cases may arise where it may be difficult or impossible to locate a person upon whom demand should be made. Provision therefore should be made in such cases for demand by publication.

INVESTIGATION.

The power to demand is conditioned upon investigation. The act is silent in regard to how the investigation should be conducted, and wholly fails to provide process for making an investigation effective. There should be provision authorizing the custodian to summon and examine witnesses under oath, and to require the production of documentary evidence, and, in general, such powers as a grand jury may exercise, if and when necessary to discover and recover possession of enemy or ally of enemy property.

LIEN PROPERTY.

Section 8 (a) seems to permit one holding property under lien to continue to hold the same at his pleasure. For the purpose of realizing any equity belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy, provision should be made whereby the custodian can, at least to the extent that the enemy or ally of enemy could, require the foreclosure of the lien, to the end that the equity may come into the possession of the custodian. Some such provision would cover the case of marginal accounts.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE CUSTODIAN.

By various provisions all moneys coming into the hands of the custodian or depositaries designated by him must be paid forthwith into the Treasury of the United States, which seems to imply there can be no deduction out of income or principal for expense necessarily incurred in effecting the collection of such moneys, or for preserving and safeguarding the property. Provisions should, therefore, be made for the payment of all management expenses, taxes, insurance premiums, and necessary upkeep out of the income of the particular estate. Whether the Congress at this time will wish to burden properties and moneys coming into the custody of the Alien Property Custodian with the general expenses of administering his office is a question of broad policy about which no suggestion is made at this time, but as an administrative proposition some definite provision should be made for deducting the expense of collecting income and caring for the property out of the income as and when collected.

Respectfully submitted.

A. MITCHELL PALMER.

To the PRESIDENT,
The White House.

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List of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each on a per annum basis.

Name.	Office or position.	Salary.
A. Mitchell Palmer	Alien Property Custodian	$5,000
Robt. T. Scott	Secretary to custodian	2,400
Ruth C. Rowe	Stenographer	1,400
Neta L. Place	Typist	1,000
Jos. M. Penn	Messenger	720
J. Lionberger Davis	Managing director	4,500
Marie Purcell	Stenographer	1,400
James Jervis	Messenger	480
Depositaries division: [1]		
W. Blodgett Priest	Acting chief	2,000
J. W. H. Bergen	Assistant	3,000
M. K. Bacigalupo	Stenographer	1,200
Ruth M. Smith	do	1,200
Alice J. Baker	Typist	900
Florence Hare	Typist-clerk	1,000
Mae T. Smith	Stenographer-clerk	1,300
John L. Thornton	Messenger	720
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION.		
Norman B. Dreher	Director	3,600
C. E. Urban	Stenographer	1,400
Walter E. Roth	Messenger	480
Division of quarters and supplies:		
Alvin G. Belt	Chief	3,000
Francis P. Sheehy	Assistant chief	1,800
John R. Jefferies	Stock room clerk, basement	1,800
Joel Schlesinger	Assistant to chief, basement	1,400
Nancy Reynolds	Stenographer	1,200
Joseph J. Crowley	Clerk and typist	1,200
Mary Serwer	Typist, basement	1,000
Esther Janof	do	1,000
A. Henry Haskill	Order clerk, basement	900
Ralph S. Miller	Chauffeur	900
James H. Matthews	Engineer, basement	900
James Washington	Fireman, basement	720
William Campbell	do	720
Harry Fieldson	Fireman (night duty), basement	720
Walter Dabney	Messenger (stock room), basement	720
Owen Sterling	Watchman, lobby	720
Henry Sheehy	do	720
Napoleon Plunkett	do	720
Alex. B. Brown	Unskilled laborer, lobby	720
Philip Jackson	do	720
John H. Newman	do	720
Frank Rothery	do	720
Daniel Shackelford	do	720
John McKenney	Elevator conductor, elevator	600
George Brooks	do	600
Phillip A. Thomas	House mechanic, basement	1,200
Maggie Culloty	Chief charwoman	600
Kate Herbert	Charwoman	360
Narcissa Roberts	do	360
Rachel Triplett	do	360
Ruth A. Walker	do	360
Susan Walker	do	360
Emma Ward	do	360
Mara Willard	do	360
Division of personnel:		
Edwin S. Gee	Chief	3,000
Esther Broverman	Stenographer	1,400
Marie Junghans	Clerk and typist	1,200
W. H. Harris	Stenographer	1,200
Mrs. Irene Murdock	Chief telephone operator	900
Mrs. Francis L. Miles	Telephone operator	720
Emmett S. Burke	Telephone operator, night	720
Sara A. Murphy	Telephone operator	720
Division of mails and files:		
Edgar Rypinski	Chief	2,000
George J. Johnston	File clerk	1,500
Mortimer J. Hogan	do	1,500
T. H. J. Ridgate	do	1,200
C. W. Mingle	Stenographer	1,200
Mrs. M. H. King	Mail clerk	1,200
Mary A. Beadle	Typist	1,200
Anna W. Hopkins	do	1,200
Pauline Schwartz	Stenographer	1,200
Anna Aronson	Mimeograph operator	1,200
John D. Woodworth	Typist	1,000

[1] Under direction of Mr. Davis.

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List of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each on a per annum basis—Continued.

Name.	Office or position.	Salary.
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION—continued.		
Division of mails and files—Continued:		
Agnes Riordan	Typist	$1,000
Llora E. Milburn	do	1,000
Julia L. Early	do	1,000
Florence E. Dingler	do	1,000
Marie T. Haas	do	1,000
M. Eliz. Moriarity	Typist and clerk	1,000
Helen T. Dwyer	do	1,000
Eugenia R. Arnold	do	1,000
Edith S. Bailey	do	1,000
Flora M. Condor	Typist	1,000
Lillian C. Gardner	do	1,000
A. M. Ibrahim	do	1,000
Grace L. Musson	do	1,000
Fannette K. Morgan	do	1,000
Maurice McKim	do	1,000
Harry M. Payne	do	1,000
Jeanette Russell	Typist and clerk	900
Margaret E. Higgins	do	900
Theda L. Sturgis	do	900
Helen Hart	Index clerk	900
Mabel Cresmer	Typist	900
Jeanette Curry	do	900
Hulda Hunter	do	900
Margaret M. Linthicum	Typist and clerk	900
Mary Mahan	do	900
Margaret K. McCarthy	do	900
Doris E. Richardson	Typist	900
Helen G. Williams	do	900
Edwin Armstrong	Stenographer	840
Helen Short	Typist	840
James Irvin	Messenger	720
Joseph Fitzgerald	do	720
George T. Grayson	do	720
Division of appropriation accounting:		
Ansel D. Brown	Accountant	1,800
W. D. Coan	do	1,200
Division of appropriation disbursements:		
Frederick A. Levering, jr	Chief	2,700
Gladys E. Anderson	Stenographer	1,200
Division of reception of callers:		
H. S. Morrison	Chief	2,000
Division of inter-departmental communication:		
Jas. E. Gallegher	do	1,500
BUREAU OF AUDITS.		
Homer A. Dunn	Director	4,000
P. B. Pope	Accountant	3,000
W. B. Carnes	Bookkeeper	2,000
Hugh A. Monigle	do	1,600
J. O. Peed	do	1,500
Etta E. Smallsbeck	Stenographer	1,200
Henry C. Thiele	Typist and clerk	1,100
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.		
Francis P. Garvan	Director	1
Clarence V. Howard	Chief clerk, attorney	3,000
W. G. Fitzgerald	Assistant	3,000
G. P. Rowell	do	3,000
Lucien Boggs	do	3,000
Harry B. Caton	do	2,700
Joseph L. Smith	Attorney	2,500
Harry E. O'Neill	Assistant	2,400
H. L. Gassin	do	2,000
Henry Gottgetreu, jr	Assistant, attorney	2,000
H. W. Walker	Assistant	2,000
W. Marvin Pope	do	2,000
Chas. A. Korbly	do	2,400
Amy Spurway	Stenographer	1,400
Miss M. Scott-Hill	do	1,400
Mrs. Helen Jones	Clerk and typist	1,400
F. E. Haynes	do	1,200
Miriam Gould	Stenographer	1,200
Saidee S. Yellowly	do	1,200
Anna C. Beal	do	1,200
Mrs. E. W. Bennett	do	1,200
Miss D. W. Vickers	do	1,300
F. E. Drury	Stenographer, night duty	1,200

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List of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each on a per annum basis—Continued.

Name.	Office or position.	Salary.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—continued.		
Joseph Tierney	Stenographer	$1,000
Lillian Busick	Clerk and typist	1,200
Francis Lukens	Statistical clerk	1,200
Mrs. Regina Reilly	Stenographer and typist	1,200
Miss M. E. Grissom	do	1,000
Wm. H. Pickford	Unskilled laborer	720
Chas. Cutch	Messenger	720
Jos. M. Cutch	do	720
BUREAU OF TRUSTS.		
Ralph Stone	Director	4,000
G. A. Smith	Secretary to director	2,400
Frederick J. Horne	Assistant director	3,600
Alex. D. Marks	Attorney	2,000
Sophie Hillman	Stenographer	1,300
Bessie P. Grant	do	1,200
A. J. Kane	Messenger	720
Division of accounts:		
R. D. Stockton	Chief	(1)
John Hood, jr	Manager accounting division	(1)
E. P. Cain	Chief accountant	2,700
R. M. Thompson	Accountant	2,500
G. E. Emmons	do	1,800
J. W. Carter	do	1,800
Thos. F. Reilly	do	1,800
S. A. Schwartz	do	1,800
Wm. H. Buffum	Bookkeeper	1,800
E. J. Ladley	Accountant	1,800
Meredith Brentlinger	do	1,600
Alfred S. Syms	do	1,600
Carl D. Green	Editorial clerk	1,500
H. W. Schmits	Accountant	1,500
H. L. Schneider	do	1,500
Warren Dean	do	1,500
I. Levin	do	1,500
Morris Ullman	do	1,600
Alban Caldwell	Clerk	1,400
H. S. Brown	Stenographer	1,500
Wm. L. Deininger	do	1,200
Joseph Mayer	Bookkeeper	1,200
Mrs. Anna I. Brown	Typist	1,000
Mrs. H. Zelda Caruana	Clerk	1,000
Muerl O. Turnage	Typist	900
Eugene Rosafy	Messenger	720
Division of court and private trusts:		
Henry E. Ahern	Chief	3,500
Howard W. Smith	Attorney	3,000
Edwin A. Krauthoff	Assistant attorney	3,000
Edward Wiener	Attorney	2,000
R. W. Baldwin	do	2,400
J. R. Zimmerman	Bookkeeper	1,500
Edith Ward	Stenographer	1,400
Henrietta McCauley	do	1,400
Ruth O. Cherry	do	1,200
Mrs. Eva F. Dowd	do	1,200
L. Vesta Hempstead	do	1,200
Catherine Tiernan	do	1,200
Mrs. Warren Dean	do	1,200
Frank W. Cahill	do	1,200
Eva C. Redmond	Typist	900
Frances Ramsey	Stenographer-typist	1,000
Division of individual property:		
J. Davis Brodhead	Chief	3,000
Malcomb Campbell	Assistant	2,500
H. H. McCormick	Attorney	2,500
L. H. Shrigley	do	2,500
Leon F. Cooper	do	2,000
Loren H. Wittner	Clerk	1,600
Chas. E. Nickles	Attorney	1,200
H. A. Stratton	Stenographer	1,200
Helen R. Strudley	do	1,200
Mrs. Emma Leishman	Typist	1,000
Edna Lewis	do	900

[1] Contract.

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List of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each on a per annum basis—Continued.

Name.	Office or position.	Salary.
BUREAU OF TRUSTS—continued.		
Division of corporations:		
Ralph J. Baker	Acting chief (*see* Legal bureau)	.....
Otto T. Bannard	Assistant	$1
G. S. McClintock	Attorney	2,000
G. H. Colket	do	1
J. Berry King	do	2,500
Henry T. Heald	do	2,500
Robt. A. Fosdick	do	3,000
Andrew B. Duvall	do	3,000
E. H. Bogley	do	1,600
Paul Smith	Clerk	1,600
Miss O. E. Vint	Stenographer	1,200
Mildred N. Parham	do	1,200
Miss J. R. B. Shields	do	1,200
F. R. Whittington	Messenger	720
Division of pledged property:		
Robt. B. Stearns	Acting chief	2,000
Rutherford Hopkins	.....	1,800
Louis W. Fasterling	Stenographer	1,400
Margaret Carney	do	1,200
Division of foreign and insular affairs:		
H. D. Green	Acting chief	2,000
Chas. H. Laycock	.....	1
Edna Marquardt	Stenographer	1,400
Mrs. L. R. Evans	do	1,200
Stock and bond department:		
Shirley C. Morgan	Acting manager	2,000
Geo. R. Peabody	Assistant	1,500
Henry G. Riggs	.....	1,800
Edward F. Wagner	Stenographer	1,400
John Raffo	do	1,200
Inventory and appraisal department:		
Edgar A. Newberry	Acting manager	2,000
Mrs. Jessie Moran	Stenographer	1,200
License department:		
Amos Morrill	Acting manager	2,000
L. C. Alexander	Messenger	720
Mortgage department:		
Herbert M. Morgan	Manager	2,000
L. E. Mahan	Chief clerk	1,800
Miss M. G. Manning	Clerk and typist	1,000
Real estate department:		
Lawrence McGuire	Manager	1
James R. Murphy	Assistant manager	2,500
Gordon G. Agnew	Stenographer	1,200
General business department:		
Jos. A. Bower	Manager	3,000
C. E. Hunter	Assistant manager	2,500
Maurice Rothschild	.....	2,000
W. T. Graham	.....	600
J. J. Watson, jr	.....	600
Geo. C. Foster	.....	600
Frank X. Anglim	Assistant	2,000
Russell Spruance	do	2,000
Raymond A. Gallagher	do	1,300
Julia M. Bristol	Steongrapher	1,400
Mrs. Jessie Bowman	do	1,200
Miss M. E. D. Murphy	Clerk and typist	900
Irene Merle Baker	Stenographer	1,200
Arthur J. Smith	Messenger	720
Leonora Kerrigan	Telephone operator	720
E. M. Ryan	Stenographer	1,000
W. L. Fitzpatrick	do	900
Division of insurance:		
Wm. C. Scheide	Chief	3,000
Allan R. Bensinger	Workmens' compensation	2,000
Boyle O. Rodes	Fire section	1
Mabel Argast	Stenographer and typist	1,400
Florence S. Bowen	do	1,200
Emma Smith	do	1,200
Julia Sullivan	do	1,000
BUREAU OF LAW.		
Moritz Rosenthal[1]	General counsel	.....
Lee C. Bradley	do	.....
J. E. McCloskey	Attorney	1
Morgan M. Mann	do	1
Ralph J. Baker	do	3,000

[1] Resigned.

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List of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each on a per annum basis—Continued.

Name.	Office or position.	Salary.
BUREAU OF LAW—continued.		
E. C. Higbee	Attorney	$2,400
Wm. C. Coleman	do	3,000
Jos. K. Willing	do	2,000
H. J. Hannoch	do	2,000
S. M. Stellwagen	do	2,000
Mansfield Ferry	do	3,000
R. M. Goldstein	do	2,100
Mary C. Early	Stenographer	1,400
Olive T. Keys	do	1,400
Catherine Kliernane	do	1,400
John L. Burns	do	1,400
Helen Sturtevant	do	1,300
Edward Sheridan	do	1,200
Alfred Shaw	do	1,200
Bernice Summers	do	1,200
Dorothy Davis	Typist	900
Sofio Mesina	Messenger	600
Jacob Holmes	do	720

SUMMARY.

Office or bureau.	Employees.	Salary.
Office Alien Property Custodian	5	$10,520
Managing director	11	17,700
Bureau of administration	95	100,040
Bureau of audits	7	14,400
Bureau of investigation	31	50,461
Bureau of trusts	120	185,625
Bureau of law	23	32,222
Total	293	410,968

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65TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DOCUMENT
No. 841

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

INCOME TAX PRIMER

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF
INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE INFORMATION
AND ASSISTANCE OF TAXPAYERS

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 19, 1918.

Ordered, That 38,910 copies of the Income Tax Primer, prepared by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the information and assistance of taxpayers, be printed for the use of the House of Representatives and distributed through the folding room.

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INCOME TAX PRIMER.[1]

RETURNS.

1. Am I required to render a personal income-tax return for the year 1917?

Yes; if unmarried and your net income for that year equals or exceeds $1,000. If you are married no return is required unless your net income, including that of your husband or wife and dependent children, equals or exceeds $2,000.

If you act as the guardian of a minor or incompetent person, or as the administrator, executor, or trustee of an estate or trust, a return will be required of you for and in behalf of your ward, or the estate or trust for which you act, if the conditions outlined under the head of "Fiduciaries," as requiring a return, are present in your case.

2. Where should my personal return for the year 1917 be filed?

Section 8 (*a*) of the act of September 8, 1916, provides that your return may be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which you have your legal residence or principal place of business. If your legal residence is located in one collection district and your principal place of business in another, it is optional with which collector your return shall be filed; but for administrative reasons the Commissioner of Internal Revenue desires that it be filed with the collector of the district in which your legal residence is located.

3. When may my 1917 return be filed with a collector of internal revenue?

On any day after December 31, 1917, but not later than March 1, 1918.

4. Will failure to file my return within the time prescribed by law render me liable to any penalty?

Yes. Under the provisions of section 18 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended, you will be liable to a specific penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000 if you fail to have your 1917 return in the office of the collector of internal revenue for your district before the close of business on March 1, 1918; and, under the provisions of section 3176, Revised Statutes, you will also be liable to 50 per cent additional tax.

Therefore, you should use extreme care to see that your return is placed in the mails in ample time to reach the office of your collector before the close of business March 1, 1918.

[1] Information not afforded by this Primer may be obtained by making application to collectors of internal revenue.

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5. May an extension of time beyond March 1, 1918, be obtained for the filing of my 1917 return?

Yes. If, on account of illness or absence from home, you are unable to render your return within the time prescribed by law, you may obtain an extension of 30 days if a request therefor is filed with the collector of your district before the due date of the return. (See sec. 3176, R. S.) In this request you must state the reason why the return can not be filed within the time prescribed by law.

Collectors of internal revenue are not authorized to grant extensions of more than 30 days, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has authority under the provisions of section 14 (*c*) of the act of September 8, 1916, to grant a reasonable extension beyond 30 days in meritorious cases. If you desire an extension of more than 30 days, your request should be addressed to the commissioner and should contain a detailed statement covering the reasons which make it impossible for you to file your return on or before March 1.

6. Would a personal return rendered by an agent, for and in my behalf, be accepted?

If by reason of illness, absence, or nonresidence a taxpayer is unable personally to render his return, he may appoint an agent to act for him, and the return executed by the agent will be accepted if he makes affidavit that he has sufficient knowledge to make a complete and accurate return for his principal and assumes responsibility for making the return and incurring the penalties provided for a delinquent, erroneous, false, or fraudulent return.

7. What would happen should a taxpayer render a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade a proper payment of income tax?

Under the provisions of section 3176, Revised Statutes, he would become liable to an additional tax of 100 per cent, and under the provisions of section 18 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended, to a fine of not to exceed $2,000, or to one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and to the costs of prosecution.

8. May a husband and wife, living together, and each receiving an independent income, render separate returns?

Yes. If the husband and wife each receive an independent income equal to or in excess of $1,000, separate returns may be rendered. If, however, the income of either is less than $1,000, but their combined income equals or exceeds $2,000, a joint return should be rendered.

Where husband and wife file separate returns, one of them being filed within the time prescribed by law, the other delinquent, such returns are not held to be supplemental to each other, and delinquency must be answered for by the one in connection with whose return it occurred.

9. If a husband and wife render a joint return, is the additional tax assessed against that return based upon the aggregate amount of income shown?

No. The normal income tax will be assessed against the aggregate amount reported by the husband and wife whether joint or separate returns are rendered, but the additional income taxes are only assessed against the separate income of each.

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10. Is a married man entitled to a personal exemption of $2,000, and $400 additional exemption on account of two dependent children, whose total net income does not exceed $2,400, but does equal or exceed $2,000, required to render a return?

Yes. While he will not be required to pay an income tax, he is required to render a return if his net income equals or exceeds $2,000.

11. I act as agent for a nonresident alien individual. What responsibilities are imposed upon me by the income-tax law?

As the agent of a nonresident alien individual, you are responsible for correct returns of all income accruing to your principal within the purview of the agency, and for payment of any and all taxes assessed against that return.

12. If an individual engaged in business takes an inventory and closes his books on any day during a calendar year, can he render his personal income tax return on the basis of that fiscal year?

No. A personal-income tax return can not be rendered for any other period than a full calendar year.

13. Where can I get the blank form upon which to render my return?

From the collector of internal revenue for your district. The collector will endeavor to have such forms sent to you, but failure to receive one will not excuse you from making a return. If you do not receive one, it is your duty to request the collector to furnish you with a copy.

RATE OF TAX.

14. What personal income taxes are imposed upon income received during the calendar year 1917?

In computing income tax liability for the year 1917 the normal and additional income taxes imposed by the act of September 8, 1916, and also the act of October 3, 1917, are to be considered.

Under section 1(*a*) of the former act a normal income tax of 2 per cent is imposed upon so much of an individual's net income, exclusive of that derived from dividends on the capital stock, or from the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, etc., subject to like tax, as exceeds the amount of personal exemption to which he is entitled under section 7; and so much of his total net income, including that derived from individuals and net earnings of corporations, as exceeds $20,000 is subject to the additional income tax at the graduated rates prescribed by section 1 (*b*).

Under section 1 of the act of October 3, 1917, so much of the individual's net income, exclusive of dividends, etc., as exceeds the amount of personal exemption allowed by section 3 is subject to an additional normal tax of 2 per cent, and that portion of his total net income, including dividends, as exceeds $5,000 is subject to the additional income tax at the graduated rates specified in section 2, act of October 3, 1917.

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EXEMPTION.

15. What amount of personal exemption is allowed by each of the two acts?

Section 7 of the act of September 8, 1916, allows a personal exemption of $3,000 to unmarried persons, plus $1,000 additional if the person making the return be the head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him. This additional exemption of $1,000 is allowed if the person making the return is a married woman with a husband living with her, but in no event shall this additional $1,000 be deducted by both husband and wife.

The exemptions allowed by section 3 of the act of October 3, 1917, are the same as under the act of September 8, 1916, except that the exemptions of $3,000 and $4,000 allowed by the 1916 act are, respectively, $1,000 and $2,000.

In addition, a further exemption of $200 is allowed for each dependent child under 18 years of age, or over that age if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, and this is allowed in computing normal tax liability under both acts.

16. May a widower or widow whose wife or husband died during the latter part of the tax year, say, December 26, claim the full amount of personal exemption allowed to a married person?

No. The marital status of the person rendering the return as of December 31 of the tax year determines the amount of exemption which may be claimed.

17. What is meant by the term "Heaa of a family"?

Treasury Decision 2427 states that a "head of a family" is held to be a person who actually supports and maintains one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation.

INCOME, GROSS AND NET.

18. What income, if any, is exempt?

(*a*) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured.

(*b*) The amount received by the insured, as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity or surrender, of the insurance contract.

(*c*) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent. It must be understood, however, that the income derived from such property is taxable.

(*d*) Interest upon the obligations of a State, or any political subdivision of a State, or upon the obligations of the United States, except in the case of obligations of the United States issued after September 1, 1917, only to the extent provided in the act authorizing their issue.

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(*e*) Interest upon the obligations of any possession of the United States, or securities issued under the provisions of the Federal farm-loan act of July 17, 1917.

(*f*) The compensation of the present President of the United States during the term for which he has been elected, and the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States in office on October 3, 1917.

(*g*) The compensation of all officers and employees of a State or any political subdivision of a State, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government. This includes the official salaries received by public-school teachers, State and county officers, and employees of municipalities; but income derived by such persons from sources other than State, county, or municipal funds, and the other sources enumerated in this answer, is taxable. (See sec. 4, act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended.)

INCOME.

19. What is meant by the term "Net income"?

For the purpose of determining whether or not a personal income tax return should be rendered, net income means your total gross income less the exemptions specified in the answer to the eighteenth question and the general deductions specified in the answer to the fifty-eighth question.

20. In rendering a return what items of income must I report under gross income?

Under GROSS INCOME should be reported every item of income derived from any source whatever (except those specified in the answer to question 18) actually received during the calendar year for which the return is rendered, whether received in cash or the equivalent of cash, including:

(*a*) All amounts of salary, wages, commissions, or compensation of whatever kind, received for personal service, including professional fees.

(*b*) All amounts of gain, profit, or income derived from a business, trade, commerce, or from any sale of property, real, personal, or mixed. The method of ascertaining the amount of gain or profit derived from a sale is outlined in the answer to question 26.

(*c*) Rents, interest on notes, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other securities issued by individuals, partnerships, etc., interest on bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, or insurance companies, and interest on bank deposits.

(*d*) All income received from fiduciaries—that is, amounts received from incomes of estates, trusts, etc., through trustees, administrators, or executors.

(*e*) If you have an interest in a partnership you should report your distributive share of the earnings or profits of the partnership ascertained during the calendar year for which the return is rendered, whether distributed to you or not; that is, if the fiscal year of the partnership ends on December 31 of that year your distributive share of its earnings or profits ascertained upon the close of the

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books on December 31 should be returned. If the partnership ends its fiscal year on some day during the calendar year your distributive share of its earnings or profits ascertained at that time should be reported.

(*f*) All items of foreign income—that is, interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations issued by individuals who are citizens or residents of foreign countries, foreign corporations, joint-stock companies, etc.

(*g*) Royalties from mines, oil and gas wells, patents, copyrights, franchises, or other legalized privileges.

(*h*) Dividends on stock or from the net earnings of domestic corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, or insurance companies, whether paid in cash, stock, or script. As the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, etc., are subject to the tax imposed upon the net income of corporations, dividends from such net earnings are not subject to the normal income tax in the hands of the shareholders receiving the same, but they are to be returned for the additional tax purposes and are subject to that tax. The rates of tax to be assessed against a dividend received during the year 1917, or any subsequent year, are covered by the answer to question 53.

21. If my salary for December, 1917, is not paid to me until some day in January, 1918, or later, is its amount to be included in my 1917 return?

It is to be returned for the year during which it was actually received by you.

22. "A" is employed by a corporation at an annual salary of $3,000. The corporation, being in financial straits, only paid "A" $2,000 during each of the years 1915 and 1916. In 1917, "A" received his salary in full plus the balance of the salary due him for the two previous years. Must he include the full amount received in 1917 in his return for that year?

Yes. Five thousand dollars should be returned, and that amount will be subject to income tax at the rates prescribed for the year 1917.

23. If an employer agrees to pay an employee a certain stipulated salary and furnish him with room and board, are the latter items to be considered in computing income tax liability?

Yes. A fair rental value is to be placed upon the room and a fair value upon the meals furnished, and their amounts reported as income by the employee. If the services of the employee are used in the employer's business or trade the latter may claim the rent paid by him for the room, if any, and the actual cost of the meals so furnished as a deduction under the head of "Business expenses."

24. An employee receives a per diem allowance for expenses in addition to his regular salary. Is this amount to be included as income in his return?

Yes. The entire amount of allowance received should be reported as income. The difference between the expenses incurred and paid while away from home and the ordinary expenses while at home may be claimed as a deduction.

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25. If I enter into a contract in 1917 which will not be completed until 1918, and which requires me to make expenditures for material and labor, provide for possible losses, etc., must I include the advance payments I receive in 1917 in my return for that year?

No. As you are unable to determine what amount of gain or profit you will derive from the contract until it is completed, the payments received thereon during 1917 need not be included in your return for that year. When the contract is completed the net gain or profit derived therefrom should be reported under "Gross income" in your return rendered for the year 1918.

26. How am I to determine what amount of gain or profit derived from a sale of property is returnable for income-tax purposes?

If you acquired the property sold prior to March 1, 1913, you should take its fair market price or value as of that date, add thereto all amounts subsequently expended in making permanent improvements, then deduct the aggregate of all claims for depreciation in value of property claimed as deductions on previous returns, and the difference between the result thus obtained and the selling price is the amount to be reported under "Gross income."

If you purchased the property on or after March 1, 1913, the difference between its cost, plus all amounts subsequently expended for permanent improvements less depreciation previously claimed, and its selling price, is to be returned.

If the property came to you on or after March 1, 1913, as an inheritance, the difference between the appraised value placed upon it at that time plus all amounts subsequently expended for permanent improvements less depreciation previously claimed, and its selling price, is to be returned.

27. How is the value as of March 1, 1913, of property sold determined?

No method of determining this value can be stated which will adequately meet all circumstances. What that value was is a question of fact to be established by any evidence which will reasonably or adequately make it appear.

28. When is a farmer to return for tax purposes the value of crops and stocks produced?

The value of grain, stock, and other products produced on a farm is not considered taxable income until reduced to cash or the equivalent of cash. Therefore, if crops and stock were produced in 1916 on a farm owned by you and they were sold in 1917, the total amount received therefor is to be included under "Gross income" in your 1917 return. Crops and stock produced in 1917, and on hand December 31 of that year, need not be considered; but the amount received therefor should be included in your return rendered for the year during which they are sold.

Farmers who keep books according to some approved method of accounting, which clearly show the net income, may prepare their returns from such books, although the method of accounting may not be strictly in accordance with the above paragraph.

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29. I rent a farm on shares. When is my share of the crops and stock to be taken into consideration?

Only for the year in which sold.

30. Is a farmer required to report the value of the farm produce which is consumed by himself and family?

No; but any amount of expense incurred in producing garden truck, or other products so consumed, can not be claimed as a deduction.

31. If a farmer exchanges produce for merchandise, groceries, etc., is the value of such merchandise to be returned for tax purposes?

Yes; the price placed by the merchant upon the goods exchanged for farm produce is to be included as income in the farmer's return.

32. A tenant, under the terms of a lease, is required to pay a certain cash rental and in addition make certain improvements. Is the cost of these improvements held to be taxable income to the property owner?

Report cash rental for year in which received. The difference between cost of improvements and a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear, and tear of the property arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade of lessee during the period of its life under the lease should be returned as income to the lessor for the year during which the lease terminates. (See T. D. 2442.)

33. Special payments, designated as "Bonuses," are often made to officers and employees of corporations, firms, and individuals. Are such items of income subject to tax in the hands of their recipients?

Any bonus or other item of compensation paid to an employee in addition to his regular salary or wage under a contract, expressed or implied, as additional compensation for services rendered as a reward for past endeavors, or as a stimulus to further zeal and enthusiasm in the discharge of his duties, is held to constitute taxable income which should be reported under "Gross income" in the employee's return rendered for the year during which received. Christmas remembrances, anniversary gifts, etc., from an employer to an employee do not constitute such items as are subject to the income tax.

34. Is an individual contractor who constructs a public highway, a bridge, a drainage system, etc., for the State, county, or a municipality, held to be an employee of the political subdivision for which the work is performed?

No; and therefore the income derived from his contract is not exempt from the Federal income tax.

35. What method should a merchant adopt to ascertain the amount of gain or profit which is to be reported under gross income?

Any individual who conducts a grocery, dry goods, clothing, or farm-implement business or any other business which requires that a stock be carried should take an inventory at the close of each calendar year. To the total of his inventory taken at the beginning of the year for which the return is to be rendered should be added

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the cost of all goods purchased during that year, and the difference between the amount thus obtained and the total of his inventory taken at the close of the tax year, plus his total gross receipts, is the amount to be reported under "Gross income." Gross receipts should not be reported under "Gross income" and the cost of the goods purchased claimed as a deduction.

36. A piano dealer sells an instrument under a contract which states that payment therefor is to be made in monthly installments, and that the title to the instrument is to remain with the dealer until the last payment is made. How is the latter to report the amount of profit derived from this transaction?

It is held that every dollar received under such a contract represents, in part, the return of a portion of the cost of the article to the dealer and a portion of the profit to be derived from the transaction; and that the amount of profit represented by all payments during the tax year should be included in the dealer's personal return rendered for that year. For example, a piano which cost the dealer $300 is transferred to another under a contract calling for 20 monthly payments of $20 each, a total of $400. Each monthly payment represents a return of capital amounting to $15 and a profit amounting to $5, and multiplying this latter amount by the number of payments received during the year yields the amount to be returned as income for that year. When there is a lapse or default in payment and the dealer becomes repossessed of the article, the entire amount theretofore paid and credited to principal from date of contract to date of default is income to be included in a return of income, for the reason that it is held that such an amount constitutes rental for the use of the article. In case of such default a reasonable allowance may be claimed as a deduction to cover such depreciation as may have actually occurred in the value of the repossessed article by reason of its use.

37. I have two children who live at home and are regularly employed. One is 17 years old; the other, 21 years old. Am I required to include the amount of income which accrues to each during a calendar year in my own personal return?

As the first child has not reached its majority and is still legally under your control, the amount of its income is to be included in your personal return and is subject to tax in your hands. The income of the child which has attained its majority is not to be included in your return and is only subject to tax in the hands of that child.

38. Must I include in my personal return the amount of interest I receive on Liberty Loan bonds, or is that interest exempt from tax?

All interest derived from the Liberty Loan 3½ per cent bonds issued under the act of April 24, 1917, is exempt from both the normal and additional income tax.

Interest derived from the Liberty Loan 4 per cent bonds issued under the act of September 24, 1917, is exempt from the normal income tax; but so much of the interest as is derived from such bonds, the principal of which exceeds $5,000, is subject to the additional income tax; that is, if you hold $8,000 of Liberty Loan 4 per cent

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bonds the interest from $5,000, or $200, is exempt from tax, and the balance of the interest, or $120, is subject to the additional tax.

39. I held an endowment life insurance policy upon which I paid premiums for 20 years. In 1917 that contract matured and I received its face value, or $1,000. Must I return the entire amount received?

No. Return only the difference between the aggregate amount of premium paid and the amount received upon maturity of the contract.

40. Are commissions on renewal premiums on insurance policies subject to income tax?

Yes; such commissions received by insurance agents on account of business written are taxable income for the year in which received.

41. "A," who is the employee of a corporation, was injured and under the laws of the State in which the accident occurred he received $5,000 on account of the injury he suffered. Must the amount thus received be reported as income?

Yes. Any amount received under an employers' liability act or workman's compensation act, or any other similar act, or as the result of a settlement or compromise for "pain and suffering," is held to be such income as is subject to the Federal income tax. This ruling is also applicable to any amount received under the terms of an accident insurance policy.

42. I purchased a 6 per cent $100 coupon bond at its face value, plus $1.50; that is, three months' accrued interest. Three months later I detached a coupon therefrom and collected $3 interest. Must the entire amount of interest received be returned as income?

No. Report only so much interest as accrued after the date of your purchase. It is the seller's duty to report the balance.

43. Do the pensions and retired pay of ex-officers and men of the United States military and naval forces constitute items of taxable income?

Yes.

44. I own stock in a bank which, under a State law, is required to pay the taxes assessed against such stock. How is this matter to be handled for income-tax purposes?

The proportionate part of the entire amount of taxes so paid by the bank, which is properly chargeable against the number of shares held by you, should be reported, for additional tax purposes, in your personal return, as a dividend, and then claimed as a deduction under the heading of "Taxes."

45. In 1915 I purchased 10 shares of the preferred stock of a corporation and received 10 shares of common stock as a bonus. Has the value of this bonus a taxable status?

No; but when the stock received as a bonus is sold, the entire proceeds of the sale are income subject to normal and additional tax and should be included in your return rendered for the year during which the sale is made.

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46. Are amounts placed to the credit of a shareholder in a building and loan association subject to income tax?

Any amount credited to a shareholder when the title to such credit passes to the latter at the time of the credit has a taxable status for the normal and additional income tax and should be included in the return rendered for the year during which the credit is made.

Where the amount of accumulations credited does not become available to the shareholder until the maturity of a share it need not be reported as income, but upon maturity of the share the amount received in excess of the total amount actually paid in by the shareholder is to be returned.

47. I hold stock in a corporation which in 1917 increased its capital and gave me the right to subscribe for additional stock at par. If I sell this "right," are the proceeds to be returned for tax purposes?

Yes; the entire proceeds from the sale of a "right" to purchase additional stock should be included in the return rendered for the year during which the sale is made and will be subject to both the normal and additional tax.

48. Are payments of alimony to be returned for tax purposes by their recipient?

Alimony is not held to be income to the recipient, nor is it held to be such an item as is allowable as a deduction to the person paying the same.

49. Where service is rendered for a stipulated price, wage, or salary, and paid with something other than money shall consideration be given the transaction for income-tax purposes?

Yes; the stipulated value of the service in terms of money is the value at which the thing taken in payment is to be considered, and the amount of that value is to be reported as income.

Where there is no stipulation as to the value of the service, and payment therefor is made with something other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken in payment is the amount to be returned as income.

DIVIDENDS.

50. The net earnings of a corporation in which I held stock in the year 1916 amounted to $50,000, which amount was carried to surplus account. Its net earnings from January 1 to December 31, 1917, amounted to $70,000, and on this latter date these last earnings were carried to surplus and a cash dividend of $50,000 declared and soon thereafter paid. What income taxes are to be assessed against this dividend?

Section 31 (*b*) of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended by the war revenue act, provides, in part, as follows:

> Any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, in the year 1917, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of

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the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company.

Therefore, the dividend to which you refer is to be charged against the most recently accumulated earnings or surplus; that is, against the $70,000 earned during 1917 and carried to surplus on the day the dividend was declared, and it will be subject to the additional tax at the rates prescribed by the act of September 8, 1916, and also, at the rates prescribed by the war revenue act of October 3, 1917.

51. Suppose that instead of declaring a dividend of $50,000, this corporation had declared a dividend of $100,000?

If such had been the case, the entire amount of net earnings carried to surplus on December 31, 1917, would have been subject to additional tax at the same rates as the dividend mentioned in your inquiry, next above, and the balance, or $30,000, would have been held to have been paid from the 1916 earnings and would have been subject to additional tax only at the rates prescribed in the act of September 8, 1916.

52. Assuming that instead of paying this dividend in cash a corporation had capitalized the same amount of surplus as was distributed in cash, or $100,000, and issued the new stock to its shareholders as a dividend. Would this dividend be taxable?

Yes; just the same as though it had been paid in cash.

53. A corporation began business January 1, 1912. Its net earnings were as follows:

Jan. 1, 1912, to Mar. 1, 1913	$10,765
Mar. 1, 1913, to Jan. 1, 1914	5,220
For the year 1914	7,347
For the year 1915	11,000
For the year 1916	15,300
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917	27,400
Amount of surplus on hand Dec. 31, 1917	77,032

The corporation never paid a dividend until December 31, 1917, on which date it declared and paid a dividend of $77,032. How will this dividend be taxed?

That portion of the dividend which represents the distribution of 1917 earnings, or $27,400, will be subject to the additional tax at the rates prescribed in the act of September 8, 1916, and also in the war-revenue act of October 3, 1917; and that portion which represents 1916 earnings, or $15,300, at the rates prescribed in the act of September 8, 1916, only; that portion which represents earnings which accrued from March 1, 1913, to January 1, 1916, at the rates of additional tax prescribed in the act of October 3, 1913. The remainder, or $10,765, is exempt from tax under that portion of section 31 (*b*) which states that—

But nothing herein shall be construed as taxing any earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913, but such earnings or profits may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the distribution of earnings and profits accrued since March 1, 1913, has been made.

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54. Will it be the taxpayer's duty to advise himself what proportion of a dividend received by him is properly chargeable, under section 31(b), act of September 8, 1916, as amended, to the corporate earnings or profits for each tax year?

Yes.

55. Assuming that a corporation had assets which had greatly appreciated in value and had carried the amount of that appreciation to its surplus account and capitalized same, or that it capitalized its good will, and then issued the new stock to its shareholders as a dividend, would this dividend be subject to tax?

Only such dividends as represent a distribution of earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, are subject to the additional tax when received by the shareholders. As appreciation estimated to have occurred in the value of the assets held and good will do not represent actual earnings, profits, or income, a dividend based upon a capitalization of any such items is not subject to tax when received by the shareholders. It should be understood, however, that when any of the stock received in payment of such a dividend is sold, the entire proceeds derived from the same are to be returned under "Gross income" in the shareholders' return rendered for the year during which the sale is made, and will be subject to both the normal and additional income taxes.

56. A corporation on July 1, 1917, declared a dividend and in that declaration specifically stated that it would be paid out of earnings or profits which had accumulated and were on hand prior to March 1, 1913. Is this dividend to be returned for income-tax purposes?

No. Section 31 (*b*), act of September 8, 1916, as amended, provides that none of its provisions shall apply to any distribution made prior to August 6, 1917, out of earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913.

57. Are dividends on paid-up life insurance policies subject to income tax?

Dividends on paid-up life insurance policies are subject to the additional tax for the year in which received.

GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

58. In rendering a personal return what items may I claim as deductions?

See section 5 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended by the war-revenue act.

59. What constitutes an item allowable as a deduction under the head "Business expenses"?

All amounts of expenses actually paid during the tax year in the conduct of a business, trade, or profession.

This includes all amounts actually paid by a farmer for labor in preparing his land for a crop and the cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of the crop; the cost of the seed and fertilizer used; the

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amounts expended for labor used in caring for live stock and the cost of the feed; the cost of stock purchased for the purpose of resale. (It should be understood, however, that if such cost is claimed as a deduction, the entire proceeds received upon a sale of the stock is to be returned as income.) The amounts actually paid in making repairs to farm buildings, but not the dwelling house; repairs to fences, farm machinery, etc.; the cost of materials for immediate use and farm tools which are used up in the course of a year or two, such as binding twine, stock powders, pitchforks, spades, etc.; and the amount of rent paid for a farm may also be claimed. The amounts paid for live stock which is to be used for breeding purposes are held to represent investment of capital and are not allowable as deductions.

A merchant may claim as deductions the amounts paid for advertising, hire of clerks, and other employees; the cost of the light, fuel, water, telephones, etc., used in or at his place of business; drayage and freight bills; the cost of operating delivery wagons, trucks, and the repairs to same.

The cost of goods purchased for resale is not to be claimed as a deduction, as a credit for that cost may be obtained by following the method of computation outlined in the answer to the thirty-fifth question.

A physician may claim as deductions the cost of medicines and medical supplies used by him in the practice of his profession, expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile used in making professional calls, dues to medical societies and subscriptions to medical journals, the expenses of attending medical conventions, the rent paid for office rooms and the hire of office assistants, the cost of the fuel, light, water, telephone, etc., used in such office rooms. Amounts expended for books, medical supplies, and surgical instruments of a permanent character are not allowable as deductions.

This in a general way outlines the ordinary and usual expenses incurred by a farmer, a merchant, or a professional man, which may be claimed as deductions, and the principles underlying these allowances are equally applicable in the case of anyone engaged in a business, trade, or profession. In short, all expenses connected directly and solely with the conduct of an income-producing business, trade, profession, or vocation are allowable.

Items of personal expense or items connected in any way with the support, maintenance, and well-being of a family are not allowed; neither are the amounts paid for tools, implements, vehicles, machinery, or surgical instruments which are more or less permanent in character, nor the cost of medical, law, or other professional books, nor amounts expended in making permanent improvements or betterments of any kind whatsoever, allowable as deductions. These latter items are held to be investments of capital upon which depreciation may be claimed.

60. I employ a man to assist me in operating my farm and a woman to assist about the house. Is the compensation paid to each allowable as a deduction?

Unquestionably, as to the amount paid to the male employee, but a line must be drawn as to the amount paid to the female employee. If her time is employed entirely in taking care of milk and cream

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produced for sale, in the production of butter, cheese, etc., the care of milk cans and churns, or, if a separate table is maintained for laborers employed on the farm and her services are used entirely in the preparation and serving of the meals furnished the laborers and in caring for their rooms, the compensation paid her constitutes an allowable deduction. If, however, she is employed to assist in caring for the farmer's own household, no deduction can be claimed.

61. If I employ a minor son or daughter to assist me in my business or trade and I pay a salary or wage for such assistance, may I claim the amount as a deduction?

No. If, however, the son or daughter has attained his or her majority, the amount of compensation paid for his or her services may be so claimed.

62. Can a taxpayer claim a deduction for his own remuneration?

Wages or salary drawn by a taxpayer from his own business are more in the nature of a charge out of profits than a charge against profits. If such could be deducted they would merely be added to his income, the effect of which would be to take money out of one pocket and put it in another. Therefore no deduction can be claimed for income-tax purposes.

(NOTE.—*Any such wage or salary may be entered on Form 1040, revised January, 1918, for excess-profits tax purposes.*)

63. Can the amounts expended by a business man in entertaining out-of-town customers, or prospective customers, be claimed as deductions?

Yes. If the sole purpose of the business man in making such expenditures is to cultivate the good will of his customers and secure an increase in trade they may be so claimed.

64. Can a salesman working on a commission basis claim as deductions the amounts expended from his own funds for railroad fare, excess baggage, taxicab or street car fare, show rooms, assistants, advertising etc.?

Yes. If he is not reimbursed for such expenditures by his firm, he should report under "Gross income" the total amount of commissions received, and he may then claim such expenses as were actually incurred and paid in the earning of those commissions.

65. "A," who is employed in a city, has his home in a suburb. He pays car fare between his home and place of employment and takes his noon lunch in the city. Can the amounts expended for car fare and lunch be claimed as a business expense?

No, as such amounts are held to be items of personal expense.

66. Are the items of expense incurred and paid by me during the calendar year in connection with a farm which I lease to another on a cash or crop-share rental basis, such as repairs to fences, farm buildings, etc., allowable as deductions?

Yes.

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67. Can the amount of life insurance premiums and premiums paid for insurance on my residence be claimed as deductions?

No, as these are held to be items of personal expense. If, however, you pay premiums on insurance policies covering farm buildings, other than your dwelling house, or on any property used for business purposes, these premiums are allowable as deductions.

68. An individual or a partnership, to protect his or its business interests, insures the life of one or more employees or members. Can the premiums paid for such insurance be considered a business expense and claimed as a deduction?

No. However, should the policy become due and payable, the individual or partnership should deduct the aggregate amount of premiums paid from the proceeds of the policy and return the balance as income.

69. A tenant, under the terms of a lease, is obligated to pay a certain cash rental and all taxes assessed against the property and keep it insured. May he claim as a business expense the aggregate amount of rental, taxes, and insurance premiums paid?

Yes; if the property is used by the tenant for business or trade purposes and not as a home, the aggregate amount may be claimed as a deduction for the year during which actually paid.

70. I own stock in a corporation which, in 1917, assessed each of its stockholders $50 on each share held. Can the amount paid by me be claimed as a deduction?

No. Assessments made by a corporation on its capital stock are regarded as further investments of capital and do not constitute an allowable deduction in the return of the individual.

71. You say that assessments made against corporation stockholders can not be claimed as deductions. In California and other States fruit growers, ranchers, and farmers are shareholders in irrigation companies which are mutual in character, and they are often assessed, in proportion to their holdings of stock, for sufficient amounts to make repairs to the irrigation system, cleaning out of pipes, laterals, etc. Can such assessments not be claimed as deductions under the head of business expenses?

Yes. Where the purpose of the assessment is merely to raise funds to keep the irrigation system in usable condition and not to make extensions or betterments, the amount assessed against each shareholder may be so claimed.

72. If a physician, or other professional or business man, rents a home and uses a portion of same for professional or business purposes, may any portion of the rent paid for that home be claimed as a business expense?

Yes. The proportion of the rent paid which is properly chargeable to the number of rooms so used may be claimed as a deduction.

73. In 1917 I purchased a property, the title to which proved defective, and in order to straighten the matter out

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I employed an attorney and resorted to court proceedings. Can I claim a deduction to cover the fee paid the attorney and the court cost?

No. Such items are held to be a part of the cost of the property and therefore not allowable as deductions.

74. If I employ an architect to prepare plans for a building to be used for business purposes, may the fee paid to the architect be claimed as a business expense?

No. Amounts expended for an architect's services are held to be a part of the cost of the building and not such items as may be claimed as deductions.

75. You have heretofore stated that only such items of income as have actually been paid to me during the tax year are to be reported, and only such items of expense as I have actually paid during that year claimed as deductions. Can not a business or professional man who keeps a set of books and enters thereon as income the cost of goods sold on credit, or fees earned but not paid, and charges to expense account items which have not been paid by him, report his net income for the year as shown by his books when they are balanced at the end of the calendar year?

Section 8 (*g*) of the act of September 8, 1916, states that:

An individual keeping accounts upon any basis other than that of actual receipts and disbursements, unless such other basis does not clearly reflect his income, may, subject to regulations made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make his return upon the basis upon which his accounts are kept, in which case the tax shall be computed upon his income as so returned.

76. What is meant by the statement in the law that all interest paid within the year upon the indebtedness of a taxpayer, "except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title" may be claimed as a deduction?

If a taxpayer, desiring to do his patriotic duty, borrowed money to invest in Liberty Loan 3½ per cent bonds, or if he borrowed money to invest in the bonds of a State, county, or municipality, or any security issued under the provisions of the Federal farm-loan act of July 17, 1916, or any other securities the interest from which is not subject to income tax as explained in the answer to the eighteenth question, the interest paid by the taxpayer upon the money so borrowed can not be claimed as a deduction. All other interest paid within the year may be so claimed.

77. If I have a certain sum of money invested in a farm or business, may I claim as a deduction, under the head of interest, an estimated amount of interest which might have accrued to me had that money been deposited in a bank or invested in interest-paying securities?

No.

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78. What forms of taxes can not be claimed as deductions?

Taxes assessed against an individual on property owned by him to pay for the paving of a street contiguous to his property, the construction of a sewer, sidewalk, etc., the sprinkling or oiling of a street in front of his home, the construction of levees to protect, or ditches to drain, property owned by him, can not be claimed as deductions. In short, such taxes as are not general in nature and are levied on account of some work or privilege the benefit of which accrues to a limited number of property owners, of which the taxpayer is one, are not allowable deductions.

79. If I pay any amount of personal income tax for the year 1917, may I claim that amount as a deduction for the year 1918?

No. The income-tax law states that income taxes are not allowable as deductions. Under this provision income tax paid in 1917 on income received in 1916 or any previous year can not be deducted.

80. In 1916 I bought certain stocks and bonds for $5,000, and in 1917 the value of these securities dropped to $4,000. May I claim the difference of $1,000 as a loss in computing my income tax liability?

No. Under the provisions of the fourth and fifth paragraphs of section 5 of the act of September 8, 1916, only such losses as have actually been sustained during the year can be claimed; that is, the loss must have resulted from a completed and closed transaction. In your case you still own the securities. They may go up in value during 1918, and until they are sold or otherwise disposed of you are unable to determine whether you will suffer a loss or derive a gain from your investment. In other words, no account is to be taken, for income-tax purposes, of fluctuations in the market value or arbitrary changes in the book value of securities or other property.

(NOTE.—*This ruling has been modified in the case of securities owned by brokers or others regularly engaged in buying and selling securities. See T. D. 2609.*)

81. John Doe, while driving an automobile, ran down and injured another person. He either paid over a certain sum, or paid a judgment rendered against him, in settlement of the injury done. Can he claim the amount so paid as a loss?

No. It was not a loss which was incurred in the conduct of his business or trade, or which resulted from a transaction entered into for profit.

82. How am I to determine what amount of loss, resulting from a sale of property, is allowable as a deduction?

The same method of computation should be followed as is outlined in the answer to the twenty-sixth question. If the result is a loss instead of a gain, that loss may be claimed as a deduction, if it was connected with your regular business or trade, or during the same year you derived gains from other transactions entered into for profit but not connected with your regular business or trade in excess of the amount of your loss.

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83. What is the difference between the losses allowable as deductions under the provisions of the fourth paragraph of section 5 of the act of September 8, 1916, and those allowable under the provisions of the fifth paragraph, same section?

Losses, for income-tax purposes, are divided into two classes: (*a*) Those incurred in business or trade and (*b*) those resulting from transactions entered into for profit but not connected with the taxpayer's regular business or trade.

For example: "A" is regularly engaged in buying improved or unimproved real property with the intention of selling the same as early as possible at a profit. In one or more instances the property purchased may be sold at a loss, and that loss may be claimed by him as a deduction under the provisions of the fourth paragraph for the reason that he is regularly engaged in buying and selling real estate. Now, "B" buys a home or, perhaps, he buys two or three pieces of property in the course of several years. He is not regularly engaged in buying and selling real estate and, therefore any loss he may suffer through such a transaction can only be claimed by him as a deduction under the provisions of the fifth paragraph of section 5; that is, only so much of his losses as does not exceed the amount of gain or profit derived during the same year from other transactions entered into for profit, but not connected with his regular business or trade, can be claimed. If "B," in 1917, sold one property at a loss of $2,000 and another property at a gain of $1,000, he must report the gain of $1,000 under "Gross income," and can claim only that amount as a loss.

This same rule is applicable in the case of losses arising from purchases and sales of stocks and bonds. If the taxpayer is regularly engaged in buying and selling such securities, any loss he may suffer may be claimed under the provisions of the fourth paragraph. If he is not so engaged it may only be claimed under the provisions of the fifth paragraph.

84. In computing amount of profit or loss resulting from purchase and sale of securities which is to be returned or claimed as a deduction under the provisions of the fifth paragraph of section 5 of the act of September 8, 1916, is interest or dividends received on the securities during the tax year to be taken into consideration?

No. Interest and dividends are held to be items of current income, returnable as such, and they are not to be considered when computing the amount of profit or loss which results from a purchase and sale.

85. A professional man or a merchant owns and operates a "fancy stock farm." The expenses of operation exceed the gross receipts. Can the difference be claimed as a deduction under the head of "losses"?

No. It is held that where a farm is operated for purposes of recreation or pleasure, and not primarily for profit, but as a hobby, that farm is not to be classed as a commercial enterprise, that it does not form a part of its owner's business or trade and until it is placed upon a profit-paying basis the gross receipts are not to be reported

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under "Gross income" and the expenses are not to be claimed as a deduction. This ruling, of course, precludes the claiming of the difference between the two amounts as a loss.

86. Suppose I buy a farm which is much run down with the intention of making it a profit-paying property. To do this I am obliged to expend large amounts for labor in clearing away brush, for fertilizer, lime, etc., and for several years the expenses will greatly exceed the gross receipts. Can the excess of expenses over receipts for each year be claimed as a loss?

No. The amounts so expended are held to be investments of capital, the result of which is an improvement or betterment, and, until the farm becomes a paying proposition, no portion of the gross receipts is to be reported as income and no portion of the expenses can be claimed as a deduction, either under the head of "Business expenses" or under the head of "Losses."

This same ruling is equally applicable in the case of a young orchard. If, after the farm or orchard has been placed upon a profit-paying basis a bad year follows and a loss is sustained during that year, that loss may be claimed as a deduction.

87. I own a tract of timber which was partially destroyed by fire during 1917. Is this loss allowable as a deduction?

The actual amount of capital invested in standing timber, if acquired on or after March 1, 1913, and later destroyed by fire, may be claimed as a deduction if not reimbursed by insurance or otherwise. If the timber was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, its fair market price or value as of that date may be claimed. To illustrate the method to be employed in computing the amount of loss allowable as a deduction, the following is submitted: A tract of land was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, and the estimated amount of timber standing on that tract on that date was 1,000,000 feet, board measure, the fair market price or value per 1,000 feet established by the current prices prevailing in the locality of the tract in question as of March 1, 1913, being $4. During the year 1917, 400,000 feet of this timber was destroyed by fire. In this case $1,600 is the amount which may be claimed as a deduction.

88. If cattle or other live stock are produced on a farm which I own or operate, and are then lost through disease, may I claim their value at the time of death as an allowable deduction?

No. If the stock which died was purchased and the cost has not been claimed in a previous return as a deduction, that cost may be claimed as a deduction in your return rendered for the year during which the loss occurred.

89. If a crop which is ready to be harvested, but has not been gathered, or a crop which has been harvested, but has not been sold, is destroyed by storm, flood, or fire, can the value of that crop be claimed as a deduction?

No. It is understood, of course, that the actual cost of producing or harvesting a crop which has been so destroyed may be claimed as a deduction under the head of Business expense.

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90. What conditions are necessary in order that a debt may be claimed as a deduction?

It must be (*a*) *a bona fide* debt, (*b*) definitely ascertained to be worthless and uncollectible during the year for which the deduction is claimed, and (*c*) if books are kept it must be charged off within the year for which the deduction is claimed and no longer considered an asset or carried as such on the books.

91. In 1917 a corporation or a firm to which I had loaned money became bankrupt. Can this debt be considered absolutely worthless and claimed as a deduction for 1917?

No, unless the affairs of the debtor have been finally adjusted, its assets sold for the benefit of, or distributed to, its creditors, and its receiver in bankruptcy discharged. If all this has occurred during the year 1917, so much of the debt as remains unpaid after the receiver is discharged may be claimed as a deduction for the year 1917.

92. Is it absolutely necessary that the debtor corporation or firm mentioned in the ninety-first inquiry be declared a bankrupt and its receiver discharged before I can claim a deduction on account of the debt in question?

No. If the debtor corporation has no assets whatsoever, and it is definitely known that nothing whatsoever can be collected from debtor itself or any person connected with it, a creditor need not go to the expense of instituting bankruptcy proceedings in order to establish his right to claim the worthless debt as a deduction.

93. "A" indorses a note for "B." The latter has since departed for parts unknown and the note became due in 1917, and "A" was required to make good his indorsement. Can he now claim as a deduction the amount paid by him to the creditor?

Yes. If he has no knowledge of "B's" present whereabouts and has good reason to believe that he is possessed of no assets and that it is his intention never to make payment of it, the amount so paid by "A" may be considered a bad debt due him from "B."

94. If, on account of friendship or relationship I advanced a certain sum to assist a needy friend or relative, and at the time such advance was made I had little or no reason to expect that the amount so advanced would every be returned, may I now claim a deduction to cover such advance?

No. Such an advance, partaking, as it does, somewhat of the nature of a philanthropic donation or a good-will offering, is not held to constitute a *bona fide* debt.

95. In rendering my 1914 return I claimed a deduction to cover a debt I then believed to be absolutely worthless. In 1917 the debtor has discharged part of his obligations. How should I treat this payment for income-tax purposes?

Consider it as an item of income and include this amount under "Gross income" in your 1917 return.

96. A professional man earned a fee in 1916. As he keeps no books, he reports his income for tax purposes on an actual

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receipt basis. As this fee has never been reported as income, can it be claimed as a deduction if collection can not be made?

No; never having been returned as income, it can not be claimed as a deduction.

97. "A" loaned "B" $10,000, the debt being secured by a mortgage on a farm. Foreclosure proceedings were resorted to and "A," to protect his interests, purchased the farm for $8,000. Can the difference between these two amounts be claimed as a deduction?

Where, under foreclosure, the mortgagee buys in the mortgaged property, the difference between the purchase price and the debt will not be allowed as a deduction. The property which was security for the debt being in the possession and ownership of the mortgagee, is, for purposes of the income tax, held to be sufficient to justify the disallowance of a claim for bad debts. Where the purchaser of the property upon foreclosure is another than the mortgagee, the latter may claim the difference between the amount of the debt and the net amount paid to the mortgagee as a bad debt.

98. "A" claimed that "B" owed him $1,000. "B" contested the claim, but agreed to pay $500 in compromise. May "A" claim as a deduction the balance which he contended was due him?

No. Where an indebtedness is claimed, contested, and a settlement is had by way of compromise, whereby an amount less than the debt claimed is accepted in full payment, the difference between the amount claimed and the amount paid can not be claimed as a deduction.

DEPRECIATION.

99. At what rates may depreciation be claimed and under what conditions?

As the rate at which depreciation may be claimed is dependent, in a greater or less extent, upon local conditions, the use to which the property is put, and its probable lifetime under normal business conditions, no specific rates at which it may be claimed have ever been established. The law states that a "reasonable allowance" may be claimed and it is for the taxpayer to determine what constitutes a "reasonable allowance." To compute the amount which may be claimed, a taxpayer should determine the probable lifetime of the property, then divide its cost to him by the number of years it will be usable in a business in which employed, and the result thus obtained will represent the amount which may be claimed each year as a deduction, e. g., a frame building, the probable lifetime of which, without repair or replacement, is 25 years, cost $5,000. Divide $5,000 by 25 and claim $200 each year as depreciation.

While each taxpayer must determine the probable lifetime of his property without regard to the following figures, it has been estimated that the average usable lifetime of a frame building is 25 years; a brick building, 35 years; a stone building or a steel and concrete building. 50 to 100 years. The estimated lifetime of ordinary machinery is 10 years, that of automobiles used for business or farm purposes and farm tractors, 4 to 5 years.

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If a taxpayer wishes to claim the full amount of depreciation estimated to have occurred in the value of a building or other property used for business or trade purposes, he may do so, but this precludes his claiming a deduction to cover any amount expended during the same year in making repairs. If he wishes to claim a deduction on account of repairs, their cost must be deducted from the full amount of depreciation, and the balance may then be claimed as a deduction under the heading of "Depreciation"; that is, if the taxpayer expends $100 in making repairs to a building which will depreciate in value $200 during the calendar year he may claim $100 as a business expense and $100 as depreciation, or he may claim $200 as depreciation and nothing for repairs. In short, the aggregate deductions claimed on account of repairs and depreciation must not exceed the full amount of depreciation estimated to have occurred.

(NOTE.—The repairs referred to in this paragraph are such as are general in character, represent replacements, etc. Small items, such as replacement of broken window panes, papering, minor repairs, etc., are allowable, even though full amount of depreciation has been claimed.)

In claiming depreciation the following fundamental principles must be taken into consideration:

(*a*) Only such depreciation as results from exhaustion, wear, and tear of property, arising out of its use or employment in business or trade, can be claimed. Depreciation in the value of a home or any article of property, such as automobiles, used for personal pleasure or convenience, can not be claimed; the property must be used for the purpose of producing income.

(*b*) Depreciation other than that arising from wear and tear, such as a lessening of values due to changes in the social or business conditions in the neighborhood in which a property is located, changes of street grade, or fluctuations in market values, etc., can not be claimed.

(*c*) Depreciation in the value of land, whether improved or unimproved, due to ordinary erosion, exhaustion, or any other cause can not be claimed.

(*d*) Where the value of a piece of machinery or any other asset is lessened by reason of the production of an improved machine or article, that depreciation can not be claimed, as it does not result from exhaustion, wear, and tear.

(*e*) Where, in the course of years, the owner of property has claimed its full cost as depreciation in his income-tax returns, no further claim will be allowed.

(*f*) The value to be cared for by depreciation is the actual amount invested in the property and not the value which may be arbitrarily or otherwise fixed.

100. A store or other building has outlived its usefulness; the owner tears it down to make room for a building of an improved type. Can the value of the old building at the time of destruction be claimed as depreciation or as a loss?

No. Losses due to the voluntary removal or destruction of buildings, etc., incident to improvements are either a proper charge to the cost of new additions or to depreciation already provided, as the facts may indicate, but in no case is it a proper deduction in determining

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net income. If, however, a building is destroyed prior to the close of its lifetime, as estimated for the purpose of making depreciation charges, that portion of its cost which is properly chargeable to the period it might have remained in a usable condition may be considered a part of the cost of the new building when computing the amount of the gain or profit derived from a sale of the latter.

101. If the authorities of a municipality declare that a building is unsanitary or unsafe for the purposes to which put and its destruction is ordered, can the losses sustained by the owner be claimed as a deduction?

No; neither as a loss nor as depreciation.

102. I bought a patent for $5,000 which, under the patent laws of the United States, had five years yet to run. As the value of this patent depreciates each year on account of the exhaustion of the patent period, may a deduction be claimed?

Yes. The cost of the patent divided by the number of years it has yet to run, yields an amount which may be claimed each year as depreciation. In your case this amount is $1,000.

103. I understand that depreciation in the value of articles for personal use can not be claimed as a deduction. However, as actors and actresses are often required to furnish their own wardrobes, does not the depreciation in the value of such property constitute an allowable deduction?

If costumes purchased by members of the theatrical profession are used exclusively for the production of a play and are not adapted for occasional personal use, and are not so used, a deduction may be claimed on account of such depreciation in their value as occurs during the year on account of wear and tear arising from their use in the production of the play or from their becoming obsolete at the close of the production.

DEPLETION.

104. Under what conditions and at what rates may depletion due to the removal of a natural product from oil or gas wells, mines, quarries, etc., be claimed?

Paragraph 8 of section 5 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended by the war-revenue act of October 3, 1917, states how the amount of depletion allowable as a deduction is to be ascertained, but as so many factors are to be considered in computing depletion, an answer which will be applicable in all cases where depletion occurs can not here be given. Such factors are covered in considerable detail by Treasury Decisions 2446 and 2447 and the Regulations, copies of which may be obtained from the collector of internal revenue for your district, and where these Decisions and Regulations do not afford all the information necessary in your particular case a detailed statement covering all the facts and figures in your case should be forwarded to the collector, with a request for a ruling.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TO RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

105. With reference to the ninth paragraph of section 5 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended, how am I to

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determine to what extent contributions or gifts made to corporations or associations, organized exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, may be claimed as a deduction?

You should first ascertain what your taxable net income would be were you not entitled to a deduction on account of contributions or gifts made to such corporations, associations, or societies, and then if the aggregate of your contributions and gifts made during the year to such organizations does not exceed 15 per cent of your taxable net income so computed their aggregate amount may be entered in the space provided therefor under "General deductions" on a personal return form. If such aggregate amount exceeds 15 per cent of your taxable net income so computed, the excess can not be claimed.

For example: Your total taxable net income amounts to $20,000. During the year you have contributed to the National Red Cross $1,000, to the Young Men's Christian Association $1,000, toward the construction of a new church $1,000, and to the Associated Charities of your home city $500, a total of $3,500. Fifteen per cent of your total net income amounts to $3,000, therefore this latter amount may be claimed as a deduction and the balance of your contributions and gifts may not be claimed.

In claiming a deduction on account of such contributions or gifts there should be shown on the return of income (*a*) the name and address of each organization to which a contribution or gift was made and (*b*) the date and amount of each such contribution or gift.

Where the contribution or gift was other than money the basis for calculation of its value shall be the fair market value of the property given at the time of contribution or gift.

106. During 1917 I contributed $100 toward the support of a needy family. May this contribution be claimed as a deduction?

Contributions or gifts made to individuals do not constitute allowable deductions.

PARTNERSHIPS.

107. Are partnerships subject, as such, to the Federal income tax and required to render annual income-tax returns?

No. Section 8 (*e*) of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended by section 1204 of the war-revenue act provides that:

> Persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity, and the share of the profits to which a partner would be entitled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this title.

This section further states how the distributive share of partnership earnings or profits, which is taxable in the hands of the individual member, is to be ascertained.

While annual returns are not required of a partnership for income-tax purposes, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any district collector is authorized to request at any time that a true and accurate return of a partnership's earnings, profits, and income shall be made, excepting only the income which is exempt from taxation under the

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[illegible] section 4 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended, [illegible] specified in the answer to the eighteenth question. [illegible] return shall set forth all the items of "GROSS INCOME" [illegible] deductions, and the names and addresses of the indi- [illegible] would be entitled to the net earnings, profits, or income, [illegible] and the distributive share of each.

[illegible] that the income from a partnership accrues to the indi- [illegible] partner at the time his distributive interest is determined and [illegible] to possession. In the returns of income made by indi- [illegible] for the calendar year, therefore, there should be included such income accruing from the business of the partnership for its business or fiscal year as may have been definitely ascertained by means of a book balance, whether distributed or not. In other words, members of partnerships are required to make returns of income like other individuals for the calendar year, and should include in their returns the net proceeds of their interests in partnership profits ascertained at the end of the business year falling within the calendar year for which the individual return is being rendered.

All domestic partnerships having a net income of $6,000 or more for 1917, or any subsequent year, are required to render excess-profits tax returns.

108. A partnership was organized in July, 1913, and in 1917 one of its individual members sold his interest therein and retired. How is he to determine the amount of gain or profit derived from the transaction which is returnable for income-tax purposes?

From the selling price should be deducted the amount of capital he has actually invested in the partnership's assets and the difference reported under "Gross income."

109. What forms of income, if any, are subject to withholding of tax at the source when paid to a partnership?

As the income received by a partnership is not subject to income tax in the hands of the partnership, no tax is to be withheld from income paid to a partnership, either domestic or foreign.

FIDUCIARIES.

110. Who are classed as fiduciaries?

The term "fiduciary" is one that applies to all persons or corporations that occupy positions of peculiar confidence toward others, such as trustees, executors, or administrators, and a fiduciary for income-tax purposes is any person or corporation that holds in trust an estate of another person or persons.

There may be fiduciary relationship between an agent and the principal, but the word "agent" does not denote a "fiduciary" within the meaning of the income-tax law.

A fiduciary relationship for the purposes of the income tax can not be created by a power of attorney. An agent having entire charge of property, without authority to effect and execute leases with tenants entirely on his own responsibility, and without consulting principal, paying taxes and expenses and all other charges in connection with the property out of funds in his hands from collections of rents,

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merely turning over the net profits from the property periodically to his principal by virtue of authority conferred upon him by power of attorney, is not a "fiduciary" within the meaning of the income-tax law. In all cases where no legal trust has been created in the estate controlled by the agent and attorney the liability under the law rests with the principal.

A deed of trust must be absolute so far as the conveyance of title is concerned, and irrevocable by the donor. Otherwise the income from the property in question will be held for income-tax purposes to accrue to the donor and must be accounted for by him.

111. Is the duly appointed guardian of a minor, or the conservator of an estate of an incompetent person, required to render personal returns for and in behalf of his ward?

Yes, under the same conditions as would the ward if competent to act for himself, and in so doing the personal exemption to which the ward is entitled may be claimed.

112. Is the duly appointed administrator of an estate of a deceased person, who died during the tax year, required to render a personal return for and in behalf of the deceased, and also his estate?

If the net income of the deceased from January 1 of the year during which he died to the date of his death equaled or exceeded $1,000, in the case of an unmarried person, or $2,000 in the case of a married person, the administrator should file a personal return, executed on Form 1040, for and in behalf of the deceased, and a return executed on the same form will also be required of him for and in behalf of the estate, if it remains in process of administration and its net income from the date of the decedent's death to December 31 equals or exceeds $1,000.

The administrator will be required to pay and will be held liable for any amount of tax which may be assessed against any such return rendered by him.

113. Is the trustee having charge of a trust estate, the net income of which is regularly distributed among the beneficiaries, required to render a return?

Yes; if any one of the beneficiaries is unmarried and his or her distributive interest in the net income of the trust equals or exceeds $1,000. Yes, also, if all the beneficiaries are married and the distributive interest of any one equals or exceeds $2,000. Otherwise, no.

It should be understood, however, that this answer is applicable only in a case where all the beneficiaries are citizens or residents of the United States. If any portion of the net income of an estate or trust is distributed to a nonresident alien beneficiary a return is required, and the normal income tax of 2 per cent is to be deducted and withheld from so much of the amount remitted to such beneficiaries as was not derived from dividends or from the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, etc., subject to a like tax, or has been subject to the withholding of the normal tax at the source.

114. In a case where an estate is in process of administration and the fiduciary renders returns covering the income and deductions of the estate, and pays the amount of normal

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and additional tax assessed thereon, will the net income be subject to tax in the hands of the beneficiaries when received by them?

No. The estate during administration is held to be a taxable entity; the fiduciary having it in charge is required to render returns and pay the taxes assessed thereon, and, these taxes having once been paid, such income is exempt from tax in the hands of the beneficiaries who receive the same.

The income of estates in process of administration or in trust for accumulation of income is taxed as for an unmarried person.

115. Is any other than a return of income required of a fiduciary?

Yes. Fiduciaries come within the provisions of section 28 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended by section 1211 of the war-revenue act, and will be required to render to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a return of information, if, during the tax year, any income has been paid to an individual, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, etc., equal to, or in excess of, $800.

116. Is a fiduciary required to deduct and withhold at the source any amount of normal income tax?

Yes. If any distribution or payment of fixed or determinable gain, profit, or income is made to a nonresident alien individual 2 per cent is to be deducted and withheld.

117. Is an ancillary administrator required to render income-tax returns covering income received by him?

An ancillary administrator is held to be merely the agent of the domiciliary administrator. The former should transmit to the latter all information as to income received by him in order that the domiciliary administrator may make a return covering the entire income of the estate.

118. Have the beneficiaries of an estate or trust a right to inspect income-tax returns rendered by a fiduciary covering the income of the estate or trust in which they are interested?

An executor, administrator, or trustee acts for his principal, and not for the beneficiaries of the estate of his principal; therefore, beneficiaries are not entitled, as such, to an inspection of returns of income filed by such a fiduciary.

119. Who is liable for payment of the tax assessed against the net income of an estate or trust?

Liability for payment of the income tax attaches to the person of the fiduciary up to and including the date of his discharge.

120. I act as trustee of a trust estate. A part of the net income which accrues to the trust is retained and becomes a part of the corpus of the trust estate. Am I required to render a return for and in behalf of the trust other than the fiduciary return required of me?

If the trust itself is named as a beneficiary and the amount of net income which accrues to it as a beneficiary equals or exceeds $1,000, a return executed on Form 1040, for and in behalf of the trust, in addition to the return executed on Form 1041, is required.

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121. May an executor or administrator render his fiduciary returns prior to the close of the calendar year in a case where the estate is finally distributed and he is discharged from and relieved of his trust during that year?

An administrator or executor may, immediately after his discharge upon final accounting, file with the proper collector of internal revenue a return covering the income and deductions of the estate for the period January 1, to the date of his discharge. To such a return there should be attached a certificate, under seal, setting forth the fact of the final accounting and discharge of the administrator or executor, and the tax assessed against that return may be paid immediately after receipt from the collector of a notice of the amount assessed and a demand therefor.

122. An individual, now deceased, held a life insurance policy in which his estate was named as the beneficiary. Are the proceeds of this policy subject to income tax?

The proceeds of life insurance policies payable to the estate of the decedent, when received by his executor or administrator, are, in the amount by which such proceeds exceed the premium or premiums paid by the decedent, income to the estate and are to be accounted for by the executor or administrator.

123. Where, in the case of more than one trust, the creator in each instance is the same person, and the trustee in each instance is the same, how will the trustee account for the income of the several trusts?

The trustee should make a single return on Form 1041 for all the trusts in his hands, notwithstanding the fact that they arise from different instruments. When a trustee holds trusts created by different persons for the benefit of the same beneficiary he should make return for each trust separately on Form 1041. This ruling is based on the identity of the creator and the identity of the trustee of the various trusts and not upon the identity of the beneficiary.

124. May the expenses of administration of an estate be claimed by the fiduciary as deductions in computing the estate's liability for income tax?

Expenses of administration, such as court costs, attorneys' fees, executor's commissions, etc., are chargeable against the corpus of the estate and are not allowable as deductions to the estate or the beneficiaries thereof.

125. May a fiduciary claim as a deduction the amount of depreciation estimated to have occurred in the value of property owned by the estate?

In the case of a trust estate where the terms of the will or trust, or the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction provides for keeping the corpus of the estate intact, and where physical property forming a part of the corpus of such estate has suffered depreciation through its employment in business, a deduction from gross income for the purpose of caring for this depreciation, where the deduction is applied or held by the fiduciary for making good such depreciation, may be claimed by the fiduciary in his return of income.

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Fiduciaries when making such a claim should set forth, in connection with their returns, the provisions of law, trust, or decree requiring such depreciation deduction where any exists, or when actual depreciation occurs, the amount thereof, and that the same has been or will be preserved and applied as such. All amounts paid by fiduciaries to beneficiaries of trust estates from income of such trust estates, whether from reserves or otherwise, are held to be distributions of income, and will be treated for income-tax purposes in accordance with the provisions of law and regulations applicable to the income of such beneficiaries.

126. What returns are required from a fiduciary in the United States where the beneficiaries of the trust are nonresident alien individuals?

Where a fiduciary in the United States is the recipient of trust income for which there is but one beneficiary, and that beneficiary a nonresident alien, the fiduciary will be required to make full and complete return on income-tax Form 1040 or 1040 A, as the case may be, for this trust income on behalf of the nonresident alien and pay any and all tax shown by such return to be due. Where there are two or more beneficiaries, one or all of whom are nonresident aliens, the fiduciary shall render a return on Form 1041 for and in behalf of the trust estate and a personal return on Form 1040 or 1040 A for each nonresident alien beneficiary.

WITHHOLDING OF TAX.

127. At what rates and from what income is the normal income tax now to be deducted and withheld at the source?

All persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, or insurance companies paying any amount of fixed or determinable gain, profit, or income, other than that paid as dividends on the capital stock or from the net earnings, profits, or income of corporations, joint-stock companies, etc., subject to a like tax, to a nonresident alien individual, are required to deduct and withhold normal tax at the rate of 2 per cent from the entire amount paid.

Normal income tax at the rate of 6 per cent is to be withheld from all payments of interest upon bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, or insurance companies, when paid to foreign corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, or insurance companies having no office or place of business in the United States.

When dividends are paid upon the capital stock or from the net earnings of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, or insurance companies, to foreign corporations, joint-stock companies, etc., having no office or place of business in the United States, normal tax at the rate of 2 per cent is to be withheld.

No amount of tax is to be withheld from any payment of income made to a partnership, whether domestic or foreign.

The normal income tax is not to be deducted and withheld from any payment of income made to a citizen or resident of the United States except when derived from interest on a bond, mortgage, or

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other obligation issued by a domestic or resident corporation which contains a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by the Federal income-tax law upon the obligee or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay thereon, or to retain therefrom, under any law of the United States. That is, if interest is paid upon any obligation of a domestic or resident corporation, joint-stock company, etc., which contains a so-called "tax-free" or "no-deduction" clause to a citizen or resident of the United States normal tax at the rate of 2 per cent is to be withheld, unless personal exemption is claimed, and then only from the amount paid in excess of the exemption claimed.

A State, county, municipality, or any other political subdivision of a State is not required to withhold any amount of income tax from interest which it may pay upon its own obligations, even though such interest is paid to nonresident alien individuals or foreign corporations.

128. Is a corporation required to actually deduct and withhold the normal income tax from the amounts of interest it pays on bonds which contain a so-called "tax-free" or "no-deduction" clause; or may it pay that interest in full and hold itself liable for payment of the tax from its own funds?

The stipulation in the bonds of a corporation whereby the tax which may be assessed against them, or the income therefrom, is guaranteed, is held to be a contract wholly between the corporation and the bondholder. The debtor corporation will be held liable for the amount of tax due, whether that tax is actually deducted and withheld, or the interest paid in full and responsibility for payment of the tax assumed by the corporation.

129. How may a citizen or resident of the United States secure the benefit of personal exemption to which he is entitled when receiving a payment of interest on bonds containing a so-called "tax-free" or "no-deduction" clause?

By attaching to the interest coupons an income-tax exemption certificate, Form 1001, revised January, 1918. If exemption is not desired, Form 1000, revised January, 1918, should be used.

RELEASE OF TAX HERETOFORE BUT NOT NOW REQUIRED TO BE WITHHELD.

130. Will I be required to make a return of, and be held liable for, the amount of normal tax which I deducted and withheld during the year 1917, prior to the passage of the war-revenue act of October 3, 1917, from income paid to citizens or residents of the United States?

No. Section 1212 of the act of October 3, 1917, provides that any amount heretofore withheld by any withholding agent, as required by Title I of the act of September 8, 1916, on account of the tax imposed upon the income of any individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, for the calendar year of 1917, except that withheld from interest paid on bonds containing a "tax-free" or "no deduction" clause, shall be released and paid over to such individual.

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Therefore, any amount of normal tax withheld during the year 1917 from income paid to a citizen or resident of the United States, except interest on bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, etc., containing a so-called "tax-free" or "no deduction" clause, may now be released and paid over to such individual and no return or payment of such tax will be required from the withholding agent.

RETURN AND PAYMENT OF TAX WITHHELD AT THE SOURCE.

131. How is tax withheld at the source to be returned and paid?

Tax withheld from income other than interest on corporate obligations shall be reported to the collector of internal revenue for your district on income tax Form 1042 on or after February 1, but not later than March 1 of the year next succeeding the year during which the withholding occurred. Tax withheld from interest on corporate obligations shall be reported to the collector on Form 1012 within 20 days after the close of the month during which the withholding occurred, and a summary of such monthly returns shall be made to the collector on or after February 1, but not later than March 1, on Form 1013.

Payment of the amount of tax assessed against a withholding return shall be made to the collector of internal revenue in whose district the withholding agent is located.

132. What should a withholding return show?

The name and address of the withholding agent, character of income, and the name and address of the recipient, amount of income, exemption claimed, if any, and the amount of tax withheld.

RETURNS OF INFORMATION.

133. From whom are returns of information required?

Section 26, act of September 8, 1916, as amended provides that every corporation, joint-stock company, or association or insurance company subject to the Federal income tax on its own income shall, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends whether made in cash or its equivalent or in stock, which return shall give the names and addresses of the stockholders, the number of shares owned by each, the aggregate amount of dividends received by each, and the tax years and the applicable amounts in which such dividends were earned.

Section 27, same act, provides that every person, corporation, partnership, or association doing business as a broker on any exchange or board of trade or other similar place of business shall, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, render a correct return, duly verified under oath, showing the names and addresses of customers for whom any business has been transacted, with such details as to profits, losses, or other information which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require to enable him to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

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Section 28, same act, provides that all persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and insurance companies making a payment to any person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, or other items of fixed and determinable gains, profits, and income (other than dividends on stocks or gains or profits derived from transactions on any exchange or board of trade or other similar place of business) of $800 or more during any calendar year shall render a true and accurate return covering the payments made, which return shall disclose the names and addresses of the recipients of such payments and the aggregate amount paid to each during the calendar year.

Under this section returns of information will also be required, regardless of amounts paid, in the case of payments of interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies, and also in the case of collections of items (not payable in the United States) of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest upon bonds and dividends from the stock of foreign corporations, from all persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations which undertake as a matter of business or profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended, no person, corporation, partnership, or association can undertake as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange without first obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments as aforesaid without having obtained a license therefor or without complying with prescribed regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offense be fined in a sum not exceeding $5,000 or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The returns which will be required under the provisions of sections 26, 27, and 28 are to be rendered under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, which rules and regulations are now in course of preparation and will soon be announced.

134. I pay an annual rent, exceeding $800 in amount, to an agent who refuses to disclose the name of the landlord. May I require the agent to furnish me with the name and address of his principal in order that I may make a proper return of information?

Yes. When an agent receives, in behalf of his principal, a payment falling within the provisions of law for information at the source, he is required by law to furnish the name and address of the principal upon receipt of a demand therefor from the payer, and in default of a compliance with such a demand the agent becomes liable to a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000.

135. Where a person receives a cash compensation for services rendered, and in addition thereto commissions, living expenses, or other allowances, is the aggregate amount of

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cash plus the value to such person of the allowances to be returned?

Yes. A return under section 28 is required in each case where the cash compensation plus the value of the allowances equals or exceeds $800 for the tax year.

PAYMENT, ABATEMENT, AND REFUND OF TAX ASSESSED.

136. To whom is an assessment of income tax to be paid?

To the collector of internal revenue with whom your return was filed and from whom a receipt will be received.

137. When does payment of income tax assessed against an individual become due and payable?

The tax is to be paid upon receipt of a notice from the collector of internal revenue of the amount of tax due, and at all events not later than June 15. If the tax is not paid by June 15, the collector will issue a second notice and demand therefor, and if at the expiration of 10 days from date of this notice the tax remains unpaid it becomes delinquent. The penalty for such delinquency is 5 per cent of the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month upon such tax from the time the same became due to date of payment.

138. What recourse has a taxpayer when he feels that he has been assessed with income tax in excess of his true tax liability?

He may exercise his right to file with the collector of internal revenue for his district a claim for abatement, executed on Form 47, copies of which may be obtained from the collector. The filing of such a claim prior to the due date of the tax acts as a stay to the collection of the 5 per cent penalty for delinquency in payment, provided, in case of rejection of the claim, the tax due is paid within 10 days from the date of notice of such rejection. However, in case of rejection, interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month will run from the date of the notice served prior to the filing of the claim and until the tax due is paid.

It should be understood, however, that the filing of a claim for abatement of tax alleged to have been erroneously assessed does not operate as a suspension of the collection of the tax. If the collector feels that the suspension of collection will jeopardize the interests of the Government, he may collect the tax and leave the taxpayer to his remedy by a claim for refund.

139. On my 1916 return I was assessed with income tax in excess of my true tax liability and same was paid. How may I secure a refund?

By filing with the collector of internal revenue for your district a claim for refund, executed on Form 46, copies of which may be obtained from the collector.

140. In 1917 I paid $50 income tax in excess of my true tax liability for the year 1916. Can this excess payment be applied in payment of a later assessment of tax?

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No. An excess payment of tax in one year can not be offset against an assessment of tax for a subsequent year.

141. Can an assessment of income tax be paid in installments?

Section 1009, act of October 3, 1917, provides that taxpayers liable for income tax may make payments of such tax in advance, in installments, or in whole, of an amount not in excess of the estimated tax which will be due from them, and upon determination of the tax actually due, any amount paid in excess shall be refunded as taxes erroneously collected, and credit against such tax so paid in advance may be allowed in an amount not to exceed 3 per cent per annum, collected upon the amount so paid from the date of such payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment; but no such credit shall be allowed on payments in excess of taxes determined to be due, nor on payments made after four and one-half months after the close of the taxable year. In case of an undertaking to pay tax in installments, and default of any installment, the penalty for failure to pay tax when due will attach.

Rules for the calculation of the 3 per cent credit on account of advance payment of tax, or a reduction otherwise of the amount of tax assessable on a return of income by means of advance payments, are fully set forth in Treasury Decision 2622.

INSPECTION OF RETURNS.

142. Will any information contained in my personal return be disclosed to another?

No. The law specifically provides that any information relative to an individual's income and deductions, obtained from his personal return, or otherwise, in connection with the income tax, shall be inviolably confidential, and it is unlawful for any employee of the United States to divulge or make known such information in any manner whatsoever to any person, except the proper officers and employees of the Treasury Department, or to the proper officers of a court for use in a trial of any case to which both the United States and the person rendering the return are parties; and any offense against this provision of law will be held to be a misdemeanor and be punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and dismissal from the service of the Government.

143. If my attorney requests a copy of my return or any information relative thereto, will his request be granted?

No; unless the return was rendered by him for and in your behalf, or he submits an authorization, personally signed by you, permitting the copy or information to be given to him.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 847.

TEMPORARY INCREASE OF ENLISTED STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF A BILL TO INCREASE TEMPORARILY THE ENLISTED STRENGTH OF THE NAVY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

January 21, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Navy Department,
Washington, January 18, 1918.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

My Dear Mr. Speaker: I am transmitting herewith a draft of recommended legislation providing for a temporary increase in the enlisted personnel of the Navy and for certain other personnel features which experience has shown to be necessary. As it is assumed that the committee to which this bill may be referred would conduct hearings in explanation of the details thereof, I will not attempt in this letter to set forth at length the arguments in its support.

Briefly, it may be said, however, that the enlisted strength of the Navy, as at present temporarily authorized by the act of May 22, 1917, has already proved too small for the many demands that have arisen for the employment of naval personnel on various types and classes of vessels. Careful statistics have been prepared, based on present and prospective necessities, that show exactly the employment that requires the proposed increases.

The provision of law now in force, that the temporary increase of officers of the Navy, due to the temporary increase of the enlisted strength, is restricted to the lower grades and ranks, not above that of lieutenant in the Navy, has operated to the great disadvantage of administration of the naval force. The proposed draft remedies

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this situation by authorizing the temporary promotion of such officers not above the grade or rank of lieutenant commander, which corresponds to that of major in the Marine Corps. Officers in a similar status in the Marine Corps may now be temporarily promoted not above the rank of major, so that the proposed modification places the two branches of the service on an equality in this respect. Experience has shown, because of the unusual duties that have devolved upon the Navy, that there has been a heavy demand for the services of officers on duties for which the rank of lieutenant commander is proper, so that there are at least equally strong reasons for such promotions in the Navy as exist in the Marine Corps.

The provision now in force establishing a maximum age limit of 50 years for governing the temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers to the grade of ensign has operated in preventing such appointments in the cases of a number of very deserving men who are fully as well qualified as many of the younger ones, and the proposed draft removes the age limit in their cases.

The present law does not authorize the temporary appointment of chief warrant officers, and the proposed draft inserts a provision remedying this defect, so that such officers may be temporarily appointed as well as warrant officers, which is now authorized by law.

The concluding section of the soldiers and sailors' insurance act, drafted October 6, 1917, provides that the Chief of Staff of the Army shall have the rank of general, with allowances appropriate to that grade, as determined by the Secretary of War. The existing law which provides the rank of admiral, corresponding to that of general, for the Chief of Naval Operations, stipulates that that officer should have no allowances. Inasmuch as it is believed that the Chief of Naval Operations should have the same emoluments as the Chief of Staff of the Army, the proposed draft provides that he shall receive the same allowances as may be prescribed for the grade of general in the Army.

Likewise, and for the same reason, the proposed legislation provides that chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, shall have the same rank, pay, and allowances as provided by the above-mentioned act of October 6, 1917, for corresponding officials in the War Department. The reasonableness of such a provision seems apparent, particularly when the burden of responsibilities of these officers has so largely increased because of the recent great expansion of the Navy and its various activities.

I beg leave, therefore, to submit the accompanying draft of proposed legislation with the request that it be referred to the proper committee with a view to its enactment into law at as early a date as practicable, for it is urgently important that its provisions be authorized with as little delay as possible in order that the increases may be available for immediate demands.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

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A BILL To increase temporarily the enlisted strength of the Navy and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved May twenty-second, nineteen hundred and seventeen, Statutes at Large, volume forty, page eighty-five, entitled, "An act to temporarily increase the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out all of the first section of said act, after the enacting clause, and by substituting therefor the following:

"That the authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Navy is hereby temporarily increased from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand; the authorized number of apprentice seamen is hereby temporarily increased from six thousand to twenty-four thousand; and the authorized number of enlisted men of the Flying Corps is hereby temporarily increased from three hundred and fifty to ten thousand: *Provided*, That the phrase 'authorized enlisted strength,' as applied to the personnel of the Navy shall mean the total number of enlisted men of the Navy authorized by law, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, apprentice seamen, those sentenced by court-martial to discharge, those detailed for duty with Naval Militia, those furloughed without pay, enlisted men of the Flying Corps, and those under instruction in trade schools: *Provided further*, That the number of enlisted men for instruction in trade schools shall not at any time exceed fourteen thousand, which number is hereby temporarily authorized."

SEC. 2. That the said act of May twenty-second, nineteen hundred and seventeen, Statutes at Large, volume forty, page eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "lieutenant" in lines five and fourteen of section four thereof, and by substituting therefor the words "lieutenant commander"; by striking out the words "commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers, and" in lines fourteen and fifteen of section five thereof; and by inserting after the semicolon in line thirty-one of section five the following: "*Provided further*, That temporary appointments as chief warrant officers may be made by the President with the consent of the Senate," so that said sections, as amended, will read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Additional commissioned officers in the Navy and Marine Corps, based upon the temporary increases herein authorized in the number of enlisted men, shall be temporarily appointed by the President, in his discretion, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not above the grades and ranks of lieutenant commander in the line and staff of the Navy and major in the Marine Corps, the distribution in said grades and ranks to be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen: *Provided*, That all temporary original appointments shall be made in the lowest commissioned grades of the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, and that there shall be no permanent or temporary appointments in or permanent or temporary promotions to any grade or rank above that of lieutenant commander in the Navy or major in the Marine Corps by reason of the temporary appointment of officers authorized by this act in excess of the total number of officers authorized by existing law or on account of the increase of enlisted men herein authorized: *Provided further*, That, during the period of the present war, the deficiency existing prior to the passage of this act in the total number of commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps authorized by the act of August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, may also be supplied by temporary appointments in the lowest grades and by temporary promotions to all other grades until a sufficient number of officers shall be available for regular appointment or promotion in accordance with existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be held or construed to limit or abridge the use or service of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list or of the officers of the Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Naval Reserve Force, and Marine Corps Reserve, as provided and authorized under existing law: *Provided further*, That temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains in the Navy may be appointed for service during the period of the war in the proportion of the personnel of the Navy as now prescribed by existing law.

"SEC. 5. That the additional temporary officers authorized in the various grades and ranks of the Navy and Marine Corps in accordance with the next preceding section may be temporarily appointed to serve in the grades or ranks to which appointed or promoted by the temporary advancement of officers holding permanent and probationary commissions, by temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Navy, and warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and clerks to assistant paymasters of the Marine Corps, commissioned and warrant officers of the United States Coast Guard, citizens of the United States who have had previous naval or military service or training, and other citizens of

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the United States specially qualified: *Provided*, That in making appointments authorized herein the maximum age limit shall be fifty years for enlisted men to ensign, enlisted men of the Navy to warrant rank, candidates for assistant surgeon, noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps to commissioned rank, members of the Marine Corps branch of the Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Marine Corps Reserve, and civilians specially qualified to commissioned rank, and warrant officers of the active list of the Marine Corps appointed to commissioned rank, and temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains: *Provided further*, That graduates of the Naval Academy and warrant officers duly commissioned in the Navy or Marine Corps in accordance with existing law shall not, by virtue of this act, be required to receive temporary appointments; and the class of midshipmen graduated from the Naval Academy on March twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the classes to be graduated hereafter, may be commissioned effective from date of graduation: *Provided further*, That temporary appointments as warrant officers of the Navy may be made by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided further*, That temporary appointments as chief warrant officers may be made by the President with the consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns may be considered eligible for temporary promotions to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade), respectively, without regard to length of service in grade."

SEC. 3. That hereafter the Chief of Naval Operations shall receive the allowances which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for the grade of general in the Army. And hereafter chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, shall, while so serving, have corresponding rank and shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus of the War Department and the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

SEC. 4. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant, or appointed officer or any enlisted man of the active or retired lists of the Navy, and all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 857.

HIDE AND LEATHER SITUATION.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE HIDE AND LEATHER SITUATION, STATING CERTAIN FACTS ASCERTAINED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF HIDES, LEATHER, AND LEATHER PRODUCTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE COMMISSION'S RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 31, 1917.

January 24, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, January 23, 1918.

Sir: By direction of the commission I am transmitting herewith a preliminary report on the hide and leather situation, stating certain facts ascertained in an investigation of hides, leather, and leather products undertaken by the commission's resolution of December 31, 1917, and in connection with the investigation of animal food products and by-products which the commission is making pursuant to the President's direction.

Very respectfully,

Wm. J. Harris, *Chairman.*

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE HIDE AND LEATHER SITUATION.

Exceedingly high prices are at present being charged for shoes and other leather products, for leather itself, and for "packer" hides from which the better qualities of leather are made. This is in the face of the fact that very large stocks of packer hides are on hand.

In view of this situation the commission deems it its duty to submit now to the Congress a preliminary report on the hide and leather situation. The commission submits this information for the use of the Congress in its consideration of pending legislation.

A salient fact in the report is that the slaughter of cattle and calves in the United States increased during the past five years by 5,100,000 head, or practically 30 per cent, 1,500,000 of the increase being in calves. Such a record of slaughter of food animals ought not at the same time to mean that the country should be forced to pay abnormally high prices for leather products made from the correspondingly increased take-off of hides.

Another salient fact is that the profits of the largest packers in their hide and leather business and of many of the large leather manufacturers have been excessive during the past two years.

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The investigation of conditions in the hide and leather industry and in the manufacture and distribution of shoes and other principal leather products was undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission by its resolution of December 31, 1917. The investigation with respect to shoes, etc., has not proceeded far enough to warrant any statement, but a preliminary report is now made as to hides and leather, many facts bearing on this matter having already been ascertained in connection with the study of slaughtering and meat packing in the commission's food investigation.

GREAT INCREASE IN SUPPLY OF HIDES.

All available information indicates that the present supply of hides is much larger than in previous years.

First. The number of cattle and calves slaughtered in the United States has increased. Government estimates show an increase in number of cattle slaughtered from 12,000,000 in 1913 to 15,600,000 in 1917. The calves slaughtered increased from 5,500,000 in 1913 to 7,000,000 in 1917. Hence approximately 3,600,000 more cattle hides were taken off in 1917, or an increase of 30 per cent. The increase of 1,500,000 in calfskins amounts to nearly the same percentage.

Estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture up to 1916 do not indicate any shortage in the world total of cattle.

Second. The quantity of hides stored by the five large Chicago packers—Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. (Inc.), and Cudahy Packing Co.—increased 45 per cent during 1916 and the first half of 1917. These five concerns are undoubtedly the chief factors in the hide market in the United States, and the Swift and Armour interests are among the important leather manufacturers. Their stocks of hides on hand from January 31, 1916, to July 31, 1917, were as follows, by months, the quantities being given in pounds:

	"Big five."	Pounds.
1916	Jan. 31	88,033,193
	Feb. 29	83,123,160
	Mar. 31	79,202,520
	Apr. 30	72,080,745
	May 31	70,394,531
	June 30	74,020,028
	July 31	78,607,984
	Aug. 31	88,989,329
	Sept. 30	95,950,841
	Oct. 31	93,908,209
	Nov. 30	100,260,207
	Dec. 31	99,875,264
1917	Jan. 31	103,736,794
	Feb. 28	108,004,128
	Mar. 31	111,488,655
	Apr. 30	111,467,805
	May 31	115,876,313
	June 30	121,808,354
	July 31	127,694,169

Third. The stocks of hides held by the smaller packers also increased. From 10,947,533 pounds on January 31, 1916, their stocks went up to 20,086,102 pounds on July 31, 1917, or 83 per cent. The grand total of the 275 interstate packers, including the "big five," advanced

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during the period from 98,980,726 pounds to 147,780,271 pounds, an increase of practically one-half.

Fourth. The imports of hides have increased. The attached chart shows that the total imports of hides into the United States increased from 342,000,000 pounds in 1912 to 612,000,000 pounds in 1916, an increase of four-fifths. In 1917, even with the scarcity of tonnage, the imports were about 580,000,000 pounds, or an increase of 70 per cent over 1912.

These great increases in imports have been principally from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, where the large Chicago packers are very prominent factors in the hide business.

Fifth. It appears from general information from many sources that a very unusual supply of "country" hides—the take-off of farmers and of local butchers who do not operate packing houses—is now on hand.

HIDE PRICES GREATLY INCREASED IN SPITE OF BIG SUPPLY.

First. From 1914 to 1917 the price at which heavyweight Chicago packer hides were held, increased from 75 to 100 per cent. Lightweights increased almost as much, but in 1918 have declined sharply.

Second. The increase in the values which the packers have placed on their hides is much greater than the increase in the price they have paid for cattle. Thus, at five principal plants of Swift & Co., the price paid for cattle in nine months of 1915–16, compared with the same nine months of 1916–17, increased approximately 17 per cent, but the value which Swift & Co. put on the hides from these same cattle increased 35 per cent.

Third. While, in spite of increasing stocks of "packer" hides, the prices at which such hides are held remain very high, the prices on "country" hides are relatively much lower, and there is said to be little market for them.

The present differential or "spread" between the price of packer and country hides is phenomenal. For instance, in 1914, packer heavy steer hides sold at 17 to 19 cents a pound, and country heavy steer hides at 15 to 15½ cents. Now, the packer hide of this grade is quoted at 28 to 35 cents and the country hide at only 18 to 25 cents. This is a spread of 10 cents in favor of packer hides against a normal spread of only 2 or 3 cents. Two reasons are assigned by men in the trade for this, viz, that United States Government orders specify packer hides, and that England, which normally uses considerable quantities of country hides, has recently placed an embargo on hides, presumably in order to save tonnage. Dealers in country hides maintain that many of the hides taken off by local butchers are very nearly equal in quality to packer hides.

EXCESSIVE PROFITS OF LEATHER COMPANIES.

Financial reports secured by the commission from Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. show phenomenal increases in the profits of their leather business in 1915–16, compared with the previous year.

Financial reports secured from all the tanning companies of the country are now being compiled. The reports of a number of larger companies show that net profits in 1916 were in several instances two, three, four, or even five times as large as in 1915, and the 1915

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net profits in turn showed increases of from 30 per cent to more than 100 per cent over those of 1914.

One striking instance is a company whose net profits were reported as follows:

1914	$644,390.90
1915	945,051.37
1916	3,576.544.27

LEATHER PRODUCTION OF MANY PLANTS FAR BELOW CAPACITY.

With stocks of hides abnormally large, many tanning plants are operating at far from capacity. The commission secured reports on this point from 257 tanning plants, operating on hides. Of these 73 were working at full capacity; 25 at from 90 to 99 per cent; 49 at from 70 to 90 per cent; 58 at 50 to 70 per cent; and 40 at less than one-half of capacity. These figures apply to hide capacity only. Of 176 plants tanning skins, the percentages were of the same tenor, 40 operating at over 90 per cent; 85 at 50 to 90 per cent; and 44 at less than 50 per cent. Twelve hide tanning plants and seven plants tanning skins were not in operation.

For some of the principal tanning companies the operation with respect to percentage of capacity of hides was reported approximately as follows:

	Per cent of capacity.
Central Leather Co.	[1] 76
Swift tanning companies	[1] 92 [2] 75
Armour tanning companies	[1] 100

The American Hide & Leather Co. operating principally on calfskins reports operation at about half capacity taking into consideration the fact that two plants are shut down.

The commission is not in possession of sufficient information to warrant a conclusion as to the reason for the failure of the tanners to take the surplus of hides now in the hands of packers. It has been suggested that this is due to the hesitancy on the part of boot and shoe manufacturers to contract for leather. It has also been suggested that the prices of hides are so high that tanners have been keeping out of the market in the hope that prices would decline.

EXPORTS.

Exports of men's shoes dropped from the high level of 13,000,000 pair in 1916 to slightly over 6,000,000 in 1917, and harness and saddlery from $7,500,000 to about $4,000,000. Apparently the large demands of our own Army have partly been offset by lessened exports.

WM. J. HARRIS,
WILLIAM B. COLVER,
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
JOSEPH E. DAVIES,
VICTOR MURDOCK,
Commissioners.

JANUARY 23, 1918.

[1] Hides. [2] Calfskins.

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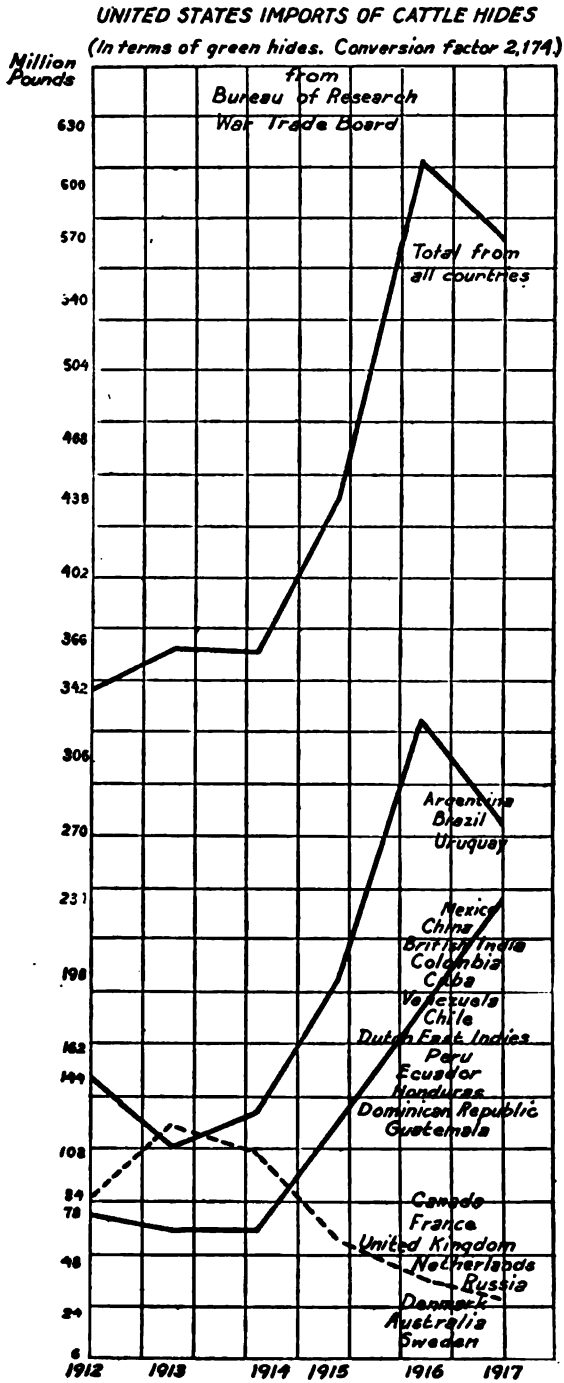

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WORK PERFORMED BY THE SUBTREASURY

THE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1918.

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I transmit herewith report of the United States Bureau of Efficiency covering the work performed by the Subtreasuries and showing what part of such work may be transferred to other offices of the Government and banks of the Federal Reserve System, which this bureau was required to make by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved March 3, 1917.

HERBERT D. BROWN,
Chief Bureau of Efficiency.

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WORK PERFORMED BY THE SUB-TREASURIES.

PLAN TO CONSOLIDATE SUBTREASURIES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, directs the Bureau of Efficiency to—

> investigate the work performed by the Subtreasuries and report to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session what part of the work of the Subtreasuries can be transferred to other offices of the Government, banks of the Federal Reserve System, or farm-loan banks.

In compliance with this act, the Bureau of Efficiency has investigated the Subtreasury system and desires to make the following recommendations:

(1) The immediate suspension of the Subtreasuries in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati.

(2) The immediate release of the assistant treasurers in the remaining six Subtreasuries and the placing of direction and control in the hands of the cashiers of these Subtreasuries.

(3) The consolidation of the entire Subtreasury system with the Federal reserve banks within six months after the end of the present war.

THE NEED FOR READJUSTMENT.

The creation of the Independent Treasury in 1846 contemplated an absolute divorce between Government finances and the banks of the country. The history of the Treasury from that day has been a steady decline in independence. The Government has more and more sought the aid and cooperation of the banks, and with the establishment of the Federal reserve banks in 1914 definitely abandoned the original theory. Gradually one after another of the functions of the Subtreasuries has been lopped off and undertaken by other agencies. The Subtreasury system is really a survival.

The Bureau of Efficiency has found no function at present exercised by the Subtreasuries which can not be performed as well by Federal reserve banks or other agencies. Furthermore, the bureau is convinced that the abolition of the Subtreasuries will effect a large saving to the Government. It would recommend their immediate

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suspension were it not for the extra administrative duties imposed on the banks and the Treasury by the war. At this time the task of financing the war is so heavy that a change in the machinery, even though it would be of ultimate advantage, might hamper vital operations of the moment. Consequently, the bureau suggests that the change be postponed until the war is over and normal conditions are again approximated. However, it would be possible without confusion to close three of the smaller Subtreasuries at once—Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. These three are of no vital importance to the system even as it stands; and, furthermore, suspension at these three places will serve as a test of the practicability of doing away with all nine.

The Bureau of Efficiency has not attempted to make an exhaustive study of the efficiency and economy with which the subtreasuries are now run. Since the entire system might well be abolished, the question of their relative efficiency is of minor importance. However, the bureau is prepared to state that the subtreasuries are, generally speaking, well managed. They safeguard the money entrusted to their care and perform their duties with a reasonable degree of dispatch at no excessive cost. The fault lies in the system itself, not in its operation. One immediate change would be of advantage. The positions of assistant treasurer are entirely unnecessary. Although the nine assistant treasurers receive salaries totaling $45,500, it is safe to say that they render no services which could not be equally well performed by the cashiers.

In the ultimate abolition of the Subtreasury system justice requires that the present employees (outside of the assistant treasurers) be retained in Government service except in so far as they may voluntarily seek other positions.

Despite the relinquishment, through successive years, of various duties to the banks and other agencies, the subtreasuries now perform a considerable variety of functions. Provision must be made for the proper discharge of each of these, if the system is to be superseded. The Bureau of Efficiency hereafter outlines plans for the transfer of each of the important duties of the Subtreasuries. These plans are discussed in detail under the headings "Fiscal functions," "Trust funds," "Redemption of currency," and "Coin exchanges."

The total cost of the Subtreasury system for the fiscal year 1917 was $604,042. The total amount expended on salaries was $455,705, distributed as follows:

Salaries of Subtreasury employees.

Baltimore, Md	$30,300
Boston, Mass	44,850
Chicago, Ill	68,600
Cincinnati, Ohio	24,830
New Orleans, La	27,450
New York, N. Y	149,785
Philadelphia, Pa	48,870
St Louis, Mo	33,860
San Francisco, Cal	27,160
Total	455,705

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The contingent expenses of the system are given in the recapitulation below:

Expenditures, 1917.

Insurance on shipments of currency by registered mail	$45,033.11
Postage on shipments of currency by registered mail	30,227.24
Transportation of public moneys by express	24,485.42
Coin bags	21,165.44
Stationery	6,000.00
Boxes for shipping currency	2,416.96
Lead seals	3,808.00
Typewriters	408.00
Telephone service in Subtreasury offices	2,630.09
Expenses of clearing houses	927.50
Examinations and transfers, office and travel expenses of employees on official business	4,331.26
Labor handling coin during examinations of Subtreasuries	317.50
Repairing machines	1,446.88
Burglar-alarm service	397.00
Rent of coin-counting machines	1,920.00
Transportation of mail pouches containing canceled currency from Subtreasuries to post offices	978.56
Other miscellaneous items such as coin scales, trucks, rubber stamps, freight, cartage, towels, soap, etc	1,844.87
Total	148,337.83

The estimates for the next fiscal year are higher than the amounts expended in 1917.

At present there are in operation 12 Federal reserve banks. There are also in operation Federal reserve branch banks at New Orleans, Omaha, Spokane, Seattle, and Portland. Branch banks are being established in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Denver, Detroit, Louisville, and Baltimore. This means that in every city where a subtreasury is located there is at present either a Federal reserve bank or a Federal reserve branch bank. The Federal reserve banks therefore cover the entire territory covered by the subtreasuries, and extend, moreover, to some 14 large cities besides. The distribution of these institutions is as follows:

Subtreasuries.	Federal reserve banks.	Federal reserve branch banks.
Baltimore		Baltimore.
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	
New York	New York	
Boston	Boston	
Cincinnati		Cincinnati.
Chicago	Chicago	
St. Louis	St. Louis	
New Orleans		New Orleans.
San Francisco	San Francisco	
	Richmond	
	Atlanta	
	Cleveland	
	Minneapolis	
	Kansas City	
	Dallas	
		Louisville.
		Pittsburgh.
		Detroit.
		Omaha.
		Denver.
		Spokane.
		Seattle.
		Portland.

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If the Subtreasuries were absorbed by the Federal reserve banks, the public would have even richer facilities than at present. There is indeed no reason why nine cities should be given privileges denied to the other great commercial cities of the country.

In the event that the Federal reserve banks take over the work of the Subtreasuries they may incur some extra expense, particularly in the discharge of fiscal duties and in the handling of coin. If necessary, the Government could reimburse the Federal reserve banks directly for these extra duties. This expense, if incurred, could scarcely be more than 25 per cent of what the Government now spends for the Subtreasuries. It might be possible, however, that the Federal reserve banks would be willing to undertake the additional work without special compensation. They would derive some advantage from the change. Their credit would be to a degree strengthened. President Wilson has recently said:

> It is manifestly imperative that there should be a complete mobilization of the banking reserves of the United States. * * * The extent to which our country can withstand the financial strains for which we must be prepared will depend very largely upon the strength and staying power of the Federal reserve banks.

The Federal reserve banks are not commercial institutions, and they are not run for profit. According to law the first 6 per cent of earnings goes to the stockholders of the Federal reserve banks. All earnings above 6 per cent are divided equally between surplus of the banks and the Government of the United States. At present every Federal reserve bank is earning more than 6 per cent. Some of the 12 are earning twice that percentage. The per cent of net earnings to paid-in capital for the six months ended June 30, 1917, was as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Boston	9.9	Chicago	10.0
New York	11.0	St. Louis	9.9
Philadelphia	9.3	Minneapolis	12.4
Cleveland	8.4	Kansas City	11.2
Richmond	8.9	Dallas	6.8
Atlanta	9.3	San Francisco	9.0

The average earning for the total Federal Reserve System was 9.8 on the calculated total paid-in capital.

The Federal reserve banks are prospering. They could afford to take on further functions. Any extra expense would, of course, retard the building up of their surpluses. This would be probably the only disadvantage suffered in the assumption of the duties of the Subtreasuries. This burden they might be willing to assume. Possibly the Federal reserve banks would also gain in vault space, at New York and San Francisco. In these two cities the Subtreasuries have separate buildings of their own, whereas in the other seven cities the Subtreasuries are housed in the post office, or in the customhouse, or in the Federal building that serves for all three. In New York and San Francisco the buildings with their vaults could be turned over to the Federal reserve banks.

The discussion that follows on the work of the Subtreasuries is divided, for convenience, into six chapters: History, Fiscal functions, Trust funds, Redemption of currency, Coin exchanges, Employees.

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HISTORY.

The United States Subtreasury system, or the Independent Treasury, as it is more commonly called, was established by the act of August 6, 1846. The second United States bank had closed its doors finally in 1841, after a great deal of bitter controversy. Since 1846 the Independent Treasury has been continuously utilized by the Government, but its functions have undergone considerable modification.

The Subtreasury system was not established without brisk opposition. Some of the arguments urged against the scheme were entirely sound. Daniel Webster, for example, characterized the bill as a backward step from dependence on credit to bolts and bars. He said (speech in the Senate, Mar. 12, 1838):

> The use of money is in the exchange. It is designed to circulate, not to be hoarded. All the Government should have to do with it is to receive it to-day, that it may pay it away to-morrow. It should not receive it before it needs it, and it should part with it as soon as it owes it. To keep it—that is, to retain it, to hold it back from general use, to hoard it—is a conception belonging to barbarous times and barbarous governments.

Webster was entirely right in his general doctrine. But his argument did not prevail. The Subtreasury act was tentatively passed and then repealed in 1841. Henry Clay brought forward a bill for a central bank, which passed both Houses of Congress, but which was vetoed by President Tyler. In 1846 the Independent Treasury was put upon a firm basis.

The act which established the Subtreasury system placed the central office at Washington and made provision for offices in Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis. Of these six Subtreasuries, five have been retained to the present day. The one at Charleston has been discontinued, while four others—Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and San Francisco—have been added. The law required the Independent Treasury to receive all moneys due the United States, to keep them safely, and to pay them out promptly when ordered by the proper department or officer of the Government; to perform all duties as fiscal agents of the Government, and to pay pensions. The Independent Treasury became also practically a bank of issue by the law sanctioning Treasury notes. The law also contained the famous specie clause, which required the payment of public dues and disbursements in gold or silver coin or Treasury notes only.

It may thus be seen that the law of 1846 completely divorced State and bank, even to the furnishing of offices and vaults. The Government was to receive, handle, and pay its own money without any reliance upon the aid of the banks of the country. It was to be single handedly its own fiscal agent. For years previous to this the Government had employed the services of depository banks, the number sometimes being as low as 10 or 12 and sometimes as high as 80 or 90. In 1846 the number of depository banks was 49, carrying balances of $8,915,000. In the year succeeding 1846 the use of depository banks completely ceased for the time being.

Unquestionably at the time the Independent Treasury was established powerful reasons militated in favor of the plan. The main condition to be met by any Government in caring for its public funds is safety, and safety the State banks had not provided. The vaults

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of the State banks were secure enough, but their banking methods were too often unsound. Under these circumstances the Government really had but two choices—either a national bank or an independent treasury. The latter system was chosen. It has operated throughout its existence with a fair degree of success, and certainly has aroused less opposition and stirred up less political strife than did the two national banks which preceded it.

However, the most important feature in the whole subsequent history of the Subtreasury system has been the gradual departure from its independent status. The complete separation of State and bank did not last more than a decade or two. The Independent Treasury has not been able to maintain its independence. It has again and again been forced to utilize banking institutions in one way or another. Sometimes the connections it has established with banks have been extralegal, sometimes these connections have been sanctioned or required by law. The creation of the national banking system during the Civil War and the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1914 were but two of the great steps in this gradual trend toward cooperation between the Government and the banks. This tendency was inevitable, and it had indeed a salutary effect in two directions—it made the Subtreasury a more flexible instrument for the Government's purposes, correcting the defects of a too rigid theory of separation, and it also improved and strengthened the whole range of the country's banks.

THE THREE PERIODS.

The history of the Subtreasury system since its establishment may be divided into three periods. During the first 15 years of its life it maintained strict independence, following the practice and theory laid down by its founders. Up to the beginning of the War it marketed Government securities independently of the banks. Up to the establishment of the national banking system, in 1863, it kept its own money and used no banks as depositories. From the Civil War on the tendency was to a closer and closer cooperation with banking interests. The causes of this tendency were greater convenience in the management of the public money, the need of the Government to rely on the banks in selling its securities and in maintaining its gold reserves, and the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the public that the Government's fiscal operations interfere as little as possible with business conditions. The second period may be said to last from the time of the Civil War until the establishment of the Federal reserve banks—a stretch of 50 years and more. A new and third phase began with the Federal reserve act.

In the first period "the divorce of bank and State" was nearly complete. William M. Gouge, who was one of the most consistent and ardent defenders of the Independent Treasury at the time of its founding, maintained that: "The less Government has to do with banks and the less banks have to do with Government, the better for both." During the Mexican War the Subtreasury system worked well and upheld the credit of the United States. Its success at this time was insured by the prosperity of commerce and agriculture.

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The system itself deserves considerable credit in that it managed the finances of the Mexican War far more satisfactorily than Government finances were managed in the War of 1812. In 1857 the credit of the banks was prostrated. Although the Subtreasuries did little to avoid this financial crash, none the less the Government was not forced to suspend specie payments as it had been compelled to do in 1837. In 1837 the banks failed and caused the Government great embarrassment. In 1857 they again failed, but the Government had its money in its own hands and was able to pay its debts without trouble or delay. This concrete evidence of stability gained for the Independent Treasury a considerable measure of public esteem. It was held to be "eminently successful." In furtherance of the independence of the system Congress amended the law in 1857 so as to require all disbursing officers to discontinue the use of banks for the deposit of public moneys in their charge and to deposit in some Subtreasury.

With the beginning of the Civil War the financial operations of the Government underwent a tremendous expansion. In July, 1861, Secretary Chase applied to the banks for a loan of $50,000,000. This was one of the first little steps away from independence; but the banks had a stock of gold and the Government was in dire need of it. Between August 19 and November 19, 1861, the Secretary borrowed more than $140,000,000 from the banks. During the next two years the Government frequently called upon the banks for aid. In 1863 the national banking system was established. This was a departure from independence in two substantial ways. First, it allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to designate national banks as depositories of public moneys, except customs receipts. The Government could employ the banks as financial agents. Second, the Government gave a semilegal character to the notes issued by the banks formed under the new law. These notes were to be received at par in all payments, outside of customs and interest on the public debt, to and from the Government.

If the attempted independence of the Treasury had been abandoned two years earlier, the evils of depreciated paper might have been to a considerable extent avoided. The Treasury, pursuing the dogma of separation, had refused at the beginning of the war to accept bank notes. At the same time the Secretary had called on the banks to loan the Government its gold reserves. The Government did nothing to bolster the bank notes, but began to put out its own notes independently. The era of fiat money began, lasting until 1879. Enormous quantities of greenbacks were pumped into circulation. The premium on gold might never have arisen—certainly, it would not have been so high—nor would speculation in gold been so rife, had the Treasury earlier cooperated with the banks.

This system of national banks, established in 1863, has never been abandoned except to the extent that it was modified by the Federal reserve act. It was soon found indeed that the employment of national banks as depositories of public money and as fiscal agents greatly aided the Government in collecting revenues and in placing loans. The banks further saved the Government great expense in its refunding operations. In 1879 specie payments were resumed. The New York Subtreasury became practically a member of the clearing

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house. The banks at this time were of enormous aid to the Government. The New York banks alone held about $40,000,000 in inconvertible paper money. They held this back and did not present it for redemption. Furthermore, the banks cleared their balances with the Subtreasury in legal-tender notes. The result was that on resumption of specie payments comparatively little paper was presented for redemption. The success of this operation was due very largely to the aid of the banks.

In 1885 the Treasury was involved in difficulty through the reduction of its gold reserve. It had to rely on the banks to extricate it. In March the New York clearing house agreed to receive silver certificates in part settlement of Government balances due it. In July the banks of New York agreed to exchange gold for subsidiary silver to the amount of $20,000,000. The payment of $5,000,000 in gold, however, was enough to retrieve the situation. During the 15 years between 1888 and 1903 the deposits of the Government in national banks fluctuated considerably. Although haphazard, it showed a constant tendency to increase. January 1, 1887, the deposits were $20,000,000. In 1899 they were over $110,000,000. The number of banks used as depositories also fluctuated. The following list shows the number at a succession of 10-year periods:

1867	385	1897	168
1877	145	1907	1,255
1887	200	1917	764

The usual practice after the Civil War had been to allow revenues collected by Government agents to accumulate in the banks. The reason why this was done was a desire to prevent the accumulation of a surplus in Government vaults and to relieve stringencies in the money market. In 1903 Secretary Leslie M. Shaw made a new ruling in the meaning of the word "deposit." He thought it desirable that the Treasury should take a more active part in easing the market than simply allowing revenues to collect in the banks. He announced, therefore, that he stood ready to transfer money from the Treasury to relieve or forestall a stringency. In 1907, further, Congress amended the depository section of the law on the national banks, which permitted the banks to receive customs duties as deposits. This left the Treasurer free to transfer all of his balances if he so desired, whereas formerly one-half of the receipts could not be so used. The public had come to consider it almost a bounden duty of the Government to employ its surplus for the relief of stringencies. The amendment of 1907 took away almost the last provision for the compulsory independence of the Treasury. The Secretary, however, was not at this time free to check directly against his bank deposits made either by accumulation or transfer, but had to cover them back into the Subtreasuries. This was merely a technical survival of a discarded plan and an unnecessary inconvenience.

In 1903 Secretary Shaw introduced two other innovations of importance. He told the banks they need not keep a reserve against public moneys. This released $100,000,000 as a basis for commercial loans in the New York banks alone. Further, he accepted other than United States bonds as security for Government deposits. The law passed in 1864 had provided that the deposits should be secured by United States bonds and otherwise. The "and otherwise" was

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originally taken to mean a personal bond, but Secretary Shaw interpreted the law to read "or otherwise." This practice of accepting other bonds as security, such as railroad, municipal, county, and State bonds, has continued until the present day. However, such bonds are not taken at par but at a discount.

The year 1904–5 saw a decrease in the national revenue and ended with a deficit of $23,000,000. The Government withdrew deposits from the banks. The amount held in the New York banks fell to $7,000,000. In 1908–9 the Secretary was likewise impelled by a growing deficit to withdraw a large portion of Government deposits from the banks. But these situations were unusual. There has usually been a surplus of Government funds.

In 1908 another amendment to the banking law required all regular national depository banks to pay 1 per cent per annum on the average monthly amount of deposit. This rate was made uniform throughout the country. The rate at present is 2 per cent for national bank depositories. The Federal reserve banks are not required to pay interest on the money intrusted to them.

We have seen that the Independent Treasury was really independent only between 1847 and 1863. After the latter date the Treasury leaned more and more on the banks. It called on the banks to float its loans and to lend it gold. It undertook to turn into currency the note issues of national banks. It used the banks as depositories. Sometimes it allowed large amounts of its internal revenue to accumulate in the banks. Later it began the practice of transferring large amounts to the banks, even including its customs receipts. It was more and more apparent, after the Civil War, that the withdrawal of large amounts of money into the coffers of the Treasury and the sudden disbursements of these moneys at irregular times constituted a source of disturbance to business. This disturbance was aggravated by the monetary difficulties that the Government encountered through its policies of issuing irredeemable paper and of pumping silver into circulation. Consequently the successive Secretaries of the Treasury undertook more and more to manipulate the public funds in order to counteract the evils of the Treasury system. The manipulation was almost invariably aimed at the public good, but it can not be said that the results were always satisfactory.

BORROWING OPERATIONS.

The fiction was maintained, almost up to the establishment of the Federal reserve banks, that the borrowing operations of the Treasury were carried on independently, but its practice was not and could not have been independent. In the Civil War Secretary Chase was early impressed with the fact that "the safest, surest, and the most beneficial plan would be to engage the banking institutions of the three chief commercial cities of the seaboard to advance the amounts needed for disbursement." He needed the money at once for war expenditures. At the same time the loans were offered to the public as well as to the banks. The public took about half of the first $50,000,000 advanced by the banks. The second loan of $50,000,000 was taken almost entirely by the banks. Subsequent loans were widely advertised, but the Government found that it nearly always had to call on the banks for aid. In fact, during the Civil War

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there was considerable lack of confidence in the Government, and unless the banks had practically underwritten the bond issues they would have not received the popular support that they did. As it was, at the end of the war private citizens held $417,538,830 out of $1,000,000,000 of registered debt. Of course, the banks absorbed a great many of the bonds that had been first purchased by private persons. The banks used these bonds to deposit with the Treasurer as security for their notes. This deposit made the Government the guarantor of the bank notes. As is well known, the system of national banks was devised largely for the purpose of enabling the Government to float its great bond issues. The dependence of the Government on the banks during the Civil War was very marked, not only in the matter of bond issues but in the collection of its augmented internal revenues. After the Civil War the banks were relied upon to carry through the great refunding operations of the Government.

In 1893, during the panic of that year, the Treasury was unable to help the banks because it needed help itself. In 1894 a loan of $50,000,000 at 5 per cent was put out. The Secretary endeavored to raise the loan by popular subscription. A few days before the time for closing the subscription books it was apparent that the loan would fail and the Secretary appealed to the New York banks. A syndicate of bankers immediately took up four-fifths of the entire issue. In November of the same year another loan of $50,000,000 was necessary. This time the appeal was made directly to the banks and a syndicate took up virtually the whole issue. Again in 1895 a syndicate underwrote a bond issue of 4 per cent to the amount of $60,000,000. In 1896, however, when another loan of $100,000,000 at 4 per cent was issued to be subscribed for in gold, the public was in a more confident mood. The loan was offered for popular subscription and was subscribed six times over.

In 1898 the Government offered $200,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds at par. These bonds were issued to finance the Spanish War. The war was tremendously popular and the loan shared this popularity. Nevertheless, the Secretary of the Treasury arranged with a New York banking syndicate to take up the bonds if the people did not subscribe for them. This precaution was not needed, because the subscriptions amounted to $1,500,000,000, seven times the amount of the loan. It was evident throughout the history of the Subtreasury up to the establishment of Federal reserve banks that the Treasury was able to float its loans independently of the banks only when there was great popular enthusiasm. When, however, popular subscriptions were slack, the Government in each case immediately resorted to the banks.

RELIEF IN PANICS.

Throughout most of its history the Subtreasuries have held the surplus of Government funds, and this has involved the Government in efforts to relieve successive money strengencies. The circulating medium was, up to the establishment of the Federal reserve banks, inelastic. The circulating medium consisted of gold and silver coins, gold and silver certificates, United States notes or greenbacks, and national bank notes. This circulating medium was expansible but not contractible, and even expansion could not be effected readily.

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About the only way by which currency in the United States could be reduced in amount was by withdrawal into the vaults of the Treasury. The Treasury could expand currency in a number of ways: Allow money to accumulate in depositories, anticipate its interest payments, purchase back its bonds, or transfer money directly to the banks. All of these methods, as a matter of fact, were employed. The timing of such operations depended on the judgment of the Treasurer, and his judgment often proved fallible.

Crises are usually preceded by periods of speculation. Then it is well that money should be "tight." During a panic credit should be readily obtainable, but at high rates of interest. All solvent businesses ought to find accommodation at the banks. This principle was first clearly announced by Walter Bagehot: That in a panic the banks, or the Government controlling the bank, must be at once liberal and severe; liberal, in lending to all sound enterprises; severe, in fixing the premium so high that only those in real need will borrow, while speculators and hoarders are excluded. To accomplish such ends the Independent Treasury was at best a clumsy and uncertain mechanism.

In 1853 there was a money stringency accompanied by great financial uneasiness. At the same time there was a surplus in the Treasury. The Secretary put gold in the mint to purchase silver and later bought in several millions' worth of United States bonds.

During the crisis of 1857 the Government purchased bonds out of its surplus. It took this action, however, too early and did not wait until the crash. As a consequence it rather added fuel to the speculative fever than dampened it. The stringency of 1872 became a panic in 1873. When the panic was well under way and failures were being recorded hourly, the Government started to buy up bonds and legal-tender certificates. About $25,000,000 was released in this way. The November interest was prepaid. These efforts had little effect in steadying the panic, and Wall Street resorted to the use of clearing-house certificates. Most of the money deposited by the Government went into hoards. In this panic the Secretary of the Treasury acted too late rather than too early. And furthermore, the resources of the Treasury were too limited to stem the tide.

In 1890 a severe stringency developed into a general depression. When the business community appealed to the Treasurer he began bond purchases, as usual. The Government made disbursements for bonds and prepaid interest in amounts over $100,000,000. About $3,000,000 was transferred by telegraph from San Francisco to New York. These measures helped to some extent, because there was a real demand for money to take care of an increased volume of business. Nevertheless, the resources of the Treasury were again too small to dispel distrust.

The panic of 1893 presented peculiar aspects. The Treasury at this time had a deficit, whereas in 1873 and 1890 there had been surpluses. Because of the silver-purchase act and the expansion of the national-bank circulation the Government was receiving less and less gold at a time when the circulation of the country was enormously inflated. Increased appropriations by Congress had completely cut away the surplus. During this year of 1893, 578 banks, trust and mortgage companies failed throughout the country, 157 of them being national banks. But the Secretary of the Treasury was unable to help. The Government had no funds to invest or transfer. Its

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gold reserve fell as low as $68,000,000, when it should have been not less than $100,000,000, so that the stability of its own note issues was shaken. Large bond issues in the next few years were necessary to restore the gold reserve and the credit of the Government.

The latest panic in this country took place in 1907. It was a reaction against previous speculation and inflation of credit. According to tradition the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon to act. In August he began putting weekly deposits in the national banks. In October, when the panic broke on the stock exchange, he transferred $37,000,000 to the New York banks. He then offered to sell Panama bonds and to leave 90 per cent of the purchase price in the banks. Further, he allowed the national banks to broaden the category of bonds against bank issues. Although these efforts undoubtedly helped, they did not appear to have a decisive influence.

From this brief résumé of Treasury action in successive panics we see that there was a steady growth in the disposition of the Government to assume guardianship over the money market, and we also see that the efforts of the Treasury to prevent and relieve panics were clumsy and inadequate. But it is not necessary to stress this point, because it has been generally recognized that the Subtreasury system and the inelastic national currency were crude instruments with which to alleviate financial distress. Of course, while no better system existed it was necessary to utilize what resources the Treasury possessed. But with the creation of the Federal reserve banks the need of any resort to such measures entirely lapsed. The Federal reserve banks provide an elastic currency. One of the strongest influences leading to their establishment was the demand for a remedy against panics. No panic has occurred since the Federal reserve banks were created; but in the event of one, the Subtreasury system, if continued, will have little hand in the measures taken to stay its ravages. The Federal reserve system will be the bulwark and hope of the business community.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Early in 1913 some 70 employees were transferred from the different Subtreasuries to the office of the Treasurer, in Washington. Of these 70, 16 were money counters and handlers for the laundry machines. The other 54 were clerks and bookkeepers. The total salaries of the 70 persons transferred amounted to $86.450. The chief reason why these employees were gathered in Washington was a concentration of duties formerly performed in the Subtreasuries. By direction of Department Circular No. 5, 1913, the keeping of the disbursing officer's accounts was centralized in the National Capital. It was felt that it would be more economical, as well as in closer conformity to modern business practices, to place the receipts of the Government in the national-bank depositaries, to have them directly drawn upon by warrant or check made against the Treasurer, and to have these checks sent in daily to Washington for credit. Formerly a large portion of this work had been performed in the Subtreasuries. Under the new plan each Subtreasury sends in the checks it has cashed during the day, with its transcript, the same as does each of the other depositaries. At first this large increase of busi-

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ness in the Washington office gave rise to difficulties. However, improved methods of handling the bookkeeping were introduced, so that it was possible, in the end, to reduce the force in Washington from 184 clerks to about 80 clerks, a saving in clerk hire of nearly twice the number of persons who had been transferred from the Subtreasuries for this particular work. Those employees, however, who were no longer necessary in this work were not dropped from the service, but were transferred to other offices as vacancies occurred.

The Federal reserve act was passed late in 1913 and the Federal Reserve System put into operation in 1914. Under it the country is divided into 12 reserve districts, each with its reserve bank. The national banks, and other banks at their volition, are made member banks of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal reserve banks rediscount the paper discounted by member banks. The reserve banks were also made banks of issue and allowed to put out their own notes, secured by short-time commercial paper and gold reserves, thereby providing an elastic currency, one that contracts and expands automatically with business needs. The Federal Reserve System was not designed, primarily, as a substitute for the Subtreasury system. It is really a revision and remodeling of the national banking system established in 1863. It is a transition from a decentralized system of banks to a federated system with control centralized in the Federal Reserve Board, that is to say, in the hands of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury can place the funds of the Government at his discretion in Federal reserve banks, just as he can in national-bank depositaries. He employs the Federal reserve banks as fiscal agents of the Government and uses them to handle bond sales and refunding operations. The first two Liberty Loans have been managed by the Federal reserve banks efficiently and with practically no disturbance of the country's business. It is difficult to conceive how loans of this magnitude could have been successfully floated without the help of the Federal Reserve System.

It is also true, of course, that the Federal reserve banks have taken over that group of functions which had gradually come to adhere to the Independent Treasury and which made it the (attempted) regulator of the money market and of interest rates and the aid and support of the banks in times of panic. It provides, further, machinery for the transfer of money from one part of the country to the other and for the moving of crops. On the other hand, the Federal Reserve System is not charged with the duty of redeeming paper currency or subsidiary coin. It does not keep the trust funds of the Government. Whether these latter functions could be taken over with advantage by the Federal reserve banks is a matter considered later in this report.

The history of the Subtreasury system shows clearly, then, that the original theory of independence on which it was based was soon abandoned. From the time of the Civil War on it has by necessity come into closer and closer contact with the banks of the country. It has used the banks more and more in its fiscal operations, and it has gradually surrendered the banking functions that were originally intrusted to it. The duties which it still performs are those which have survived the gradual but steady inroads of other agencies. It is no longer a logical institution, but a remnant. If all of its remain-

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ing functions were transferred to the Federal reserve banks the change would be the natural climax of its development and modification throughout the threescore and ten years of its history.

FISCAL FUNCTIONS.

The fiscal functions exercised by the Treasurer through Subtreasuries fall broadly into three classes:

(1) The receipt of deposits from various sources of funds due the Government.

(2) The payment of checks, warrants, and drafts that are drawn against the Treasurer of the United States and presented at a Subtreasury for payment.

(3) The sale of bonds of the United States and the payment of coupons and interest checks.

The amount of business done normally by the Subtreasuries in receiving and disbursing Government money may be seen in the accompanying tables. The first table shows the total receipts and payments for each Subtreasury on August 1, 1917, and the second table shows the total receipts and payments during the month of August, 1917. August is chosen as a conveniently typical month. These tables show the receipts and disbursements for every kind of a transaction the Subtreasuries handle, including redemptions.

Statement showing total receipts and total payments on Aug. 1, 1917, in each Subtreasury.

Subtreasury.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Payments.		Closing balance.
			Checks cashed.	Transfers.	
Boston	$32,900,625.73	$5,182,176.22	$58,963.04	$305,441.10	$37,718,397.81
New York	482,401,434.31	7,274,997.71	5,180,544.51	1,612,400.00	482,883,487.51
Philadelphia	35,173,827.90	801,708.48	587,811.98	5,893,000.00	29,494,724.40
Baltimore	21,715,544.18	455,942.42	52,452.23	246,000.00	21,873,034.37
Cincinnati	36,834,777.03	308,872.51	8,792.25	288,000.00	36,846,857.29
Chicago	141,230,504.39	1,402,590.70	330,392.56	333,000.00	141,969,702.53
St. Louis	61,616,831.15	610,981.17	7,401.21	119,000.00	62,101,411.11
New Orleans	42,916,492.05	40,003.27	91,179.09	190,000.00	42,675,316.23
San Francisco	39,563,766.98	69,962.12	255,746.33	40,000.00	39,337,982.77
Total	894,353,803.72	16,147,234.60	6,573,283.20	9,026,841.10	894,900,914.02

Statement showing total receipts and total payments for month of August in each Subtreasury.

Subtreasury.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Payments.		Closing balance.
			Checks cashed.	Transfers.	
Boston	$32,900,625.73	$10,937,017.66	$3,317,633.86	$6,549,899.75	$33,970,109.78
New York	482,401,434.31	151,147,466.26	88,152,062.48	54,314,131.95	491,082,706.14
Philadelphia	35,173,827.90	33,748,593.15	32,553,211.72	14,613,000.00	21,756,209.23
Baltimore	21,715,544.18	8,242,546.71	2,696,244.14	5,564,400.00	21,697,446.75
Cincinnati	36,834,777.03	9,474,222.62	1,303,965.79	7,141,382.34	37,863,651.52
Chicago	141,230,504.39	38,900,337.17	19,161,947.13	15,277,900.00	145,690,994.43
St. Louis	61,616,831.15	8,916,317.04	944,639.62	12,436,100.00	57,152,408.57
New Orleans	42,916,492.05	8,425,287.40	2,732,242.22	1,862,885.00	46,746,652.23
San Francisco	39,563,766.98	40,756,883.92	35,137,135.72	8,068,000.00	37,115,515.13
Total	894,353,803.72	310,548,671.93	185,999,082.68	125,827,699.04	893,075,683.93

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There can be no difficulty in the transfer of any of the fiscal functions, because, as a matter of fact, most of them have been transferred already. The majority of the receipts and the disbursements of the Government go through the national depository banks, including Federal reserve banks. Every day the collectors of internal revenue and of customs put their receipts in the depository banks. The postmasters deposit their surpluses. All checks are now drawn directly against the Treasurer in Washington. These checks will be cashed as readily at any depository bank as at a Subtreasury. The checks cashed are forwarded directly to Washington for credit. Each bank sends in daily the checks and warrants it has honored the day before, together with its transcript. Each Subtreasury sends in its checks and transcript in precisely the same manner as does any bank. If all the checks were presented elsewhere than at Subtreasuries, the system of disbursements would remain, in essential aspects, the same as it is.

The use of national banks as depositories of public money is a practice of long standing. On November 1, 1917, deposits in national banks to the credit of the Treasurer were $38,286,493.20, and to the credit of other Government officers $7,699,793.38, a total of $45,986,286.58. The national banks pay 2 per cent interest on their deposits of public moneys and deposit bonds of various kinds as security. The number of national banks designated as active depositories of the United States on July 1, 1917, outside of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico was 761. They were distributed by States, as follows:

Alabama	9	Montana	17
Alaska	3	Nebraska	19
Arizona	7	Nevada	1
Arkansas	6	New Hampshire	3
California	21	New Jersey	14
Colorado	11	New Mexico	7
Connecticut	8	New York	24
Delaware	2	North Carolina	14
District of Columbia	11	North Dakota	9
Florida	18	Ohio	38
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	21
Idaho	8	Oregon	11
Illinois	34	Pennsylvania	65
Indiana	37	Rhode Island	3
Iowa	23	South Carolina	11
Kansas	14	South Dakota	14
Kentucky	20	Tennessee	21
Louisiana	3	Texas	30
Maine	6	Utah	7
Maryland	13	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	25	Virginia	26
Michigan	23	Washington	14
Minnesota	13	West Virginia	10
Mississippi	4	Wisconsin	23
Missouri	8	Wyoming	6

On this same date—November 1, 1917—the deposits of public moneys in the Federal reserve banks amounted to $132,009,751.09. (The figures above of deposits in Federal reserve banks and in national banks do not include some 900 millions in special depositories to the account of the Liberty Loan and of certificates of indebtedness.) The Government receives no interest from its de-

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posits in Federal reserve banks. These deposits, furthermore, are not secured by bonds or other deposits with the Treasurer.

The Federal reserve act specifically gives the Secretary of the Treasury the right to employ Federal reserve banks as fiscal agents, and he has already made extensive use of them. The language of the law runs:

> The moneys held in the general fund of the Treasury, except the five per centum fund for the redemption of outstanding national-bank notes and the funds provided in this act for the redemption of Federal reserve notes, may, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which banks, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States, and the revenues of the Government or any part thereof may be deposited in such banks and disbursements may be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

So far as bond issues are concerned the Government has ceased to place any reliance on the subtreasury system. The enormous bond transactions necessitated by the floating of the Liberty loan have been handled entirely through the Federal reserve banks. Indeed it is difficult to imagine how these great public borrowings could have been effected had not the machinery of the Federal reserve system been available. If the subtreasuries had had to stand the strain, they would have broken under it long ago. The Federal reserve banks, on the other hand, have not only successfully performed all of the work of floating the bond issue but they have effectively handled these immense sums of money and transferred enormous credits from one part of the country to another without the slightest disturbance of the interest rate and without shock or interference to the normal course of business. Such a feat the subtreasuries could never have performed; the experience of other decades clearly proves this. It is true that the subtreasuries have been asked to perform some very minor duties; they have, for example, held the printed bonds until called for by the banks; and in New York the Subtreasury handled the cash sales of bonds in the second Liberty-loan drive. However, these services were purely ancillary. Ninety-nine per cent of the work has been done by the Federal reserve banks. And these banks are entirely able to take care of the interest payments.

It has been found indeed, generally speaking, that the Federal reserve banks are able to manage transfers of money from one part of the country to another much more expeditiously than the subtreasury system ever did. The chief need for cash in the interior comes in the fall of the year, when the crops are moved. The subtreasuries up to the establishment of the Federal reserve banks tried to meet this need, and with a great deal of effort managed to do so with only a fair degree of satisfaction. The Federal reserve banks, however, have managed to take over this function of transferring money to the points needed with smoothness and dispatch. One evidence of their success in money transfers is the experience of San Francisco banks. Since the Federal reserve system has been in operation the San Francisco banks have not had to resort to the use of order gold certificates to settle their balances in New York.

Here and there the Subtreasuries undertake small conveniences for the public of one sort and another. For example, it is the practice of importers of merchandise in New York City to make preliminary deposits against customs duties in the New York Subtreasury. The

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importers (acting through customs brokers) seek in this way to save time. The customs brokers, for example, will go Saturday noon to the Subtreasury and deposit $100,000, receiving for it a Treasury receipt. If their ship arrives Saturday night the customs brokers present this receipt to the customs officials and so secure the release of their merchandise at once. If the Subtreasury in New York were done away with, this arrangement for the benefit of importers in a hurry to unload, could be continued by the Federal reserve bank of New York, if it were thought desirable. The customs officials would undoubtedly be willing to accept the receipt of the Federal reserve bank as readily as that of the Subtreasury.

We see, then, in general that the employment of national banks and of Federal reserve banks as fiscal agents of the Government has already developed to such an extent that the transfer of the remaining part of these functions to them would be no radical step. In fact it would simply be the completion of a logical development that has been going on for many years. The Federal reserve banks without any substantial increase in equipment can handle all of the fiscal functions of the Government that are now handled by the Subtreasuries. They could handle them just as cheaply; indeed, more cheaply in the sense that it is more economical to run one office than two.

TRUST FUNDS.

The trust funds of the Government fall into several classes. The most important class comprises the gold and silver securing issues of paper money. The law requires that gold certificates have dollar for dollar in gold either in coin or bullion behind them in the custody of the Treasurer. On November 1, 1917, the amount of gold certificates outstanding was $1,479,979,517. An equivalent amount of gold was held by the United States against these certificates. The law also provides that the Government shall hold as reserve against the $346,681,016 of United States notes (greenbacks) and against the $1,920,770 of Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding a gold reserve of $152,979,025.63.

The law further requires that silver dollars must be held against the silver certificates outstanding and the Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. The silver dollars held in the Treasury against these liabilities amounted, on November 1, 1917, to $477,852,158. These silver dollars, and the gold coin and bullion mentioned above constitute the chief trust funds of the Government.

These trust funds are not held separately, that is to say, they are not segregated in separate vaults. They are a part of the funds of the Treasurer held in Washington, at the nine Subtreasuries, and in the mints and assay offices. The distinction between the trust funds and the general fund of the Treasurer is a bookkeeping distinction. However, no part of these funds is on deposit in the national banks or with the Federal reserve banks or the Federal farm-loan banks.

In the event that the work of the Subtreasuries was taken over by the Federal reserve banks it hardly seems desirable that these trust funds or any part of them should be put into the hands of the banks. They should remain in the custody of the Treasurer. Some part of these trust funds are now in Subtreasury vaults, and the only difficulty that would be encountered were the Subtreasuries abolished might be a lack of vault space.

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The following table shows the amount of gold coin held in the various Subtreasuries August 31, 1917:

New York	$47,081,215.00
Boston	22,906,111.13
Philadelphia	10,545,264.21
Baltimore	5,955,193.36
Chicago	64,965,327.17
Cincinnati	15,540,777.75
St. Louis	33,388,332.70
New Orleans	4,135,539.60
San Francisco	12,287,000.61
Total	216,804,761.53

In similar fashion the table below shows the amounts of silver dollars in each of the nine Subtreasuries August 31, 1917:

New York	$85,981,795
Boston	1,526,771
Philadelphia	6,331,586
Baltimore	5,134,120
Chicago	9,073,737
Cincinnati	3,787,425
St. Louis	1,727,792
New Orleans	13,304,312
San Francisco	21,056,201
Total	147,923,739

Of course, some of this gold and some of the silver dollars in the Subtreasuries is available in the general fund of the Treasury; but even if we assume that all of it belongs in the trust funds, then less than 13 per cent of the gold and not more than 32 per cent of the silver dollars are found in the Subtreasuries. None of the gold bullion is held by Subtreasuries; it is all in mints and assay offices.

In removing these trust funds to other places of deposit, the silver dollars would constitute the greatest problem. However, the standard dollars in the Chicago and St. Louis Subtreasuries could probably be accommodated in the mint at Denver. The silver dollars in the Subtreasury at New York might well remain under custody of the assay office in the vaults where they now are, even though the Subtreasury building were taken over by the Federal reserve bank. The silver dollars in the other six Subtreasuries could be moved to the mint at Philadelphia, where there is considerable extra space. The vaults at Washington contain an enormous quantity of silver dollars already and could scarcely hold any more of this bulky money.

The gold is far more concentrated in volume and presents no gr difficulty. It could be removed either to the mints or to Washi ton. Just at present, because of the unusually large increase in gold held by the Government, the assay office in New York which is just next door to the Subtreasury, has put in the treasury vaults about $930,000,000 in gold bars. This is said the largest amount of gold that has ever been collected in a spot in the history of the world. Of course, if the Subtreasu done away with, this gold need not be moved. Custodians kept in the present building to guard it. If the trust fun United States were consolidated and more concentrated, be less expensive to look after them and guard them. As stand, no new vaults need be built, and no expense

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curred except that of guardianship and occasional examination. The Treasurer could handle his accounts just as he does now. The trust funds would not be locked up in any particular place, but would be kept in the accounts of the Treasurer as at present, with the distinction between trust funds and other funds maintained on the books.

The Treasurer carries certain special deposits which are in the nature of fiduciary obligations. A number of these can not be deposited by law in the Federal reserve banks. A list of the latter, with their amounts on November 1, 1917, follows:

Redemption of Federal reserve notes (5 per cent fund)	$43, 883, 715. 15
Redemption of Federal reserve-bank notes (5 per cent fund)	536, 700. 00
Redemption of national-bank notes (5 per cent fund)	26, 683, 239. 10
Total	71, 103, 654. 25

In the case of these particular liabilities it is necessary for the Treasurer to keep the funds in his custody. They should be deposited with the Treasurer in Washington and the necessary balances settled weekly or monthly. All other moneys now in the general fund of the Treasurer can be turned over to the Federal reserve banks.

There is one other item held by the Treasurer that must be provided for. This is the gold settlement fund of the Federal Reserve Board. The fund is steadily increasing. On November 1, 1917, it was $681,097,160; on November 15 it was $711,641,260. It now amounts to practically half of the gold certificates outstanding. The primary purpose of the fund is to effect settlements between the various Federal reserve banks. These settlements are made mostly by telegraph from Washington every Thursday. Of course, this settlement fund also counts as reserves against Federal reserve notes outstanding of which there are now nearly a billion. It is the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, and indeed of the Government in general, to swell this fund as large as possible in order to strengthen the credit of the Federal reserve banks.

Most of the settlements are made by telegraphic transfers of credit on New York City, and the New York City Federal Reserve Bank settles in gold with the New York Subtreasury. Although this gold settlement fund is held by the Treasurer at the call of the Federal reserve banks and although it can be withdrawn at any time, it nevertheless constitutes a trust fund that must be carefully administered. At the beginning, when the fund was much smaller, it was all held in Washington. At present the Subtreasuries, particularly the Subtreasury in New York, are used as depositories. Should the Subtreasury system be done away with, it is suggested that this gold settlement fund be held in Washington and in New York City. An office could be fitted up in the New York assay office to take care of the money and keep the books. The only vault that would be needed in New York would be a bin to hold gold certificates, with now and then some gold coin. All that the Federal reserve needs really for its gold settlement fund is a safe place to hold it.

REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY.

One of the important services which the United States Government performed for the people of the country is the so-called redemption of paper currency. When notes wear out or become dirty,

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the Government will take them upon presentation and give back clean new notes. The old notes are punched, cut in half, and ground into pulp. The new notes, which have been printed at the Government's expense, are paid out to the banks or individuals either from Washington or from the Subtreasuries. The Government does not compel anyone to return unfit currency, but it invites whoever cares to make the exchange to avail himself of the privilege. This operation is usually called "redemption and exchange." Technically, of course, redemption means only the payment of gold or lawful money for redeemable currency, so that most of this operation that we call redemption might more accurately be termed "replacement and exchange." However, since redemption is the word commonly used, it will be employed in the usual sense here.

All of the national-bank notes and of Federal reserve bank notes are sent in to Washington to be redeemed at the National Bank Redemption Agency.

Whatever Federal reserve bank notes and national-bank notes come into the subtreasuries are sent directly to Washington for redemption; at least, that was the practice before the war. This measure was incorporated in the law as a method of preventing inflation. These notes are not cut at the Subtreasuries but are merely transported to Washington and turned over to the National Bank Redemption Agency in the Treasurer's office. It hardly seems that this function is any longer vital, since provision is made in the law to have the Federal reserve banks take care of any redundancy of currency and to prevent inflation.

The Subtreasuries receive for redemption a little less than half of the other paper currency of the country, namely, United States notes, Treasury notes, silver certificates, and gold certificates. The amount of currency that was canceled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, is given below.

Currency canceled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Period.	Number of notes.	Value.	Weight.
			Pounds.
During the year	354,926,184	$904,183,928	1,109,187
Each month	29,577,182	75,318,600	92,428
Each day	1,163,692	2,964,537	3,637

Of the above the following amounts were canceled in the nine Subtreasuries:

Period.	Number of notes.	Value.	Weight.
			Pounds.
During the year	172,098,227	$574,131,958	537,807
Each month	14,341,519	47,844,879	44,817
Each day	564,256	1,554,541	1,763

When money comes to Washington for cancellation, the banks send it by express or by first-class mail, paying the charges themselves. As soon as the unfit money is counted, new currency is

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returned either by express, first-class mail, or parcel post. This, too, is at the expense of the banks. When banks or individuals present currency for redemption at a subtreasury, they either mail the unfit notes to the Subtreasury or pass them in over the counter and receive the new notes in return. The Subtreasury punches the unfit currency and cuts it in two. Then it puts it in packages and ships it to Washington, where the halves are counted in the Division of Loans and Currency. The Government pays the cost of transporting unfit cut currency from the Subtreasuries to Washington, of transferring new currency from Washington to the subtreasuries, and of the transfer of currency between the Subtreasuries. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the cost of shipments of currency by registered mail was $30,227.24; the cost of the insurance on all the money shipped was $45,033.11. These were the sums actually paid out. However, there is another item not included here—the cost of sending new currency from Washington to the Subtreasuries. The Government now pays the insurance on this, but the postage has been waived and the currency is mailed under frank. It is a fair estimate to say that if the Government paid postage on these shipments it would amount to something over $15,000.

The Government, so far as possible, tries to send to the banks exactly the kind of currency for which they ask. However, it has not been possible to redeem any kind of currency in every other kind because of the relative shortage in supply of some of the smaller denominations. Consequently the Treasury at present agrees to return new notes on request for unfit notes only as follows:

New 1s, 2s, or 5s, silver certificates, for unfit silver certificates.

New 1s or 2s, United States notes, for unfit United States notes of denominations of $10 and over.

New 5s, United States notes, for unfit United States notes.

New 10s or higher denominations, gold certificates, for unfit gold certificates.

Notes, after they have been out in circulation for a few months or years, are in all states of relative cleanliness and serviceability. When notes are soiled, but scarcely deserve to be retired and macerated, they are washed and returned to circulation. At least, such is the endeavor of the redemption departments. At Washington there are four laundry machines built especially to wash semiunfit currency. There are about 12 of these machines in the subtreasuries. Just how long a lease of life washing adds to a note is not known. It is certain, however, that the washing machines in the Subtreasuries are superfluous, because the four machines at Washington could wash all the semiunfit currency in the country if it were sent to the Capital.

In fact, the problem of relieving the Subtreasuries of all their present duties in connection with the redemption of currency presents no real difficulty. The whole process of redemption could be easily concentrated at Washington. Indeed, such a centralization of redemption functions would probably be profitable for the Government. It is not possible to say exactly what share of the subtreasury expenses, either salaries or contingent, should be attributed to redemption alone. The Subtreasuries have no cost accounting systems. And some clerks work first in one capacity, such

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as counting coins, and then in another, such as laundering currency. There is, however, every reason to believe that the 172,000,000 notes that are now received through the Subtreasuries could be redeemed at Washington at a smaller cost.

The redemption of paper money is not one of the things which the Subtreasuries do economically as compared with similar work in Washington. While, as we said above, it is not possible to make any exact estimate of the expense, an inspection of the salary list would indicate that about 25 per cent of the money expended on salaries may properly be allocated to redemption work; in other words, something over $135,000 may be said to be expended by the Subtreasuries in this work. A considerable proportion of the contingent expenses of the Subtreasuries go into the cost of transporting currency—express, postage, and insurance. To allocate 40 per cent of the contingent expenses to redemption work would not be excessive. This would add about $60,000 more, and if our estimates have been correct, the Government is now paying for the redemption of 172,000,000 notes a year by the Subtreasuries nearly $200,000.

Unquestionably all of this work could be performed in Washington at an outlay not above $75,000 a year. This would be a saving of $125,000 to the Government. Indeed, the saving would probably be higher. The Redemption Division in Washington would need to add by transfer about 50 or possibly 60 employees, the majority of these being counters at $900 a year. A direct saving of $3,500 could be effected in the Division of Loans and Currency if all the half notes to be counted were turned over directly to the Redemption Division rather than 50 per cent of them shipped in by the subtreasuries. (This would not mean that $3,500 could be cut off from the present pay roll of the Division of Loans and Currency, for the reason that at present the clerical force of this division is not large enough to handle the deluge of work which has recently descended upon it. It does mean, however, that when new clerks and laborers are added to take care of the expansion of business at least four less would be needed.) When we come to the shipping department we find that several thousands of dollars could actually be added to the revenues of the United States were all banks and individuals required to send their currency directly to Washington for redemption. As we said above, new currency is now franked out to the subtreasuries. If postage were paid on this currency so franked, it would amount to about $15,000.

All things considered, then, it would be a matter of economy to let the Treasury in Washington handle all of the redemption functions of the Government rather than to allow it, as at present, to handle 50 per cent and to split the other 50 per cent unevenly between nine subtreasuries. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that the Government could do the additional work in Washington at a saving of approximately $125,000, and with an addition to the postal revenues of $15,000.

Of course, the transportation charges would be shifted to the banks. It is only fair that they should sustain the cost of sending old money to Washington and receiving new money in return since the Government performs the service of supplying new bills free. However, as a means of lessening the cost to the banks it is suggested

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that cutting machines be installed in each of the 12 Federal reserve banks and in each of the 11 Federal reserve branch banks. Soiled currency sent to the Federal reserve banks by the member banks and received by the Federal reserve banks in the regular course of business could be punched and cut at the Federal reserve banks before shipment to Washington. This would, of course, render the currency unfit for legal tender use. The insurance on the cut currency sent to Washington would be negligible, just as in the case of the cut currency now shipped from the Subtreasuries to the Washington office of the Treasury. Furthermore, the transportation charges might be somewhat lowered by the reduction in the number of shipments. Altogether this arrangement might save the banks $30,000 or $45,000 a year. The Federal reserve banks would sustain some expense in maintaining cutting machines but this expense would be relatively small.

Of course objections would be raised, principally by the banks in the nine Subtreasury cities. However, the argument of local convenience is not one that deserves tender consideration. There is no reason why the bankers of Cincinnati should be able to receive new currency at an office in their city, whereas the bankers of Columbus must pay mail or express charges on their unfit and new currency. There is no reason why the bankers of Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis should be favored above the bankers of Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Birmingham, and Kansas City. Moreover, it must not be imagined that the bankers of Subtreasury cities at present resort exclusively to their local treasury office. A considerable part of the currency shipments between Washington and banks comes from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other places where Subtreasuries are maintained, the reason being that bankers are much more certain to be accommodated in Washington with the particular denominations of notes that they want. Of course, if all the bankers throughout the country were put on an equal footing, a few of them would have to relinquish privileges which they now enjoy; but after all these privileges are arbitrarily distributed and no one can claim them as a vested right.

Geography, however, does introduce one real difficulty. The banks that are farther have to pay more to send unfit currency to Washington and more to receive new currency in exchange than banks nearer by. At present a rather complicated system of rates prevails. In shipping to Washington the banks are allowed to use either express or first-class mail. In shipping to the banks the Government may use either express or first-class mail or parcel post. Insurance rates, moreover, vary according to the distance from Washington and also somewhat with the size of the city. New York City banks, for example, pay insurance of 5 cents a thousand dollars on money shipments, whereas banks in New York State, outside of New York City, pay 10 cents a thousand for insurance. The Post Office has ruled that to the parcel post rate must be added a 10-cent flat fee in case of every package of outgoing money when the package contains $1 or $2 bills; and a flat fee of 25 cents a package when the package contains $5 bills. Denominations of $10 or above may be shipped out only by first-class mail (a flat rate). These costs are charged to the banks. In fact, the cost of transportation and insurance is deducted from

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the currency before the package leaves the shipping room in Washington. The charges, however, are not excessive. Following is a table showing the present cost to banks of transportation and insurance on outgoing currency. The table shows the cost of sending $40,000 in ones, fives, or tens, to cities as near as Richmond and as far away as Los Angeles:

Present cost to banks of outgoing currency.

[For transportation and insurance combined.]

Cities.	Zones.	Parcel post.		First class.
		$40,000 in ones.	$40,000 in fives.	$40,000 in tens.
Richmond, Va	Second	$4.71	$2.86	$7.76
New York, N. Y	Third	5.96	3.11	7.76
Boston, Mass	Fourth	9.55	4.79	8.96
Detroit, Mich	Do	10.35	5.59	9.76
New Orleans, La	Fifth	14.74	8.06	11.76
Dallas, Tex	Sixth	17.13	8.54	11.76
Denver, Colo	Seventh	23.63	13.04	15.76
Los Angeles, Cal	Eighth	26.02	13.52	15.76

Obviously it would not be right to continue these discriminations in rates based on distance from Washington, if all the banks are required to ship currency to the National Capital for redemption. If the present rates continue it would cost a bank in New York $5.96 to receive 40,000 new $1 bills, whereas it would cost a bank in Denver $23.63 to receive the same number correct. There are two remedies which might be adopted to overcome this difficulty. The first plan would be to supply the 12 Federal reserve banks with reserve stocks of new currency. When unfit currency is shipped by the banks or individuals to Washington an order could be given the sender on the Federal reserve banks for new currency.

However, this plan is open to many of the objections which have been urged against the Subtreasury system. The banks which happen to be in the particular cities where Federal reserve banks are located would be favored as against banks in cities without Federal reserve banks. Again, each Federal reserve bank, if the system were to work satisfactorily, would have to keep on hand large reserve stocks of new notes. At present this would be extremely difficult. The reserve stocks are low, especially in the lower denominations, due to the greatly augmented demand for ones, twos, and fives. It is doubtful if the banks could be accommodated, with economy to the Government or with satisfaction to themselves, if 12 shipping rooms for new currency were maintained rather than one.

Another plan and a better one for overcoming the difficulties arising from locality is to declare a flat rate on all shipments of money either to or from Washington. The present rates, with their many gradations in insurance or transportation charges, might well be replaced by a flat ad valorem rate. This rate need not be higher than 16 cents a thousand dollars. If 20 cents a thousand dollars were charged, it would still be cheap enough to the banks, considering that the Government performs the service of supplying new crisp cur-

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rency entirely without charge. However, 16 cents for each thousand dollars, coming or going, has been calculated to be entirely adequate to reimburse the post office for carrying the money and the insurance companies for guaranteeing its safe arrival. Banks in large cities, for example, New York banks, would find their rates slightly increased, whereas cities at the more distant points would find their rates slightly reduced; but this is only fair. No bank in the United States has a right to proclaim a vested right in the accident of locality.

If a flat rate of 16 cents a thousand for all currency coming or going to Washington were charged to banks and individuals, no bank would find itself at a disadvantage in comparison with other banks. The charges for transportation would be the same whether the banks were in the State of Oregon or the State of Maryland. The Government would still perform free the service of supplying new money. Of course the banks farther away would have to wait longer to receive their money than banks nearer by. A longer time would elapse between shipment of unfit currency and the receipt of new currency in the case of more distant banks. However, this need result in no loss since money in transit can be counted in the bank's reserves. It would really be a matter of indifference whether the money was returned in two days or ten days. Finally, the saving to the Government would be large, since the banks would pay the cost of shipment on all currency exchanges (as they should), thus making it possible to eliminate the shipments of currency that now go on between Subtreasuries and Washington and between the Subtreasuries themselves.

COIN EXCHANGES.

At each of the Subtreasuries considerable amounts of metallic money are brought in daily for deposit, and considerable amounts are daily withdrawn. This money comes bagged by denominations; that is, by halves, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies. This function of the Subtreasuries is commonly called the redemption of subsidiary silver and minor coins, but, as a matter of fact, most of this business is merely exchange.

The Government undertakes to redeem the coin that it issues. Standard silver dollars may be presented for exchange into silver certificates. Subsidiary silver coin and minor coin may be presented in sums or multiples of $20 to the Treasurer or to any Assistant Treasurer for redemption in lawful money. These coins must be sorted by denominations and put up in separate packages. The coin room of the Subtreasury counts the money so presented and throws out coin that is mutilated or defaced. Mutilated coin, whether punched, clipped, or chipped, and counterfeit coin, are stamped and returned to the depositor. Coin that is worn thin or smooth or that is bent or twisted is redeemed in good coin. The quantity of this unfit money, however, is relatively small. Most of the deposits of coin are rebagged and held until they are called for by banks or individuals who wish to use them in the channels of trade.

It is therefore apparent that the redemption feature of coin exchanges is relatively a small part of the work performed. The Sub-

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treasuries render a service to the public by absorbing surplus coin at a time when there is a plethora and holding it until it is needed. Furthermore, the Subtreasuries aid in the distribution of small coins to those places and to those lines of business where they are most in demand. This is a legitimate service. However, the coin divisions of the Subtreasuries have been burdened with more work than is really necessary. Banks or corporations bring bags of coin to the counters one day and withdraw them the next. Some commercial concerns which receive large quantities of small coin—such, for example, as moving-picture shows, department stores, street railways, gum-slot and weighing-machine companies, and automatic lunch rooms bring their money directly to the Subtreasuries, where it is received, counted, and checked. The banks—sometimes the very banks with which these concerns deal—later withdraw this same coin for the use of their customers. Thus an endless chain is started which imposes upon the Government labor which should be performed by the banks themselves. The Subtreasuries have recognized the existence of this abuse, but they are powerless against it under the present law.

It is therefore true that in the event of the abolition of the Subtreasuries certain of their coin-exchange functions would have to be transferred to other agencies, preferably to the Federal reserve banks, but it is also true that the extent of the coin work would be curtailed with no injustice to the public. In the first place, some one must stand ready to receive all abraded or twisted coin presented for redemption. The amount of this business is not large. The following table gives the figures for recoinage of subsidiary silver and minor coins throughout the whole United States during the year 1916:

Recoinage in the fiscal year 1916.

	Face value.
Silver:	
Half dollars	$250,044.00
Quarter dollars	321,458.00
Twenty-cent pieces	40.40
Dimes	271,296.30
Half dimes	1,009.15
Three-cent pieces	162.15
Total silver	844,010.00
Minor coins	220,936.00
Grand total	1,064,946.00

The estimated stock of subsidiary silver coin in the country in June, 1916, was $188,858,483. The recoinage of subsidiary silver for the year, therefore, amounted to 0.45 per cent, or less than one-half of 1 per cent.

The Government should continue to receive worn coin presented for redemption and pay for it in like coin or in lawful money free of charge. (This, of course, does not apply without qualification to gold coin.) In the second place, the Government, through the Federal reserve banks, should continue to render to the public the service of absorbing superabundance of coin and of shifting coin so far as possible to those points where it is in most demand. But, as remarked above, the coin transactions of the Government far exceed these needs. In nearly every Subtreasury city large amounts of coin

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are brought in by the local banks. Comparatively little is shipped in from cities outside. The local banks deposit and receive coin free of charge, whereas the cost of shipment has to be paid both ways by the consignee. Consequently, in most cities of the United States (i. e., those outside the nine Subtreasury cities) the banks count and distribute coins at their own expense. In the nine Subtreasury cities the banks are able to shift a large portion of this expense to the Government. The relative extent to which coin is brought to the Subtreasuries by local institutions and shipped in from near-by cities may be judged from the following statistics of the coin divisions in Washington and in New York:

Coin received, fiscal year 1917.

	Coin division of Treasurer in Washington.			New York subtreasury.		
	Subsidiary silver.	Silver dollars.	Minor coin.	Subsidiary silver.	Silver dollars.	Minor coin.
From Washington	$2,032,265	$74,026	$568,603	$27,709,098	$2,777,673	$5,596,188
From outside	300,620	113,213	26,729	2,616,722	92,069	395,765
Total	2,332,885	187,239	595,332	30,325,820	2,869,742	5,991,953

It will be seen that at New York, for example, less than 9 per cent of the coin comes from nearby cities. However, this figure somewhat misrepresents the situation, since considerable amounts of coin are shipped to New York banks and then brought to the Subtreasuries, counting in the figures as local deposits. But even if allowance is made for all this indirect shipment, fully 75 per cent of the coin brought to the New York Subtreasury is from New York banks and corporations. It is fair to assume that when banks are willing to ship their coin and pay transportation charges they really suffer from a surplus, and that when they are willing to pay for the transportation of coin in order to receive it they have a genuine need for it. In order to restrict the coin exchanges to these real demands, it is suggested that no bank or corporation or individual in a city where a Federal reserve bank is located be allowed to deposit or withdraw silver dollars or subsidiary silver or minor coin without paying a fee on each deposit and withdrawal equivalent to the first-zone parcel-post rate. This would put all cities and towns in the United States practically on an equality. Further it would restrict unnecessary handling of coin and would put an end to the "endless chain" now in operation at 10 places in America. Or possibly instead of charging a parcel-post rate it might be well to charge a flat fee, let us say 5 cents, for each 1,000 coins deposited or withdrawn. This fee would be ample to induce the banks to count and check their own coin. The cost of counting a thousand coins in the Washington office of the Treasurer is about one-half cent. But this is the cost of counting alone and does not include the expense of bagging or storage. A charge of 5 cents a thousand coins would probably be adequate to induce banks and corporations not to abuse the privileges extended

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by the Government. This fee, whatever it be, should be charged in all cases except where the coin presented is worn or bent. The United States should pay all other costs, including transportation between Federal Reserve banks or between mints and Federal reserve banks.

If the coin functions of the Subtreasuries were pared down to this legitimate work of taking care of a redundancy and of redemption, what would be the total expense to the Government? At this particular time the expense would be very low, because there has been a tremendous demand in recent months for coin to be used in transactions and in the making up of pay rolls. But even in normal times the expense certainly would be less than is now expended by the Subtreasuries. About 16 per cent of the salary cost of Subtreasuries may be directly attributed to the coin-handling work.

Without doubt a similar proportion of the contingent expenses could be so allotted. This would mean an expenditure of about $100,000 in the nine Subtreasuries. (This figure includes the cost of handling gold coin as well, proportionately a small matter.) Last year the redemption and exchange receipts of the New York Subtreasury, where such work is heaviest, were as follows:

Gold coin	$114.427,000
Standard dollars	2,869,000
Subsidiary silver	30,325,000
Minor coin	5,991,000

This business was performed in New York at an expense of about $37,000, not counting in any of the overhead charges. We hazard the guess that an expenditure by the Government of $5,000 would be adequate to cover the cost of coin handling in the New York Federal reserve bank, provided that steps were taken, suggested above, to limit coin receipts to their proper proportions. In the other Federal reserve bank cities an average expenditure of $1,000 or $1,500 each ought to be sufficient.

Possibly if the Federal reserve banks were to take over the work now done by the Subtreasuries they would be willing to handle subsidiary silver and minor coin without compensation, but in the event that the Government was required to maintain a small coin division of its own in each of the Federal reserve banks, equipped with coin-counting machines and other facilities, the expenses would surely be far less than they are now—$10,000 would be an outside figure. The services, furthermore, would be more widely distributed over the United States since there are over twice as many Federal reserve banks and branches as there are subtreasuries.

Nearly all of the larger banks have coin-counting machines and a clerk or two who sorts and sacks pennies, nickels, dimes, and so on, for the convenience of their customers. A readjustment such as we have outlined would encourage more banks to install their own facilities. At the same time adequate provision would be made for the proper storing and transfer of coin when the need arose, and for the redemption of abraded or distorted coins. Each Federal reserve bank would have to install a coin division scarcely more elaborate than the ordinary large commercial bank maintains, and the saving to the Government would be substantial.

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GOLD.

With the fundamental gold transactions of the Government, the Subtreasuries had nothing to do. The country is on a gold basis; which means that unlimited amounts of gold metal can be exchanged at a fixed ratio for coin at the mints and assay offices. Sometimes payments in gold are made in the Subtreasuries for the assay offices, but this is a mere matter of convenience.

However, considerable amounts of gold coin are presented at the Subtreasury offices throughout the year. Gold coin, according to law, is issued by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer for gold certificates, United States notes, or Treasury notes of 1890. In case this coin is shipped, it is sent by mail with postage and insurance deducted; or, if otherwise transported, the charges are paid by the consignee on delivery of the coin. Gold certificates are issued by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer upon a deposit of gold coin. Whenever gold coin comes into a Subtreasury it is weighed. The law permits a certain amount of abrasion—equivalent to one-half of 1 per cent for a circulation lasting 20 years. Gold coin above this limit of tolerance is accepted at par. Gold coin below the limit of tolerance is accepted only for its weight and the difference is charged to the depositor. Of course, individuals and banks do not like to sustain this loss, which is sometimes considerable. On the Pacific coast, where gold coin is more generally used than elsewhere in the Union, two classes of gold are in circulation—one called Treasury gold, above the limit of tolerance, and the other commercial or bank gold, which is light weight. Ultimately, however, all lightweight gold comes to the Government, or is melted down by the individuals; and the Government will not accept it at its face value if it is below the legal limit without collecting 2 cents for each half grain or fraction thereof below the standard weight. In the fiscal year of 1917 the total gold-coin receipts in the New York Subtreasury was $114,427,000. Of this money $21,511,000 came from New York City, while $92,916,000 came from outside of New York. All of this money was weighed. The other Subtreasuries also received considerable amounts of gold coin.

In the event that the Subtreasury system should be absorbed by the Federal reserve banks it would be well to have the Government station a gold counter in each of the Federal reserve banks under control of the agent. The Government counter would be there for the purpose of receiving coin which the public wished to redeem. When not busy with gold he could be employed in the counting of subsidiary silver and minor coin.

The total amount of recoinage of gold coin by the mints in the year 1916 may be seen in the following table:

Recoinage of gold during fiscal year 1916.

Denominations.	Face value.
Double eagles	$324,740
Eagles	567,070
Half eagles	851,705
Quarter eagles	14,530
Three-dollar pieces	27
One-dollar pieces	112
Quarter eagles (St. Louis Exposition)	215,000
Total gold	1,973,184

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In 1915 the gold coin in circulation amounted to $429,177,608, and the gold coin in national banks was $184,034,281, a total outstanding of $613,211,889. Gold was therefore recoined in the tiny percentage of 0.32 of 1 per cent.

Furthermore, the Federal reserve banks should undertake to issue gold certificates upon the deposit of gold coin. They would be acting in this respect as agents for the Treasurer in Washington. This duty would not be burdensome.

EMPLOYEES.

If the Subtreasuries were abolished, over 300 employees would lose their positions, or, rather, they would not be needed for the particular work they have been doing. A number of these employees could be transferred with advantage to the Treasury at Washington and to the Federal reserve banks. It is probable that 75 per cent of them could be dropped from the service. However, such a procedure would be unjust. Many of these men and women have served long years in the Subtreasuries and they would find it difficult, after their specialized training, to secure positions elsewhere at equal salaries. The last observation would not hold in all cases. Indeed, there are employees, especially in the higher grades of the Subtreasury service, who would be able to secure positions in banks or other private enterprises at salaries higher than they are now receiving. Unquestionably, banks would be glad to secure the services of some of these men.

In the opinion of the Bureau of Efficiency, however, the seeking of other employment should be optional, not necessary. The bureau considers that it would be wrong to drop any of these men or women from the pay rolls unless they go of their own volition. They should all be retained in the service, either in Washington or elsewhere, even though it might be economical to drop some of them. The Government does not need to act with the same penuriousness that a hard-pressed private employer might need to act. It can afford to wait a few years before realizing the full benefit accruing from the abolition of the Subtreasuries.

Some of the Subtreasuries undoubtedly are more efficient in their activities than are others, and it is fair to assume that the employees of these more efficient Subtreasuries are themselves more competent. It is generally agreed that the offices in New York and Chicago are particularly efficient. This, however, is but a relative standard. All of the Subtreasuries appear to be conducted upon a businesslike basis and there is little reason to suppose that the pay rolls are loaded with useless encumbrance. A number of tables are given below which shed some light on the quality of the persons employed. These tables are taken from data furnished by the office of the Treasurer in Washington. These data list 310 employees in the Subtreasury service, giving their salary, date of appointment, and duties, and also in the case of 95 per cent of the list, the ages of the employees. The tables show that of those employees whose ages are recorded the average age is 48.9 years, or, roughly, 49 years.

We find, further, that the average lehgth of service of all employees is 13.54 years. This would indicate that men are retained

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in the service despite changes in political administration. This assumption, however, does not hold for the nine assistant treasurers. The table in which their length of service is given reveals the average length of service as 2.7 years. The total salaries of these nine assistant treasurers is $45,500 a year, and it is generally known that they contribute little or nothing to the efficient management of the Subtreasuries. These assistant treasurerships should be abolished at once and the active management of each Subtreasury turned over to its cashier, who is usually a man of long service and of capacity.

Of the number of employees whose ages are reported 75 per cent are over 40 years of age; 39.86 per cent are over 50 years of age. We find that the average length of service of those who are over 40 years of age comes to 16.82 years, while the average length of service of those who are 50 years of age or over comes to 19.56 years. If length of service is any indication of a good record, the older employees in the Subtreasuries have been doing satisfactory work.

The tables also show the number of employees in the higher ranges of salaries. The number of employees who receive $1,400 a year or more is 126; that is, 41.86 per cent of the total number. The length of service of such employees, namely, those receiving a salary of $1,400 or more (not including, however, assistant treasurers), is found to be 19.25 years. Would it not be fair to assume that employees who receive less than $1,400 could not be dropped from the service of the Government without distress? Men on small salaries are likely to suffer more from the temporary loss of a position than men at higher salaries and often find it more difficult to obtain new employment in an overcrowded labor market. It may also be maintained that men at higher salaries should not be turned adrift unless they had been holding sinecures. Outside of the assistant treasurers, there appear to be very few sinecures in the Subtreasury service. At any rate, the average length of service of employees whose salaries are $1,400 or more and whose ages are 40 years or above comes to the high figure of 20 years and 4.77 months. Most of these men have worked up to their present positions from minor posts.

In nearly every case, therefore, the length of service runs rather high, except in the superfluous crust of assistant treasurers. The average length of service of assistant treasurers (to October 1, 1917) was 2.7 years; that of all other employees was 13.54 years; that of employees 40 years or more, 16.82 years; that of employees 50 years or more, 19.56 years; that of employees receiving a salary of $1,400 or more, 19.25 years. And, finally, the average length of service for those whose salaries are $1,400 or more and whose ages are 40 years or above is 20.40 years. To turn away men and women who had specialized in one branch of the Government service during such long periods would be a grave injustice, and it is consequently urged that provision be made that each one of them be transferred to some other place in the Government service where he or she will be useful, and that the pay of each of them continue at its present rate unless later performance shows that the pay should be either raised or lowered.

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Average age of all Subtreasury employees.

Office.	Number of employees in each office.	Number of employees ages of whom are reported.	Per cent of total number of employees whose ages are reported.	Combined ages.	Average age.
				Years.	*Years.*
Baltimore	20	16	80.00	797	49.8
Boston	30	29	96.66	1,466	50.6
Chicago	47	45	95.74	2,194	48.8
Cincinnati	17	15	88.23	695	46.3
New Orleans	20	19	95.00	860	45.3
New York	97	96	98.96	4,769	49.7
Philadelphia	36	34	94.44	1,637	48.1
St. Louis	26	26	100.00	1,278	49.2
San Francisco	17	16	94.12	776	48.5
Total	310	296	95.48	14,472	48.9

Average length of service of all Subtreasury employees (not including assistant treasurers).

Office.	Combined lengths of service.		Average length of service.	Office.	Combined lengths of service.		Average length of service.
	Yrs.	*Mos.*			*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	
Baltimore	221	1	11.20	Philadelphia	457	10	13.08
Boston	447	9	15.41	St. Louis	261	9	10.47
Chicago	565	9	12.30	San Francisco	186	0	11.63
Cincinnati	176	8	11.04				
New Orleans	175	7	9.24	Total	4,077	5	13.54
New York	1,585	9	16.52				

Length of service of assistant treasurers.

Office.	Name.	Length of service.		Office.	Name.	Length of service.	
		Yr.	*Mo.*			*Yr.*	*Mo.*
Baltimore	Hilton, Robert C.	2	4	Philadelphia	Evans, J. B.	2	4
Boston	Strecker, C. B.	3	5	St. Louis	Vandiver, W. D.	4	2
Chicago	Hunt, [illegible]	1	2	San Francisco	McGee, W. J.	4	1
Cincinnati	Espy, Arthur	2	3				
New Orleans	McClendon, W. H.		8		Average	2.70	
New York	Vogel, Martin	3	11				

Length of service of cashiers.

Office.	Name.	Length of service.		Office.	Name.	Length of service.	
		Yr.	*Mo.*			*Yr.*	*Mo.*
Baltimore	C. P. Hammond	23	2	Philadelphia	J. G. Muir	7	0
Boston	Williston Lincoln	28	9	St. Louis	F. J. Maginn	14	6
Chicago	J. F. Burrell	23	4	San Francisco	J. T. Lydon	23	0
Cincinnati	R. B. Barrett	19	2				
New Orleans	P. F. Trower	22	11	Average		22.08	
New York	U. S. Grant	36	9				

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Average length of service of employees whose salaries are $1,400 or more and whose ages are 40 or above (all Subtreasuries), not including assistant treasurers.

Office.	Number of employees.	Combined lengths of service.	Average length of service.	Office.	Number of employees.	Combined lengths of service.	Average length of service.
		Yrs. Mos.	*Yrs. Mos.*			*Yrs. Mos.*	*Yrs. Mos.*
Baltimore	10	179 5	17 11.3	Phiaidelphia	13	229 7	17 7.92
Boston	10	262 10	26 3.4	St. Louis	6	93 11	15 7.83
Chicago	20	368 8	18 3.6	San Francisco	7	149 8	21 4.57
Cincinnati	4	77 11	19 5.75				
New Orleans	5	91 3	18 3.0	Total	113	2,304 11	20 4.77
New York	38	851 8	22 4.95				

SUMMARY.

In our examination of the various duties performed by the Subtreasuries we have seen that the bulk of them can with advantage be transferred to the Federal reserve banks. The Federal reserve banks might be willing to undertake these duties without compensation in return for buildings and vault space in New York City and San Francisco and in return for the working balances in the Subtreasuries. Still, it would not be unjust if the Federal reserve banks should ask the Government to pay the expenses of keeping up coin-exchange departments.

The Subtreasuries now cost over $600,000 a year. Were they abolished, the following expenses would take the place of this expenditure:

Extra redemptions of paper currency in Washington	$75,000
Coin-exchange departments in 12 Federal reserve banks and 11 branches	40,000
Cost of coin shipments	30,000
Extra guards and custodians for trust funds at assay offices and mints	5,000
Total	150,000

The direct saving to the Government would, therefore, be $450,000 a year. Furthermore, the postal revenues would be increased by $15,000 at least, through the concentration of currency redemption in Washington; and also there would be available for Government uses considerable amounts of office and vault space in the Federal buildings of those seven cities outside of New York and San Francisco where the Subtreasuries are housed with other Federal offices.

The Bureau of Efficiency recommends the ultimate abolition of the whole Subtreasury system. It believes not only that the Government will save money by this change that also the public will in the end be better served. It will be appreciated that in making this recommendation the Bureau of Efficiency seeks only to serve the public interest. If, however, the Subtreasuries are to be continued, the Bureau of Efficiency suggests the following as a minimum program:

The elimination of the three Subtreasuries—Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati—which are of no essential value to the system.

The abolition of the post of assistant treasurer everywhere and the transfer of responsibility to the cashiers.

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A reduction in the amount of coin-exchange business undertaken at the Subtreasuries and by the cash room of the Treasury in Washington through the charging of a fee for receiving or paying out current coin.

The concentration of all the redemptions of paper currency in Washington.

Scarcely less than this can be done for the good of the Treasury and the people.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 892.

TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL MATTER TO AND FROM AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

REPORT REGARDING THE TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL MATTER TO AND FROM MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE.

February 1, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Post Office Department,
Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1918.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In response to House resolution 232, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to inform this House upon the following:

First. What is the length of time now required to transmit postal matter from the United States to members of the American expeditionary force in France, and from members of the American expeditionary force in France to the destination of such postal matter within the United States.

Second. Whether he or any other person or persons or committee or committees or commission or commissions appointed by him have investigated or are now investigating the subject in order to ascertain whether the time now consumed in transit can be curtailed, and losses, if any, of mail matter be reduced.

Third. Whether he or such other person or persons or committee or committees or commission or commissions have reported.

Fourth. What were the findings and recommendations, if any, contained in such report.

Fifth. And what, if any, steps he has taken to curtail the time of such postal matter in transit and reduce the losses thereof, if any.

I beg to report as follows:

First. The time required to transmit postal matter from the United States to members of the American expeditionary force in France has been found to be from 15 to 30 days, according to the location or

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frequency of change of the location of the military unit to which the addressee belongs and according to the regularity of the ocean transportation. Where the units have changed location frequently, or individuals thereof have been separated from their units on detached duty, longer time has elapsed. On the other hand, instances have been reported where letters from the Middle West, mailed so as to make close connection with departing French liner or fast transport, have reached addressees at the front in from 12 to 14 days. Owing to the irregularity of sailings from New York and constant shifting of military units, about 30 days on an average should be allowed for the average letter from the United States to reach the camps in France, provided that the individual is stationed with his unit at the time of the arrival of the mail.

The Post Office Department does not deliver matter to the individual soldier, but delivers the mail in bulk, in accordance with military regulations, to the properly accredited mail orderlies, whence the mail passes out of the jurisdiction of the Postal Service and is delivered through military channels to individual soldiers.

Mail is dispatched from New York on all available commercial liners and transports. I am informed that the letter mail clears entirely with every dispatch, though occasionally, which is exceptional, the lack of space on liners or transports causes parcel post or paper mail to fall back on the next outgoing ship. The frequency with which mail is dispatched to the troops from New York is shown by the following dates during the past three months when mail was sent either by commercial liners or Army and Navy transports:

November, 1917: 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 22, 29, 30.

December, 1917: 7, 12, 16, 18, 28.

January, 1918: 2, 8, 10, 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25.

The time that elapses between the loading of the mail on a commercial liner and its arrival at a French port varies from 10 to 14 days, according to the speed of the ship or its route across the ocean. Mail on transports is loaded whenever and to the extent that the Army has space available, but it does not follow that transports sail directly for their destination immediately upon being loaded. Mail placed on transports has arrived in France sometimes in 12 days, and sometimes as much as 21 days after being loaded in this country. When as much as 2,000 sacks of mail arrive in France it will require from two to three days to move the last of such mail out of the port for the interior because of the limited space available on the railways in France. The time required for the railways to transport this mail to the camps or stations of the American force is from one to two days, according to the distance or location of the troops.

I am informed that this mail is turned over promptly to the duly designated mail orderlies of the military units to which it is addressed and that no mail for the troops is held at any of the field postal stations. Military orderlies open the lead-sealed sacks and distribute the individual pieces of mail to the soldiers to whom they are addressed, or mail is readdressed by them and forwarded to individual officers or men who may have been transferred to other stations.

Mail from the members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France to destination within the United States is usually brought to the postal stations from the camps by mail orderlies and is distrib-

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uted to States and cities and forwarded by first dispatch to this country. Mail returning from France usually requires from 15 to 30 days, according to the frequency of departure of vessels from French ports to this country and the closeness of connections of such mails with departing ships.

Second. Investigations to ascertain whether the time now consumed in transit of mail can be curtailed, and losses reduced, occupy the attention of the postal authorities continually and the question is constantly being studied by postal experts, and every opportunity for quicker and safer dispatch has been utilized. Possible dispatches via Canadian ports or England have been investigated, but none have been found to be as expeditious as the movement from New York direct to certain French ports having trunk-line connection with all points in the interior of France where our troops are located. All safeguards against losses of mail matter have been thrown around the mail in the Chicago and New York terminals, where it is handled, and in France, where it is received in sealed bags, up to the time it is delivered in unbroken bulk to the properly designated mail orderlies.

Third and fourth. The department is in receipt of frequent advices from the ablest postal experts available who are on the ground is France as to ways and means which are utilized for the expediten transportation, distribution, and delivery of mail to those authorized to receive same by the military authorities, but no reports by persond persons, committee, committees, commission, commissions, have, been made on these subjects, except reports on losses and delays based on individual complaints made by the inspector in charge of such work in France. However, as stated, every possible expedition and safeguard of the mails is being studied and promptly instituted by the Postal-Service officials now in France, and all changes having this end in view are promptly adopted and reported to the department.

Fifth. The complete working of the mails to companies or other military units between the sailing of ships from New York; the dispatching from French ports as promptly as possible of the mails in sealed bags; the transportation of the mail from the ports in France to the full extent of railway capacity, without rehandling, to the postal stations near which the military units are located; and the immediate delivery to the Government trucks and mail orderlies of the mail is the quickest possible manner of the handling of this mail in transit that constant study on the subject has been able to devise. The department can, of course, exercise no control over the dates of sailings of the steamships or transports carrying this mail. It does only its best by never failing to availing itself of each facility of transportation as it presents itself.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

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65TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DOCUMENT
No. 901

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

NOVEMBER 1, 1916, TO OCTOBER 31, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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MESSAGE TRANSMITTING REPORT.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY,
Washington, February 1, 1918.

To the PRESIDENT:

The Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency is directed by acts of Congress approved March 4, 1915, and February 28, 1916, to submit to Congress, through the President, an annual report of the character and progress of the work undertaken by the bureau and of the bureau's expenditures. The accompanying report covers the period from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT D. BROWN,
Chief Bureau of Efficiency.

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REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

FOR THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1916, TO OCTOBER 31, 1917.

During the past year the Bureau of Efficiency has performed work of two kinds: First, it has undertaken a number of tasks and investigations at the direction of Congress; second, it has gone into a considerable number of Government offices at the invitation of the officials directing those offices.

Congress has given the bureau 10 specific authorizations. Upon some of these the bureau has started work, some are well on the way to completion, and some have been brought to conclusion.

By act of Congress approved May 18, 1916, the bureau was directed to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior a system of bookkeeping and accounting for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This report has been submitted and the system has been installed in practically all of the Indian agencies of the country jointly by representatives of this bureau and officers and employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, the bureau was requested to investigate the methods of examining and auditing claims against the United States and accounts of disbursing officers, and of accounting for receipts and disbursements. This work is going ahead steadily, one unit being taken up after another.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, the bureau was asked to investigate the duplication of service in the various executive departments and establishments of the Government. A large quantity of material, nearly complete for the whole Government establishment, has been collected and is now being studied.

By Senate resolution of May 16, 1916, the bureau was directed to prepare and submit to the Senate estimates of the immediate and ultimate cost of pensioning or retiring the civil employees of the United States. After a careful and thorough investigation, the bureau will soon be prepared to give Congress a scientific estimate of the cost of various retirement plans. This report will be submitted at the present session.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, the bureau was required to ascertain the rates of pay of employees of State and municipal governments and commercial institutions in various parts of the United States and to submit a report showing how such rates

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compare with the rates of pay of employees of the Federal Government performing similar services. This information from various parts of the country is now nearly complete and will be submitted to Congress in a few days.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, the bureau was directed to investigate the classification, salary, and efficiency of the employees of the departments and independent establishments of the Government in the District of Columbia. This work has been taken up in connection with efficiency ratings in various departments, and is being pressed as fast as the size of the staff will permit.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, the bureau was asked to investigate the methods of transacting the public business in the Civil Service Commission. Little progress has been made on this work to date because of pressure on the bureau from activities incident to the war.

By act of Congress approved September 8, 1916, the bureau was directed to demonstrate an improved system of paying pensions. This assignment required the development of mechanical devices for the writing and auditing of checks. The new machinery has been finished and delivered; but because of the emergency in the War Risk Insurance Bureau this machinery was requisitioned for that office. Additional machines have been ordered and are being built for the Bureau of Pensions. The same devices have been adopted by the Navy Department with a great saving of time and labor.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, the bureau was charged with the investigation of the work performed by the subtreasuries. The subtreasury system of the United States has been carefully studied. A report has been prepared and submitted to Congress recommending the ultimate consolidation of the subtreasuries with other Government offices and with the Federal reserve banks.

By act of Congress approved September 8, 1916, the bureau was directed to investigate the methods of transacting the public business in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This work has been going forward steadily. With the passage of the revenue act of October 3, 1917, the work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue was enormously expanded. The staff of the Bureau of Efficiency has aided to its utmost in the solution of the difficult problems of organization and methods and in the preparation of forms for tax returns.

The second part of the bureau's work has consisted of tasks undertaken by invitation. The bureau has sent members of its staff by request into a number of departments and bureaus. In these various offices it has undertaken to aid in developing better methods of handling Government business and in promoting the use of labor-saving devices.

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During the past year the Bureau of Efficiency has not departed from the principles which have governed its procedure from its inception in March, 1913. It has stood not for publicity but for results. It does not publish reports except when required by Congress to do so. Furthermore, it does not consider any job finished merely on the submission of a set of recommendations. It studies the procedure of the office in which it is working, prepares plans for an improved procedure, tests out these plans in its own office, and tenders concrete recommendations. If these recommendations receive the approval of the office being studied, the bureau undertakes to aid the office in the installation of its plan. In other words, the Bureau of Efficiency does not consider its work accomplished until its recommendations have been woven into the actual routine of the Government service. This procedure has been found practicable and has avoided the opposition that more critical and less constructive methods might have occasioned.

Much of the work of the Bureau of Efficiency during the past year will not produce savings, except indirectly through better administration. Nevertheless the actual savings resulting from the work done by the bureau during the year would seem to justify the cost of its maintenance. The bureau's expenditures for this period amounted to $63,586. Most of this has been for salaries, the rest for contingent and traveling expenses. The details of these expenditures are shown in the tables given later in this report. The bureau has effected annual savings of about $500,000, or nearly $9 per annum for each dollar spent once. Most of these savings will not appear as reductions in appropriations, because they have been brought about in the organization of new activities occasioned by the war. Nevertheless they represent actual money savings and the elimination of expenditures which otherwise would have been incurred for personal services and equipment. In addition to these savings, the bureau has completed reports carrying recommendations that will bring about annual savings of about $475,000.

The staff of the bureau has been somewhat increased during the year. On October 31, 1916, the force consisted of 15 permanent employees and 7 temporary employees, a total of 22. On October 31, 1917, it consisted of 24 permanent employees and 25 temporary employees, a total of 49. Of the latter, 21 were investigators and 28 were stenographers, clerks, and messengers.

The need for a staff of efficiency experts in the Government service is obvious, since the time of administrative officers is more than consumed in handling the routine work of their offices, leaving them little opportunity to study new methods or to revise procedure. It has been the aim of the bureau to meet this need by bringing together a group of experienced accountants and experts in office organization

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and by becoming a clearing house of business methods that can be consulted by the officers of the Government with freedom and with the assurance that they will not be subjected to criticism or embarrassing publicity. The increasing number of requests for advice show that as time goes on the various offices of the Government are coming to understand that they can safely call upon the bureau for assistance in problems of organization and methods.

During the year the bureau has endeavored both to perform the tasks imposed on it by law, and to comply as fully as possible with the requests that have come in from the departments. The bureau has found that the work demanded of it has constantly outstripped its facilities.

The details of savings, expenditures, and employees of the bureau are given below in the following order:

Table showing annual savings in Government expenses resulting from the work of the bureau, distributed by fiscal years.

Table showing the accumulated totals of savings by fiscal years

Statement of contingent expenses from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917, for contingent expenses.

Statement showing typewriters purchased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Statement showing expenditures for travel during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Detailed statement of expenditures for 5 and 10 per cent increase of compensation from July 1, 1917, to October 31, 1917.

Summary of expenditures for 5 and 10 per cent increase of compensation for same period.

List of employees, permanent and temporary, on October 31, 1917.

Statement of expenditures for salaries of employees from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917.

Annual savings in Government expenses resulting from the work of the Bureau of Efficiency, distributed according to the fiscal years in which the savings began.

	1913–14 [1]	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	Total
Kinds of savings:						
Estimates for increased appropriations withdrawn	.....	$50,000	[2] $1,000	[2] $12,000	.....	$63,000
Estimates reduced below previous appropriations	.....	38,000	49,300	64,190	$65,700	217,190
Saving in floor space, at 50 cents a foot	.....	.....	1,300	1,650	.....	2,950
Increase in clerical labor and printing avoided	$100,000	.....	15,600	15,000	430,756	561,356
Increase in postal revenue	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	30,000
Intention to increase estimates abandoned	.....	.....	6,200	.....	.....	6,200
Reduction in work offset by increases in other work of office	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,000	57,000
Work reduced, but no reduction in estimates	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
Total	100,000	88,000	103,400	102,840	553,456	947,696

[1] Including the period from Mar. 25 to June 30, 1913.

[2] Savings for one year only.

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Accumulated totals of savings in Government expenses from Mar. 25, 1913, to June 30, 1918, that have been accomplished by the Bureau of Efficiency.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Total.
Estimates for increased appropriations withdrawn	.....	$50,000	$51,000	$62,000	$50,000	$213,000
Estimates reduced below previous appropriations	.....	38,000	87,300	151,490	217,190	493,980
Saving in floor space, at 50 cents a foot	.....	.....	1,300	2,950	2,950	7,200
Increase in clerical labor and printing avoided	$100,000	100,000	115,600	130,600	561,356	1,007,556
Increase in postal revenue	.....	.....	17,500	30,000	30,000	77,500
Intention to increase estimates abandoned	.....	.....	6,200	6,200	6,200	18,600
Reduction in work offset by increases in other work of office	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,000	57,000
Work reduced, but no reduction in estimates	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total	100,000	188,000	278,900	393,240	934,696	1,894,836

Statement of expenditures by the Bureau of Efficiency from Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917, for contingent expenses.

Articles.	Amount.
United States Envelope Co., envelopes	$5.67
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., rental and service	156.23
Lamb & Tilden (Inc.), rubber stamps, pads, dies, etc	6.24
Globe-Wernicke Co., desks, chairs, costumers, etc	396.78
The Tolman Laundry, laundry of towels	8.68
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	27.58
Postal Telegraph Co., messages	.20
Uintah Railway Co., messages	.47
Adams Express Co., express	1.78
Wells Fargo Express Co., express	2.84
Romeike & Ruebe, press clippings	12.23
Royal Typewriter Co., typewriters and repairs	237.00
The Rand Co., bristol board slips	20.00
Chas. G. Stott & Co., paper clips, calendar pads, paper towels, and pencils	14.00
Thos. A. Edison (Inc.), sanitube for dictating machine	6.75
Miller & Graham, paint	1.20
E. H. Pitcher, pencil sharpening machine and blades	3.90
Rudolph & West Co., door holder and mops	2.62
Louis Hartig, mouse traps	.32
Carroll Electric Co., repairing call-bell system	3.50
Leet Bros. (Inc.), photostat work	6.25
E. B. Adams Co., scrub brushes and tumblers	2.86
Atlantic Refining Co., oil	.23
Hugh Reilly Co., paint	.40
A. B. Dick Co., mimeograph supplies	53.29
Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	10.80
Topham's, brief cases and lettering	47.40
American Envelope Co., envelopes	1.34
Taylor Instrument Co., thermometers	1.00
O. A. McClain, ventilator	3.50
Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.), bookcase sections	66.00
Geo. F. Muth & Co., ink	.78
Seth Thomas Clock Co., clock	13.50
R. P. Andrews Paper Co., paper and ink	55.97
R. Carter Ballantyne, tablets and pens	20.27
Geo. F. Muth & Co., repairing calculating machine, profile paper and brush	16.33
Library bureau, trays	8.40
Commercial Camera Co., photostat paper	78.50
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., repairing typewriter	5.00
S. J. Venable, picture frame	2.75
Ronald Press Co., books	2.50
Ronald Press Co., subscription to Journal of Accountancy (2 years)	6.00
Hires Turner Glass Co., desk glass, etc	24.01
Hess Hawkins Co., carbon paper and typewriter ribbons	26.64
Dalton Adding Machine Co., repairing adding machine	2.97
Rolle Rubber Co., rubber bands	9.95
American Multigraph Co., platen and putting in place	3.15
Samuel Ritzenberg, keys	.75
Municipal Supply Co., copyholders	13.72
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, staples	4.90
Brentano's, books	5.50
B. Greenberg, repairing stop watches	6.00
Herman Baumgarten, brass sign	8.00
Lewis Manufacturing Co., cheesecloth	3.75
National Municipal League, subscription	5.00
Thos. J. Kelly, special compartment	17.00

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Statement of expenditures by the Bureau of Efficiency from Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917, for contingent expenses—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.
Offices Appliances, subscription	$1.50
Guy, Curran & Co., Bon Ami and Sapolio	2.22
Barber & Ross, brushes	.29
W. A. H. Church (Inc.), lumber and special compartment	80.37
H. M. Wagner & Co., soap powder	.70
Geo. B. Graff & Co., index tabs	3.50
John Byrne & Co., books	11.70
Tabulating Machine Co., tabulating cards	143.00
Electric Construction Co., repairing call-bell system	4.00
A. W. Shaw Co., subscription to System magazine	2.00
San-Knit-ary Textile Mills (Inc.), towels	18.60
General Electric Co., bulbs	3.11
J. P. Nawrath & Co., twine	2.28
Eagle Pencil Co., penholders	5.76
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., typewriter erasers	.44
Pomeroy Ink Manufacturing Co., ink	5.85
Jas. B. Lambie Co., coat hangers and brass strips	1.87
E. A. Paul Wolf Co., spring-back binders	.80
Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co., binders	27.06
International Clock Repair Co., regulating clocks	3.60
W. T. Galliher & Bro. (Inc.), composition board	.61
National Electrical Supply Co., dry batteries	2.28
American Hard Rubber Co., penholders	.80
W. H. Williams, book	7.60
Zenith Systems Corporation, desk file	7.50
Fred. A. Schmidt Co., celluloid triangles	2.80
Woodward & Lothrop, book	1.00
Saunders Express, moving	182.00
Henry Hawkins, moving	6.00
Geo. M. Wood, editorial work on Indian report	99.50
Capital Traction Co., car tickets	60.00
Government Printing Office, stationery and printing	599.48
Total	2,730.62
Outstanding: Addressing machinery for Pension Office	3,953.00
Outstanding: Umbrella stands, bookcase sections, envelopes, pens, books, telephone service, laundry, mops, sponge cups, recaning chairs, rent, ice, telegrams, printing, etc., approximately	600.00
Total	7,283.62

Statement showing typewriters purchased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Purchased.					Given in exchange.				Net cost.
Date.	Name.	Model.	Serial No.	Price.	Name.	Model.	Serial No.	Price.	
Sept. 25, 1916	Royal	10	258440	$58.50	Remington	11	141783	$20.00	$38.50
Feb. 19, 1917	do	10	284061	58.50	Underwood	5	703265	40.00	18.50

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Statement showing expenditures for travel of employees of the United States Bureau of Efficiency from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Name.	Designation.	Destination.	Business or work.	Expense.
Herbert D. Brown	Chief	New York, N. Y.	In connection with the investigation of the methods of transacting the public business in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.	$31.15
Do	do	Dayton, Ohio	do	46.00
Do	do	New York, N.Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.	do	86.07
Herbert S Wood	Assistant chief	New York, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Hanover, N. H.	do	92.72
Wilson E. Wilmot	Investigator	Philadelphia, Pa	do	11.95
Do	do	New York, N. Y	do	44.85
Do	do	New York, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.	do	82.77
Do	do	Philadelphia, Pa	do	9.80
Do	do	New York, N. Y	do	31.15
Do	do	Baltimore, Md	do	14.80
Do	do	Dayton, Ohio	do	46.60
Wm. H. McReynolds	do	New York, N. Y	do	39.40
John J. Heberle	do	Buffalo, N. Y	do	313.38
E. H. Dyer	Accountant	New York, N. Y	To investigare the postal savings system.	19.35
V. G. Croissant	do	Anadarko, Okla.; Carlisle, Pa.	To demonstrate the system of bookkeeping and accounting designed for the Indian Service in accordance with sec. 28 of the act approved May 18, 1916, and to conduct an investigation as to methods to be pursued in making a general installation of the system.	228.87
Jas. A. Councilor	do	do	do	345.70
Jas. V. Brownell	do	do	do	404.00
Aaron J. Hughes	do	Anadarko, Okla	do	181.27
Geo. W. Brydges	do	Carlisle, Pa	do	180.59
Gina M. Kelly	Stenographer	do	Stenographic work in connection with investigation of Indian Service.	48.58
Total				2,258.70

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Statement of expenditures for 5 and 10 per cent increase of compensation from July 1, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1917, inclusive.

Name.	Designation.	Original rate of compensation.	Increase.	New rate of compensation.	Amount paid.
Permanent employees:					
Ash, Jennie	Chief clerk	$1,600	$80	$1,680	$26.67
Brorby, M. L.	Assistant to chief	1,500	75	1,575	13.12
Finucane, Marion F	Stenographer	900	90	990	19.50
Free, Clara L	Private secretary	1,200	60	1,260	20.00
Hoff, Flora S	Stenographer	1,200	60	1,260	.67
Kelly, Gina M	do	1,080	108	1,188	36.00
Marcus, Lawrence	Statistician	1,500	75	1,575	25.00
O'Donnell, Ruth L	Stenographer	1,200	60	1,260	20.00
Porter, Robert L	Messenger	720	72	792	24.00
Washington, Geo. A	do	840	84	924	28.00
Yeatman, Nellie L	Clerk	1,200	60	1,260	20.00
Temporary employees:					
Bassett, Adaline M	do	900	90	990	15.00
Birch, Margaret W	do	900	90	990	10.75
Bradley, Daisy	Stenographer	900	90	990	8.50
Brazerol, Catherine B	Clerk	900	90	990	4.50
Brorby, M. L	Editorial clerk	1,000	100	1,100	9.16
Butcher, Lucile H	Clerk	900	90	990	6.50
Casselman, Alwarda	Typewriter	900	90	990	2.63
Crooke, Mildred R	Clerk	900	90	990	7.25
Davidson, Edward Y., jr	do	900	90	990	9.25
Dix, Orilee E	do	900	90	990	4.50
Evans, Donald P	Investigator	1,600	80	1,680	15.67
Fernandez, Harriet B. de	Clerk	900	90	990	11.75
Fineran, Ellen M	do	900	90	990	15.75
Do	do	1,200	60	1,260	9.50
Garber, Sallie C	do	900	90	990	10.50
Gayle, Marjorie	do	900	90	990	10.25
Gilroy, Mary A	do	900	90	990	16.25
Gray, Elizabeth C	Typewriter	900	90	990	12.50
Guard, Virginia	Adding-machine operator	900	90	990	10.00
Hoff, Flora S	Stenographer	900	90	990	6.50
Huber, Josephine M	Clerk	900	90	990	8.75
Jones, F. W	Investigator	1,800	90	1,890	15.00
Joy, Margaret J	Typewriter	900	90	990	1.75
King, Ellis R	Clerk	900	90	990	9.50
Lash, Georgianna	do	900	90	990	9.25
Lombard, Gertrude C	Topographic draftsman	900	90	990	6.50
McCormick, Eva	Clerk	900	90	990	4.25
Magle, Hazel	Typewriter	900	90	990	2.00
Milovich, Elizabeth V	Clerk	1,200	60	1,260	3.67
Morrell, Elizabeth C	do	900	90	990	4.25
Nelson, Agnes C	do	900	90	990	19.00
Oliphant, Margaret C	Adding-machine operator	900	90	990	11.25
Ormerod, Alma S	Clerk	900	90	990	9.25
Pace, Anna L	do	900	90	990	18.25
Pearcy, Elizabeth J	Typewriter	900	90	990	5.75
Pierce, Clifton	Messenger	360	36	396	6.60
Plue, Vivian A	Clerk	900	90	990	10.50
Polen, Walter T	do	900	90	990	4.75
Rosenberger, Mary M	do	900	90	990	6.25
Shryock, Kate M	do	900	90	990	7.50
Smith, F. Grafton	Accountant	1,800	90	1,890	30.00
Smith, Marie P	Clerk	900	90	990	10.25
Sponsler, Harriet	do	900	90	990	11.75
Steward, Mrs. Chas. E	Typewriter	900	90	990	2.00
Steynen, Dora B	Clerk	900	90	990	8.50
Swigart, Margaret	do	900	90	990	19.00
Temple, Martha C	do	900	90	990	15.25
Townsend, Florence M	do	900	90	990	11.50
Triplett, Mary	do	900	90	990	4.50
Turner, Edna	Typewriter	900	90	990	6.75
Wallace, Mattie C	Clerk	900	90	990	1.50
Wallace, Julia P. F	do	900	90	990	9.25
Wilson, Sallie	Typewriter	900	90	990	5.25
Total (61 employees)					729.09

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Summary of expenditures for 5 and 10 per cent increase of compensation from July 1, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1917, inclusive.

Number.	Original rate of annual compensation.	Increase.	Total annual rate of compensation.	Amount paid to Oct. 31, 1917.
2	$1,800	$90	$1,890	$45.00
2	1,600	80	1,680	42.24
2	1,500	75	1,575	38.12
6	1,200	60	1,260	73.84
1	1,080	108	1,188	36.00
1	1,000	100	1,100	9.16
47	900	90	990	426.13
1	840	84	924	28.00
1	720	72	792	24.00
1	360	36	396	6.60
64	.....	.....	.....	729.09

List of employees of the Bureau of Efficiency Oct. 31, 1917.

Name.	Designation.	Present salary.
Permanent employees:		
Herbert D. Brown	Chief of bureau	$4,000
Herbert S. Wood	Assistent chief and expert investigator	3,800
V. G. Croissant	Accountant	3,000
W. E. Wilmot	Investigator in charge of labor-saving devices	3,000
J. D. Maddrill	Actuary	3,000
Joseph H. Callan	Investigator	3,000
W. H. McReynolds	Investigator in charge of efficiency ratings	2,750
James A. Councilor	Accountant	2,750
James V. Brownell	do	2,500
Harold N. Graves	do	2,500
Aaron J. Hughes	do	2,400
John J. Heberle	Investigator	2,250
Geo. W. Cox, jr	Accountant	2,000
Albert L. Clothier	Investigator	2,000
Jennie Ash	Chief clerk	1,600
Lawrence Marcus	Statistician	1,500
Clara L. Free	Private secretary	1,200
Ruth L. O'Donnell	Stenographer	1,200
Nellie L. Yeatman	Clerk	1,200
Flora S. Hoff	Stenographer	1,200
Gina M. Kelly	do	1,080
Marion F. Finucane	do	900
Geo. A. Washington	Messenger	840
Robt. L. Porter	do	720
Temporary employees:		
A. N. Holcombe	Investigator	3,600
Herbert H. Rapp	Accountant	2,500
Warren D. Bruner	Investigator	2,250
C. R. Hugins	do	2,000
F. Grafton Smith	Accountant	1,800
Donald P. Evans	Investigator	1,600
Ellen M. Finerran	Clerk	1,200
Margar.. W. Birch	do	900
Harriet B. de Fernandez	do	900
Marjorie W. Gayle	do	900
Sallie C. Garber	do	900
Agnes C. Nelson	do	900
Anna Lee Pace	do	900
Vivian A. Pine	do	900
Marie P. Smith	do	900
Harriet Sponsler	do	900
Margaret Swigart	do	900
Florence M. Townsend	do	900
Julia P. F. Wallace	do	900
Daisy Bradley	Stenographer	900
Elizabeth C. Gray	Typewriter	900
Elizabeth J. Pearcy	do	900
Sallie Wilson	do	900
Gertrude C. Lombard	Topographic draftsman	900
Virginia Guard	Adding-machine operator	900
Total (49 employees)		81,540

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Statement of expenditures for salaries of employees engaged on work

Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	November.	December.
Brown, Herbert D	Chief of bureau	$4,000	Mar. 25, 1913	$333.33	$333.34
Wood, Herbert S	Assistant chief and expert investigator.	$3,600 to $3,800	Apr. 1, 1913	300.00	300.00
Brorby, Melvin L	Editorial clerk	$1,000	July 10, 1917		
	Assistant to the chief	$1,500	Aug. 13, 1917		
Brownell, James V	Accountant	$2,000 to $2,500	July 14, 1916	166.67	166.67
Bruner, Warren D	Investigator	$2,250	Oct. 8, 1917		
Brydges, Geo. W	Accountant	$2,000	Sept. 20, 1916	166.67	166.67
Callan, Joseph H	Investigator	$3,000 to $3,600	Sept. 27, 1917		
Chaddock, Robt. E	do	$3,600	June 16, 1917		
Clothier, Albert L	do	$2,000	June 1, 1917		
Councilor, Jas. A	Accountant	$2,250 to $2,750	May 17, 1916	187.50	187.50
Cox, Geo. W., jr	do	$2,000	July 1, 1913	166.67	166.67
Croissant, Victor G	do	$3,000	July 16, 1914	250.00	250.00
Dyer, Edward H	do	$2,000	Oct. 1, 1914	166.67	166.67
Evans, Donald P	Investigator	$1,600	Aug. 21, 1917		
Graves, Harold N	Accountant	$2,500	July 9, 1917		
Hannoch, Herbert J	Investigator	$2,000	Aug. 15, 1917		
Hansen, O. C	Accountant	$2,500	Nov. 11, 1916	55.56	
Heberle, John J	Investigator	$2,250	Feb. 5, 1917		
Holcombe, Arthur N	do	$3,600	June 23, 1917		
Hughes, Aaron J	Accountant	$2,400	May 11, 1917		
Hugins, C. R	Investigator	$2,000	July 9, 1917		
Jones, F. W	do	$1,800	June 16, 1917		
McReynolds, Wm. H	Investigator in charge of efficiency ratings.	$2,750	Aug. 1, 1914	229.17	229.17
Maddrill, James D	Actuary	$3,000	July 25, 1917		
Marcus, Lawrence	Statistician	$1,500	June 27, 1917		
Rapp, Herbert H	Accountant	$2,500	July 3, 1917		
Ross, Frank A	Investigator	$2,400	June 16, 1917		
Smith, F. Grafton	Accountant	$1,800	June 25, 1917		
Wilmot, Wilson E	Investigator in charge of labor-saving devices.	$2,750 to $3,000	July 1, 1913	229.17	229.17
Ash, Jennie	Chief clerk	$1,500 to $1,600	Feb. 4, 1914	125.00	125.00
Finucane, Marion F	Stenographer	$900	Aug. 13, 1917		
Free, Clara L	Private secretary	$1,200	Mar. 18, 1914	100.00	100.00
Hoff, Flora S	Stenographer	$900 to $1,200	Oct. 1, 1917		
Kelly, Gina M	do	$900 to $1,080	Oct. 30, 1915	90.00	90.00
O'Donnell, Ruth L	do	$1,200	Nov. 1, 1914	100.00	100.00
Yeatman, Nellie L	Clerk	$1,200	Aug. 14, 1914	100.00	100.00
Porter, Robert L	Unskilled laborer	$600 to $720	Aug. 1, 1916	50.00	50.00
Washington, Geo. A	Messenger	$840	Dec. 1, 1913	70.00	70.00
Appold, Mrs. Hazel R	Clerk	$3 per day	Jan. 23, 1917		
Aud, J. Louise	Operative	$1,200	Jan. 11, 1917		
Bassett, Adaline M	Clerk	$900	June 21, 1917		
Birch, Mrs. Margaret W	do	$900	Sept. 18, 1917		
Bird, Mrs. Alda M	do	$900	May 23, 1916	55.00	
Bradley, Daisy	Stenographer	$900	Sept. 27, 1917		
Brazerol, Catherine B	Clerk	$900	Aug. 13, 1917		
Brehm, Louis	Operative	$2,250	Jan. 17, 1917		
Burner, C. E	Marchant operator	$1,400	Jan. 27, 1917		
Burton, Honora W	Typewriter	$900	Feb. 19, 1917		
Butcher, Lucile H	Clerk	$900	June 21, 1917		
Carter, T. R	Peerless operator	$1,600	Jan. 27, 1917		
Casselman, Alwards	Typewriter	$900	Sept 17, 1917		
Connolly, Mary E	Clerk	$900	Dec. 4, 1916		67.50
Crooke, Mildred R	do	$900	Aug. 16, 1917		
Davidson, Edward Y., jr	do	$900	Aug. 9, 1917		
Deveney, Minnie V	Stenographer	$900	Dec. 2, 1916		67.50
Dix, Orilee E	Clerk	$900	Aug. 13, 1917		
Dudley, Grace B	Remington-Wahl operator.	$1,200	Nov. 1, 1916	46.67	
Evans, John	Operative	$1,400	Jan. 17, 1917		
de Fernandez, Mrs. H. B	Clerk	$900	Sept. 14, 1917		
Ferriter, Bernadine M	Stenographer	$900 to $1,000	Dec. 1, 1916		75.00
Fineran, Mrs. Ellen M	Clerk	$900 to $1,200	June 4, 1917		
Flather, Mrs. G. E	do	$3 per day	Dec. 18, 1916		6.00
Foard, Elizabeth B	Operative	$720	Jan. 11, 1917		
Fried.ichs, Edith M	do	$720	do		
Fritz, Pauline	Underwood operator	$1,200	Oct. 23, 1916	13.33	
Garber, Mrs. Sallie C	Clerk	$900	Sept. 19, 1917		
Gayle, Mrs. Marjorie W	do	$900	Sept. 20, 1917		
Gilroy, Mary A	do	$900	Aug. 15, 1917		
Gray, Elizabeth C	Typewriter	$900	Sept. 10, 1917		
Grinstead, Ray	Operative	$1,800	Jan. 17, 1917		
Guard, Mrs. Virginia	Adding-machine operator	$900	Sept. 20, 1917		
Hedden, Hilda S	Clerk	$3 per day	Jan. 28, 1917		
Hannigan, Mrs. M. H	Operative	$720	Jan. 11, 1917		

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of the Bureau of Efficiency from Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917, inclusive.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Grand total salary expenditures.
$333.33	$333.33	$333.34	$333.33	$333.33	$333.34	$333.33	$333.33	$333.34	$333.33	$4,000.00
300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	316.66	316.67	316.67	316.66	3,666.66
						58.33	108.33	125.00	62.50	354.16
187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	208.33	208.33	208.34	208.33	2,291.67
									143.75	143.75
166.66	166.67	166.67	166.66	166.67	166.67	105.56				1,438.90
								33.33	250.00	283.33
					150.00	50.00				200.00
					166.67	166.66	166.67	166.67	166.66	833.33
187.50	187.50	218.06	229.16	229.17	229.17	229.16	229.17	229.17	229.16	2,572.22
166.66	166.67	166.67	166.66	166.67	166.67	166.66	166.67	166.67	166.66	2,000.00
250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	3,000.00
166.66	166.67	166.67	166.66	166.67	166.67	166.66	166.67	88.89		1,755.56
							44.44	133.33	133.33	311.10
						152.78	208.33	208.34	208.33	777.78
							88.89	166.67	122.22	377.78
										55.56
	162.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	1,662.50
					80.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	1,280.00
				133.33	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1,133.33
						44.44	166.67	166.67	166.66	544.44
					75.00	150.00	150.00			375.00
229.16	229.17	229.17	229.16	229.17	229.17	229.16	229.17	229.17	229.16	2,750.00
						50.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	800.00
					16.67	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	516.67
						194.44	208.33	208.34	208.33	819.44
					100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00		700.00
					30.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	630.00
229.16	229.17	229.17	229.16	229.17	229.17	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	2,833.34
125.00	133.33	133.34	133.33	133.33	133.34	133.33	133.33	133.34	133.33	1,575.00
							45.00	75.00	75.00	195.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1,200.00
									78.33	78.33
90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	1,080.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1,200.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1,200.00
50.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	670.00
70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	840.00
26.25	21.00									47.25
33.34										33.34
					25.00	75.00	75.00			175.00
								32.50	75.00	107.50
										55.00
								10.00	75.00	85.00
							45.00			45.00
34.82	8.70									43.52
11.67										11.67
	30.00	2.50								32.50
					25.00	65.00				90.00
13.33										13.33
								26.25		26.25
15.00										82.50
							37.50	35.00		72.50
							55.00	37.50		92.50
50.00										117.50
							45.00			45.00
										46.67
21.66	5.42									27.08
								42.50	75.00	117.50
79.17	83.33	83.34	41.66							362.50
					67.50	75.00	75.00	97.50	100.00	415.00
16.50										16.50
20.00										20.00
20.00										20.00
										13.33
								30.00	75.00	105.00
								27.50	75.00	102.50
							40.00	75.00	47.50	162.50
								50.00	75.00	125.00
27.86	6.96									34.82
								27.50	72.50	100.00
7.50										7.50
20.00										20.00

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Statement of expenditures for salaries of employees engaged on work of the

Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	November.	December.
Harbaugh, Louise K	Clerk	$900 to $1,000	Nov. 22, 1916	$22.50	$75.00
Huber, Josephine M	do	$900	Aug. 15, 1917		
Hufnagel, Helen H	Operative	$720	Jan. 11, 1917		
Joy, Margaret J	Stenographer	$900	Sept. 4, 1917		
King, Ellis R	Clerk	$900	Aug. 17, 1917		
Kunkle, Lulu B	Stenographer	$900	Dec. 2, 1916		72.50
Lash, Georgianna	Clerk	$900	Sept. 24, 1917		
Lombard, Gertrude C	Draftsman	$900	Oct. 5, 1917		
Louden, Mary H	Millionaire operator	$1,350	Jan. 27, 1917		
McCormick, Mrs. Eva	Clerk	$900	Aug. 14, 1917		
McDonald, Bessie R	do	$900	Oct. 16, 1916	40.00	
Magie, Hazel	Typewriter	$900	Aug. 1, 1917		
Massey, N. M	Operative	$1,080	Jan. 11, 1917		
Milovich, Elizabeth	Clerk	$900 to $1,200	Dec. 4, 1916		67.50
Moore, Helen B	Stenographer	$1,000	Dec. 11, 1916		55.56
Moore, Mabel M	Clerk	$3 per day	Jan. 23, 1917		
Morrell, Elizabeth C	do	$900	Aug. 14, 1917		
Nelson, Agnes C	do	$900	Aug. 15, 1917		
Oliphant, Margaret C	Adding-machine operator	$900	Aug. 1, 1917		
Opdyke, F. W	Operative	$1,600	Jan. 19, 1917		
Ormerod, Mrs. Alma S	Clerk	$900	Sept. 24, 1917		
Ourand, C. H	Operative	$1,400	Jan. 17, 1917		
Pace, Anna Lee	Clerk	$900	Aug. 18, 1917		
Pearcy, Elizabeth E. J	Typewriter	$900	Oct. 8, 1917		
Philpitt, Pearl V	Stenographer	$1,000	Mar. 1, 1917		
Plue, Vivian A	Clerk	$900	Sept. 19, 1917		
Polen, Walter T	do	$900	Aug. 10, 1917		
Raymond, Harriet B	Stenographer	$900	Nov. 7, 1916	22.50	
Roberts, Sadie E	Clerk	$1,000	Feb. 16, 1917		
Rosenberger, Mary M	do	$900	Aug. 15, 1917		
Seoane, Corita G	do	$3 per day	Dec. 18, 1916		6.00
Shryock, Mrs. Kate M	do	$900	Aug. 16, 1917		
Small, M. L	Operative	$1,600	Jan. 17, 1917		
Smith, Mrs. Marie P	Clerk	$900	Sept. 19, 1917		
Solt, J. H	Operative	$1,200	Jan. 19, 1917		
Sponsler, Mrs. Harriet	Clerk	$900	Sept. 14, 1917		
Steward, Mrs. Chas. E	Typewriter	$900	Aug. 1, 1917		
Steynen, Dora B	Clerk	$900	Sept. 19, 1917		
Stoll, Rose E	Operative	$720	Jan. 11, 1917		
Streb, E. Theresa	do	$900	do		
Swigart, Margaret	Clerk	$900	Aug. 15, 1917		
Tansill, Mrs. Ida S	do	$3 per day	Dec. 18, 1916		6.00
Temple, Mrs. Martha G	do	$900	Aug. 15, 1917		
Thomson, Emilie A	Operative	$720	Jan. 11, 1917		
Towles, Caroline G	Clerk	$900	Nov. 16, 1916	37.50	75.00
Townsend, Mrs. F. M	do	$900	Sept. 14, 1917		
Trenary, Ethel V	Comptometer operator	$900	Jan. 17, 1917		
Triplett, Mary E	Clerk	$900	Aug. 13, 1917		
Turner, Edna	Typewriter	$900	Sept. 24, 1917		
Van Houten, Ruth	Clerk	$3 per day	Dec. 18, 1916		6.00
Wallace, Mrs. Julia P. F	do	$900	Sept. 24, 1917		
Wallace, Mrs. Mattie C	do	$900	Sept. 10, 1917		
Walson, Veryl E	Typewriter	$900	Jan. 26, 1917		
Waters, Sarah	Stenographer	$900	Nov. 17, 1916	35.00	40.00
Wilson, Sallie	Typewriter	$900	Oct. 9, 1917		
Woodward, Mrs. Mary E	Clerk	$3 per day	Jan. 23, 1917		
Woodward, Octavia O	Operative	$720	Jan. 11, 1917		
Yeatman, Mrs. Elsie L	Stenographer	$900	Aug. 8, 1916	75.00	75.00
Harold, Margaret M	Operative	$720	Jan. 11, 1917		
Allard, W. Clinton	Skilled laborer	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Atkinson, Ray	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Birchett, T. T	Carpenter	$5 per day	Oct. 12, 1917		
Biron, M	Skilled laborer	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Boswell, Ceylon	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Breck, J. C	Laborer	$660	Jan. 19, 1917		
Bredekamp, Henry C	Skilled laborer	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Callahan, Frank	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Callahan, Vincent	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Chase, Ralph	do	$1.50 per day	May 14, 1917		
Cobb, Edward	do	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Cohen, Benjamin	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Colburn, Jos. B	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Collier, Chas	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Cox, John	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Davis, Lowell F	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Davis, Malcolm	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Dawson, Leslie	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Dawson, Percy G	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Dorsey, Leonard W	do	$1.50 per day	May 12, 1917		

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Bureau of Efficiency from Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Grand total salary expenditures.
$79.17	$58.34	$83.34	$73.61	$58.33						$450.29
							$40.00	$47.50		87.50
20.00										20.00
								17.50		17.50
							35.00	60.00		95.00
45.00										117.50
								17.50	$75.00	92.50
									65.00	65.00
4.82										4.82
							42.50			42.50
										40.00
							20.00			20.00
41.89										41.89
87.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	$100.00	$73.33				728.33
83.33	83.33	83.34								305.56
7.50										7.50
							42.50			42.50
							40.00	75.00	75.00	190.00
							75.00	37.50		112.50
9.51										9.51
								17.50	75.00	92.50
11.25										11.25
							32.50	75.00	75.00	182.50
									57.50	57.50
		83.34	55.55							138.89
								30.00	75.00	105.00
							47.50			47.50
										22.50
	41.67	83.34	83.33	83.33	55.56					347.23
							40.00	22.50		62.50
										6.00
							37.50	37.50		75.00
20.48	6.18									26.66
								30.00	72.50	102.50
7.15										7.15
								42.50	75.00	117.50
							20.00			20.00
								30.00	55.00	85.00
20.00										20.00
25.00										25.00
							40.00	75.00	75.00	190.00
7.50										13.50
							40.00	75.00	37.50	152.50
20.00										20.00
42.50										155.00
								40.00	75.00	115.00
21.25	35.00	15.00								71.25
							45.00			45.00
								17.50	50.00	67.50
7.50										13.50
								17.50	75.00	92.50
								15.00		15.00
13.50										13.50
										75.00
									52.50	52.50
6.43										6.43
20.00										20.00
75.00	17.50									242.50
20.00										20.00
				15.00	3.00					18.00
				15.00						15.00
									30.00	30.00
				10.50						10.50
				4.50						4.50
2.35										2.35
				10.50						10.50
				10.50						10.50
				10.13						10.13
				12.00						12.00
				15.00						15.00
				15.00						15.00
				13.50						13.50
				10.50						10.50
				13.50						13.50
				13.50						13.50
				10.50						10.50
				15.00						15.00
				15.00						15.00
				12.00						12.00

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Statement of expenditures for salaries of employees engaged on work of the

Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	November.	December.
Elliott, Jack E	Skilled laborer	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Essex, Harry S	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Finagin, Le Roy	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Finucane, Thos. G	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Friedlander, Philip R	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Glading, Edward F	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Goldstein, Joseph	do	$1.50 per day	May 15, 1917		
Hanlon, Merrill	do	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Harrell, Gay	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Harris, Ray	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Hartley, Milton	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Higgins, K. V	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Hughes, E. A	do	$1.50 per day	do		
King, A. Stockton	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Levitan, Simon	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Love, Harry	do	$1.50 per day	do		
McCallum, Chas	do	$1.50 per day	do		
McDonald, Wm. L	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Magruder, J. M	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Mason, J. Russell	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Maus, Lawrence	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Moores, Clifford H	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Nash, Donald	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Noetzel, Everett L	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Nolda, Henry G	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Phifer, E	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Pierce, Clifton	Messenger boy	$360	July 10, 1917		
Pryor, Earl	Skilled laborer	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Pryor, F. W	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Raedy, Leo	do	$1.50 per day	May 14, 1917		
Robbin, Leon	do	$1.50 per day	May 11, 1917		
Rosenberg, Harry	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Schafer, Milton	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Schnider, Fred	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Shugrue, Edward	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Smith, Irving R	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Steidel, O. S	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Sykes, Morris	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Taishoff, Jacob	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Terry, Henry M	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Tonkin, Maurice B	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Towbes, Louis Harry	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Trought, Walter	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Tuck, F. L	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Watzman, Percy	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Welch, John B	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Willensky, Morris	do	$1.50 per day	do		
Woodell, C. Bruce	do	$1.50 per day	June 28, 1917		
Total				$3,233.21	$3,525.42

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Bureau of Efficiency from Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Grand total salary expenditures.
				$13.50						$13.50
				4.50						4.50
				9.00						9.00
				15.00						15.00
				9.00						9.00
				15.00						15.00
				6.00						6.00
				15.00						15.00
				6.00						6.00
				15.00						15.00
				10.50						10.50
				15.00						15.00
				10.50						10.50
				10.50						10.50
				3.00						3.00
				9.00						9.00
				10.50						10.50
				10.50						10.50
				10.50						10.50
				15.00						15.00
				10.50						10.50
				10.50						10.50
				15.00		$3.00				18.00
				10.50						10.50
				15.00	$1.50					16.50
				10.50						10.50
						21.00	$30.00	$15.00		66.00
				10.50						10.50
				15.00						15.00
				10.50						10.50
				10.50						10.50
				15.00						15.00
				10.50						10.50
				10.50						10.50
				15.00						15.00
				15.00						15.00
				10.50						10.50
				15.00						15.00
				15.00						15.00
				12.00						12.00
				10.50						10.50
				12.00						12.00
				15.00						15.00
				10.50						10.50
				10.50		1.50				12.00
				9.00						9.00
				15.00						15.00
					1.88					1.88
$3,941.36	$3,519.94	$3,612.29	$3,453.27	4,228.30	4,196.98	5,251.83	6,402.50	6,707.69	$7,229.24	55,302.73

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65th Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 907.

WITHDRAWALS AND RESTORATIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN CERTAIN CASES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE SUBMITTING REPORT OF THE WITHDRAWALS AND RESTORATIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THE STATUTES APPROVED JUNE 25, 1910.

February 4, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, February 2, 1918.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: The act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases," approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), provides, among other things—

> That the Secretary of the Interior shall report all such withdrawals to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of the withdrawals.

In compliance with the requirements of the statute I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated January 31, 1918, transmitting report of the withdrawals and restorations contemplated by the statute.

Respectfully,

Franklin K. Lane, *Secretary.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, January 31, 1918.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: Under section 3, act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), the Secretary of the Interior shall report all withdrawals made under said act to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of withdrawals. To that end I have the honor to transmit herewith report, in triplicate, showing all withdrawals and restorations made under said act, through this office and upon recommendation of the Director of the United States Geological Survey, during the period from December 1, 1916, to November 30, 1917, inclusive. The report also shows areas embraced in outstanding withdrawals at the beginning and end of said period.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN, *Commissioner.*

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Withdrawals and restorations under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), during period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive.

State.			Dates.		Serial No.		Outstanding, withdrawn Dec. 1, 1916.	Period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.		Outstanding, withdrawn Nov. 30, 1917, by classes.
Class of action.	No. W.	No. R.	Office recommendation.	Approved by President.	W.	R.		Withdrawn.	Restored.	
ALABAMA.							*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Classification							15,635			
Do				Apr. 28, 1917				19,600		35,235
Power sites							120			120
Watersheds				Apr. 11, 1917				60,748		
Do				Sept. 17, 1917					200	60,548
Total							15,755	80,348	200	95,903
ALASKA.										
Administrative sites							8			8
Classification							230,000			230,000
Power sites							69,300			69,300
Total							299,308			299,308
ARIZONA.										
Administrative sites							745			745
Coal							118,718			
Do	2		Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 13, 1917	2			67,197		
Do		2	do	Apr. 17, 1917		2			43,970	141,945
Petroleum							230,400			230,400
Mineral							8,507			8,507
Power sites							334,527			
Do			Feb. 15, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917	590			6,200		
Do			Mar. 15, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917	600			600		
Do			do	Apr. 4, 1917	601			3,120		
Do			do	do	602			4,040		
Do			do	do	603			440		
Do			do	do	604			3,440		
Do			do	Apr. 28, 1917	605			7,440		
Do			do	Apr. 4, 1917	606			1,360		
Do			Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 11, 1917	610			60		
Do			Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 14, 1917		237			60,920	300,316

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Withdrawals and restorations under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), during period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

State.			Dates.		Serial No.		Outstanding, withdrawn Dec. 1, 1916.	Period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.		Outstanding, withdrawn Nov. 30, 1917, by classes.
Class of action.	No. W.	No. R.	Office recommendation.	Approved by President.	W.	R.		Withdrawn.	Restored.	
ARIZONA—continued.							*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Public water reserves							10,878			
Do			Oct. 16, 1916	Jan. 3, 1917	42			1,560		12,438
Stock driveways							329,050			
Do				Mar. 21, 1917				400		329,450
Total							1,032,825	95,866	104,890	1,023,801
ARKANSAS.										
Power sites							22,354			22,354
Aid of legislation				Apr. 13, 1917				8,767		8,767
Total							22,354	8,767		31,121
CALIFORNIA.										
Administrative sites							932			932
Classification							63,150			63,150
Coal							17,643			17,643
Petroleum							1,365,947			
Do		14	Jan. 6, 1917	Jan. 9, 1917		30			4,695	
Do		15	May 15, 1917	June 12, 1917		35			104,023	1,257,229
Potash							91,207			91,207
Power sites							261,420			
Do	9		Jan. 15, 1917	July 24, 1917	577			78		
Do			Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 14, 1917	586			1,685		
Do			Feb. 28, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917	593			40		
Do	10		do	do	594			18		
Do			Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917	611			240		
Do			do	do	613			240		
Do	11		do	May 11, 1917	614			430		
Do			do	June 29, 1917	637			120		
Do			June 30, 1917	July 30, 1917	641			1,600		
Do			do	July 24, 1917	642			760		
Do			do	do	646			40		

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Do			July 16, 1917	Sept. 27, 1917	648			840		
Do			Aug. 15, 1917	Sept. 7, 1917	655			3,035		
Do	12		do	Sept. 27, 1917	656			257		
Do			do	do	657			1,320		
Do			Aug. 24, 1917	Sept. 7, 1917	652			560		
Do			Nov. 12, 1917	Nov. 26, 1917	667			43		
Do			Feb. 28, 1917	Mar. 27, 1917		239			39	
Do			May 15, 1917	June 29, 1917		245			148	272,539
Public water reserves							49,846			
Do	6		Oct. 16, 1916	Dec. 20, 1916	41			2,788		52,634
Total							1,850,145	14,094	108,905	1,755,334
COLORADO.										
Administrative sites							402			
Do				May 11, 1917				40		442
Classification							555,311			
Do				Nov. 22, 1917				1,727		
Do			June 12, 1917	Oct. 6, 1917					12,940	544,093
Coal							4,577,788			
Do			Dec. 15, 1916	Jan. 9, 1917		42			40	
Do			Feb. 28, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917		43			320	
Do			Mar. 15, 1917	Apr. 4, 1917		44			74,011	
Do			July 16, 1917	July 30, 1917		45			120	
Do			Sept. 29, 1917	Oct. 9, 1917		46			1,680	
Do			do	do		47			841	4,500,776
Petroleum							87,474			87,474
Power sites							276,710			
Do	3		Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 17, 1917	612			44		
Do	4		do	July 17, 1917	636			10		
Do			Feb. 28, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917		240			290	276,474
Public water reserves							480			480
Naval oil shale reserves	1		Dec. 2, 1916	Dec. 6, 1916				45,440		45,440
Reservoir sites							102,460			102,460
Aid of legislation				Oct. 6, 1917				646		646
Total							5,600,625	47,907	90,242	5,558,290
FLORIDA.										
Administrative sites							40			40
Phosphate							119,737			119,737
Total							119,777			119,777
IDAHO.										
Administrative sites							837			837
Classification							28,950			
Do				June 18, 1917				3,260		
Do				Oct. 28, 1917				2,869		35,079

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Withdrawals and restorations under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), during period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

State.			Dates.		Serial No.		Outstanding, withdrawn Dec. 1, 1916.	Period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.		Outstanding, withdrawn Nov. 30, 1917, by classes.
Class of action.	No.		Office recommendation.	Approved by President.	W.	R.		Withdrawn.	Restored.	
	W.	R.								
IDAHO—continued.							*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Coal							338,452			338,452
Phosphates							966,377			
Do	6		Sept. 29, 1917	Oct. 9, 1917	31			49,340		1,015,717
Power sites							261,674			
Do	4		Nov. 15, 1916	Dec. 20, 1916	571			17		
Do			Jan. 15, 1917	Jan. 25, 1917	575			564		
Do			Jan. 31, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917	587			969		
Do	5		Feb. 15, 1917	Apr. 6, 1917	588			17		
Do	6		Mar. 15, 1917	Apr. 4, 1917	595			140		
Do			Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917	615			151		
Do			May 31, 1917	Sept. 27, 1917	638			76		
Do			July 31, 1917	Aug. 16, 1917	651			1,620		
Do			do	do	654			1,202		
Do			Nov. 12, 1917	Nov. 22, 1917	655				22	
Do			do	Nov. 26, 1917	666			80		
Do			do	Nov. 22, 1917	668			40		
Do			Nov. 29, 1916	Dec. 20, 1916		232			18	
Do			Dec. 30, 1916	Jan. 15, 1917		233			160	
Do			Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 27, 1917		235			405	
Do			Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917		242			375	
Do			May 15, 1917	June 29, 1917		244			80	
Do			May 31, 1917	Sept. 7, 1917		246			240	
Do			June 30, 1917	July 17, 1917		248			40	
Do			Nov. 12, 1917	Nov. 22, 1917		252			40	265,170
Public water reserves							6,170			
Do	3		Jan. 31, 1917	Apr. 7, 1917	47			1,040		7,210
Reservoir sites							26,240			26,240
Sheep-breeding station							28,432			28,432
Total							1,657,132	61,385	1,380	1,717,137
LOUISIANA.										
Petroleum							467,030			467,030

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MICHIGAN.										
Power sites							1,240			1,240
MINNESOTA.										
Power sites							12,309			12,309
MONTANA.										
Administrative sites							3,759			
Do				Apr. 4, 1917				160		
Do				Apr. 6, 1917				640		
Do				June 20, 1917				58		
Do				Sept. 27, 1917				80		4,697
Coal							11,131,717			
Do			Feb. 12, 1917	Feb. 15, 1917	13			464,780		
Do			Dec. 15, 1916	Jan. 9, 1917		57			40	
Do			Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 17, 1917		58			82,018	
Do			Apr. 14, 1917	May 7, 1917		59			136,810	
Do			Apr. 30, 1917	May 22, 1917		60			280	
Do			May 31, 1917	June 29, 1917		61			464,780	
Do			June 21, 1917	July 10, 1917		62			124	
Do			July 16, 1917	July 30, 1917		63			240	
Do			July 31, 1917	Aug. 16, 1917		64			160	
Do			Sept. 29, 1917	Oct. 9, 1917		65			3,845	10,908,200
Petroleum							671,144			
Do	6		Dec. 30, 1916	Jan. 9, 1917	53			650,481		
Do	7		Jan. 15, 1917	Feb. 26, 1917	54			54,429		
Do		1	Apr. 30, 1917	May 22, 1917		33			29,949	1,346,105
Phosphate							119,227			
Do	7		Sept. 29, 1917	Oct. 9, 1917	30			197,810		
Do	6		Oct. 15, 1917	Oct. 20, 1917	29			880		
Do		5	July 31, 1917	Aug. 23, 1917		27			30,034	287,883
Aid of legislation				Apr. 16, 1917				38,590		38,590
Power sites							171,571			
Do	4		Feb. 15, 1917	Apr. 4, 1917	589			16		
Do				Aug. 3, 1917	643			2		
Do			Apr. 14, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917	627			80		
Do			Jan. 15, 1917	Jan. 30, 1917		234			617	
Do			Apr. 14, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917		243			89	
Do			May 31, 1917	Jan. 29, 1917		247			6,664	164,299
Public water reserves							1,360			
Do	4		Jan. 31, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917	49			1,944		
Do	5		Oct. 18, 1917	Nov. 10, 1917	51			1,960		5,264
Well-drilling reserves				Sept. 7, 1917	1			40		40
Total							12,098,778	1,411,950	755,650	12,755,078
NEBRASKA.										
Administrative sites							39			39
Power sites							761			761
Total							800			800

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Withdrawals and restorations under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), during period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

State.			Dates.		Serial No.		Outstanding, withdrawn Dec. 1, 1916.	Period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.		Outstanding, withdrawn Nov. 30, 1917, by classes.
Class of action.	No. W.	No. R.	Office recommendation.	Approved by President.	W.	R.		Withdrawn.	Restored.	
NEVADA.							*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Administrative sites							281			281
Do				Jan. 3, 1917				40		321
Coal							83,833			83,833
Potash							30,422			30,422
Power sites							27,281			
Do			Apr. 30, 1917	May 22, 1917	628			80		27,361
Public water reserves							4,331			4,331
Well-drilling reserves				Sept. 25, 1917				80		80
Total							155,153	200		155,353
NEW MEXICO.										
Administrative sites							313			313
Coal							5,596,598			
Do			Apr. 30, 1917	May 22, 1917	10			20,616		
Do			July 16, 1917	July 30, 1917	11			9,339		
Do			Dec. 15, 1916	Jan. 9, 1917		23			280	
Do			Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 8, 1917		24			610	
Do			Mar. 15, 1917	Apr. 4, 1917		25			11,340	
Do			Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 17, 1917		26			1,000	
Do			Oct. 10, 1917	Nov. 6, 1917		27			40	5,613,223
Experimental station							199,490			199,490
Military uses				Jan. 18, 1917				720		
Do				Oct. 6, 1917				720		1,440
Power sites							61,231			
Do			Jan. 15, 1917	Feb. 1, 1917	574			1,300		
Do	1		Mar. 15, 1917	Apr. 6, 1917	596			6		62,602
Public water reserves							1,000			
Do	8		Apr. 14, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917	50			683		2,364
Total							5,859,237	33,477	13,310	5,879,304

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NORTH DAKOTA.										
Coal							14,857,302			
Do			Dec. 15, 1916	Jan. 9, 1917		20			200,847	
Do			Sept. 29, 1917	Oct. 9, 1917		22			960	14,655,495
Petroleum							84,894			84,894
Total							14,942,196		201,807	14,740,389
OKLAHOMA.										
Military uses				Aug. 16, 1917					20,044	20,044
OREGON.										
Administration sites							487			487
Classification							2,357,900			2,357,900
Coal							4,361			4,361
Power sites							282,369			
Do			Jan. 15, 1917	Feb. 6, 1917	578			120		
Do			do	do	579			314		
Do			do	Jan. 19, 1917	581			1,962		
Do			do	do	582			3,701		
Do			do	do	583			2,640		
Do			do	do	589			760		
Do			Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 14, 1917	585			80		
Do			Feb. 15, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917	591			800		
Do			Apr. 14, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917	617			340		
Do			do	do	618			2,879		
Do			do	Apr. 30, 1917	619			6,360		
Do			do	Apr. 28, 1917	620			1,760		
Do			do	do	621			10,181		
Do			do	do	622			80		
Do			do	May 7, 1917	623			1,463		
Do			do	Apr. 28, 1917	624			480		
Do			do	Apr. 30, 1917	625			680		
Do			May 15, 1917	Aug. 7, 1917	629			7,823		
Do			do	June 20, 1917	630			119		
Do			do	July 10, 1917	631			2,488		
Do			do	do	632			202		
Do			do	July 24, 1917	633			6,566		
Do			do	July 17, 1917	634			2,751		
Do			do	June 29, 1917	635			230		
Do			July 1[illegible] 91[illegible]	Aug. 23, 1917	644			40		
Do			June 30, 917	July 17, 1917	645			160		
Do	2		July 16, 917	July 23, 1917	649			238		
Do	3		July 31, 917	Aug. 16, 1917	653			127		
Do	4		Nov. 12, 1[illegible]17	Nov. 14, 1917	658			16		
Do			do	Nov. 26, 1917	663			196		
Do			do	Nov. 22, 1917		253			160	337,765

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Withdrawals and restorations under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), during period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

State.			Dates.		Serial No.		Outstanding, withdrawn Dec. 1, 1916.	Period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.		Outstanding, withdrawn Nov. 30, 1917, by classes.
Class of action.	No. W.	No. R.	Office recommendation.	Approved by President.	W.	R.		Withdrawn.	Restored.	
OREGON—continued.							*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Public water reserves							2,500			
Do	2		Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 27, 1917	48			160		
Do		1	do	Apr. 6, 1917		9			178	2,482
Reservoir sites							9,400			9,400
Total							2,657,017	55,716	338	2,712,395
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Administrative sites							338			
Do				Jan. 30, 1917				40		
Do				July 30, 1917					57	321
Total							338	40	57	321
UTAH.										
Administrative sites							666			666
Classification							8,839			
Do			Mar. 4, 1917	Oct. 13, 1917				473		9,298
Coal							5,407,922			
Do			Mar. 15, 1917	Apr. 30, 1917		35			79,807	
Do			Apr. 14, 1917	May 7, 1917		38			1,859	
Do			Sept. 29, 1917	Oct. 9, 1917		37			590	5,328,786
Naval oil shale reserve			Dec. 2, 1916	Dec. 6, 1916		2		86,584		[illegible]
Petroleum							1,952,326			1,952,326
Phosphates							303,465			303,465
Power sites							447,198			
Do			Nov. 15, 1916	Dec. 20, 1916	567			40		
Do	3		do	do	569			40		
Do			do	do	570			440		
Do			Jan. 15, 1917	Jan. 26, 1917	576			240		
Do			Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 21, 1917		236			489	447,654

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Public water reserves							33,987			
Do		3	Jan. 15, 1917	Jan. 25, 1917		8			160	33,827
Reservoir sites							24,960			24,960
Total							8,178,273	87,817	82,835	8,183,255
WASHINGTON.										
Administrative sites							10			10
Classification							2,963			2,963
Coal							847,255			
Do			Jan. 15, 1917	Jan. 30, 1917	3			640		
Do			Nov. 15, 1916	Jan. 9, 1917		21			154	
Do			Dec. 15, 1916	....do		22			4,255	
Do			Apr. 14, 1917	May 7, 1917		23			16,293	
Do			Aug. 15, 1917	Sept. 17, 1917		24			400	826,793
Power sites							108,593			
Do			Oct. 14, 1916	Jan. 3, 1917	564			2,249		
Do			Nov. 15, 1916	Jan. 24, 1917	568			200		
Do			Dec. 15, 1916	Mar. 2, 1917	572			620		
Do	1		Dec. 20, 1916	Jan. 11, 1917	573			32		
Do	2		Feb. 15, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917	592			21		
Do			May 31, 1917	July 17, 1917	639			281		
Do			Feb. 15, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917		238			160	
Do			Mar. 31, 1917	Apr. 28, 1917		241			80	
Do			Oct. 15, 1917	Oct. 27, 1917		250			13	111,743
Public water reserves							40			40
Reservoir sites							24,960			24,960
Total							983,821	4,043	21,355	966,509
WYOMING.										
Administrative sites							1,283			1,283
Aid proposed legislation										
Do				Feb. 14, 1917				72,586		
Do				Apr. 19, 1917				2,236		74,822
Classification							5,760			5,760
Elk refuge							1,400			1,400
Coal							2,452,497			
Do			Mar. 15, 1917	Apr. 4, 1917		43			14,814	
Do			Aug. 15, 1917	Sept. 7, 1917		44			160	2,437,523
Petroleum							922,158			
Do	20		Dec. 15, 1916	Jan. 9, 1917	52			6,354		
Do	21		Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 8, 1917	55			2,040		
Do	22		Feb. 15, 1917	Feb. 27, 1917	56			27,074		
Do	23		Apr. 30, 1917	May 12, 1917	57			3,200		
Do		14	Jan. 31, 1917	Feb. 8, 1917		29			9,755	
Do		15	Feb. 28, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917		31			16,186	
Do		16	Apr. 14, 1917	May 7, 1917		32			6,760	
Do		17	Apr. 30, 1917	May 12, 1917		34			4,943	923,182

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Withdrawals and restorations under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), during period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive—Continued.

State.			Dates.		Serial No.		Outstanding, withdrawn Dec. 1, 1916.	Period Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.		Outstanding, withdrawn Nov. 30, 1917, by classes.
Class of action.	No. W.	No. R.	Office recommendation.	Approved by President.	W.	R.		Withdrawn.	Restored.	
WYOMING—continued.							*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Phosphates							998,592			998,592
Power sites							86,199			
Do			Nov. 15, 1916	Dec. 20, 1916	563			569		
Do	3		Mar. 31, 1917	May 25, 1917	616			135		
Do			June 30, 1917	Sept. 29, 1917	647			1,662		
Do			July 31, 1917	Aug. 16, 1917	650			928		89,493
Public water reserves							85,151			
Do	9		Oct. 6, 1916	Jan. 3, 1917	43			360		
Do	10		Nov. 15, 1916	Dec. 20, 1916	44			240		
Do	11		Jan. 31, 1917	Apr. 13, 1917	45			80		
Do			July 31, 1917	Aug. 3, 1917				31		
Do		1	May 31, 1917	June 29, 1917		10			3,000	82,862
Reservoir sites							320			320
Total							4,553,360	117,495	55,618	4,615,237
Grand total							60,507,473	2,039,149	1,436,637	61,109,985

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RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES.

Administrative sites	10,074	1,058	57	11,074
Aid of legislation		122,825		122,825
Classification	3,268,480	27,929	12,940	3,283,478
Coal	45,434,086	562,602	1,142,708	44,853,980
Elk refuge	1,400			1,400
Experimental station	199,490			199,490
Mineral	8,507			8,507
Military purposes		21,484		21,484
Naval oil shale reservations		132,024		132,024
Petroleum	5,781,373	743,578	176,311	6,348,640
Phosphate	2,506,398	248,030	30,034	2,724,394
Potash	130,629			130,629
Power sites	2,424,857	107,502	71,049	2,461,310
Public water reserves	196,348	10,849	3,338	203,859
Reservoir sites	188,340			188,340
Stock driveways	329,050	400		329,450
Sheep-breeding stations	28,432			28,432
Well-drilling reserves		120		120
Watersheds		60,748	200	60,548
Grand totals	60,507,473	2,039,149	1,436,637	61,109,984

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by the provisions of section 6 of the trading with the enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, I transmit herewith reports of the Bureaus of Enemy Trade and of Imports, showing the proceedings had by the War Trade Board during the year ending December 31, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 14, 1918.*

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WAR TRADE BOARD.

REPORTS OF THE BUREAUS OF ENEMY TRADE AND OF IMPORTS.

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS BY SECTION 6 OF THE TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT.

FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

The PRESIDENT: By Executive order dated October 12, 1917, the President of the United States confided to the War Trade Board, by Articles III, IV, V, and VI thereof, the executive administration of certain of the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act. The functions confided to the War Trade Board by Articles IV, V, and VI of said Executive order have been and are being exercised through its Bureau of Enemy Trade. The functions confided to the War Trade Board by Article III of said Executive order have been and are being exercised through its Bureau of Imports.

Section VI of the trading-with-the-enemy act provides:

> That the President shall cause a detailed report to be made to Congress on the first day of January of each year of all proceedings had under this act during the year preceding. Such report shall contain a list of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each, and a statement of the different kinds of property taken into custody and the disposition made thereof.

I am appending hereto reports which have been made to the War Trade Board containing the information which is required to be transmitted to Congress in accordance with the foregoing. These reports show the proceedings had by the War Trade Board during the year ending December 31, 1917, under the trading-with-the-enemy act and contain a list of all persons appointed or employed in connection with such proceedings, with the salary or compensation paid to each. As supplementing these reports I beg to refer to the report of the War Trade Board to you for the calendar year ending December 31, 1917. That report shows what are the policies of the War Trade Board which have been carried out through its Bureau of Imports and Bureau of Enemy Trade, and what part the activities of these bureaus play in conserving and augmenting our economic strength and in undermining that of the enemy.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

VANCE C. MCCORMICK,
Chairman War Trade Board.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENEMY TRADE.

ORIGIN.

Executive order signed by the President October 12, 1917:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, and by Title VII of the act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes (hereinafter designated as the espionage act), I hereby make the following orders and rules and regulations:

WAR TRADE BOARD.

1. I hereby establish a War Trade Board to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Secretary of Commerce, of the Food Administrator, and of the United States Shipping Board.

IV. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority not vested in other officers by subsequent provisions of this order, to issue under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse licenses to trade either directly or indirectly with, to or from or for or on account of or on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly for or on account of or on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy.

V. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, to issue to every enemy or ally of enemy other than enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance companies, doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office, or otherwise applying therefor within 30 days of October 6, 1917, licenses temporary or otherwise to continue to do business or said board may withhold or refuse the same.

VI. And I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the executive administration of the provisions of section 4 (b) of the trading-with-the-enemy act relative to granting licenses to enemies and enemy allies to assume or use other names than those by which they were known at the beginning of the war. And I hereby authorize said board to issue licenses not inconsistent with the provisions of law or to withhold or refuse licenses to any enemy or ally of enemy, or partnership of which an enemy or ally of enemy is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, to assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or ally of enemy or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war.

PROPERTY.

No property has been taken into custody by this bureau.

OPERATIONS.

Total applications received	5,475
Total licenses issued	1,888
Total refusals issued	1,138
Total applications canceled upon which no special license or refusal was necessary and which were disposed of by correspondence	801
Total	3,827
Total applications on hand awaiting action, or under investigation, or on which licenses or refusals are prepared and ready for issuance	1,648
Total	5,475

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PERSONNEL.

Name.	Title.	Appointed.	Salary.
Allert, Waldemar F	Assistant	Dec. 17, 1917	$1,600
Baker, J. Newton	Clerk	Dec. 15, 1917	1,800
Bakewell, Paul, jr	Assistant to director	Nov. 5, 1917	2,400
Banville, Joseph, jr	Clerk	Nov. 6, 1917	900
Barry, Catherine A	Typist	Dec. 17, 1917	1,200
Batson, Margaret E	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 13, 1917	1,200
Beale, Ida A. (Mrs.)	Typist	Nov. 8, 1917	720
Do	Promoted	Dec. 18, 1917	1,200
Beatty, Esther S	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Bell, Gordon Knox	Assistant	Nov. 26, 1917	1
Blasius, Adeline F	Stenographer and typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Bogert, Florence E	Typist	do	1,200
Boschen, Louise A	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 21, 1917	1,200
Bowman, Beulah	do	Nov. 16, 1917	1,200
Bowman, Charles	Messenger boy	Oct. 31, 1917	480
Boyce, Edward A	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 26, 1917	600
Boyer, Rudy W	Messenger	Nov. 3, 1917	720
Britton, Hattie L	Typist	Nov. 5, 1917	1,200
Burke, Francis T	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 14, 1917	1,200
Bruce, Malcolm G.[1]	Assistant	Nov. 12, 1917	1,200
Burns, Julia E. (Mrs.)	Typist	Dec. 7, 1917	720
Butler, Marion, jr	Assistant	Nov. 6, 1917	600
Chase, Mildred L. (Mrs.)	Stenographer and typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Choate, Ruth D	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Clarvoe, Pearl M. (Mrs.)	do	do	1,000
Coffey, Ethel M	Stenographer and typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Cole, Gladys H	Clerk	do	1,000
Colford, Ethel M	Stenographer	Nov. 15, 1917	1,200
Collins, George A	Assistant	Nov. 23, 1917	420
Creahen, Blanche	Typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Crowley, Thomas J	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 15, 1917	1,200
Culbertson, Carrie C	Typist	Dec. 17, 1917	1,200
Dahl, Esther J	do	Dec. 29, 1917	1,200
Davis, Anna D. (Mrs.)[2]	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 8, 1917	900
Denvir, John B., jr	Assistant	Nov. 20, 1917	2,400
Desha, Agnes M. (Mrs.)	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 9, 1917	1,200
Donahue, Frances E	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Dorr, Goldthwaite H.[1]	Assistant	do	3,000
Dunbar, Clement E	Confidential examiner and advisor	Nov. 16, 1917	2,400
Dunbar, Noel S.[1]	Assistant	Nov. 14, 1917	2,400
Durning, Bertha I	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 9, 1917	1,200
Duval, Louise B	Typist	Nov. 8, 1917	720
Duvall, Mabel M	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 4, 1917	720
Entwisle, Miriam D	Typist	Nov. 5, 1917	1,200
Erck, Emma J	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 10, 1917	1,200
Erixon, Margaret L	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Etheridge, Laura B	do	Dec. 1, 1917	1,200
Evarts, Mabel A	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1,200
Eyre, Elsie	Typist	Nov. 1, 1917	1,200
Faye, Anna E	do	Nov. 26, 1917	1,200
Fenwick, John E	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 27, 1917	720
Fisher, Thornton B[3]	Clerk	Nov. 30, 1917	1,600
Flynn, Sabina A	Typist	Nov. 22, 1917	1,200
Foise, Sadie J	do	Dec. 13, 1917	1,200
Foreman, Gerhard	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	720
Do	Without salary	Nov. 21, 1917	1
Francis, Thomas	Assistant	Nov. 20, 1917	1,200
Gaynor, Frank J	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 10, 1917	720
Goldstein, Robert C.[3]	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	1,800
Goodno, Nellie R. (Mrs.)	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 9, 1917	1,200
Gregory, Chas. Noble[3]	Assistant	Nov. 19, 1917	(4)
Guernsey, Lillian A	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Haldiman, Lulu B	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 14, 1917	1,200
Hammond, Ethel M	do	Dec. 1, 1917	1,200
Hammond, John Henry	Director	Dec. 5, 1917	1
Hand, Chauncey H	Assistant to director	Oct. 31, 1917	1,600
Do	Promoted	Nov. 30, 1917	1,800
Heyman, Sara A	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 4, 1917	1,200
Hopkins, Amelia	Typist	Nov. 20, 1917	720
Do	Promoted	Dec. 1, 1917	1,200
Horner, Mary G	Clerk	Nov. 8, 1917	720
Do	Promoted	Nov. 25, 1917	900
Hubbard, Arthur L	Assistant	Nov. 26, 1917	2,400
Hunt, Ward[2]	Stenographer and typist	Oct. 31, 1917	720
Jackson, Clifton L	Messenger boy	Dec. 4, 1917	480
Jones, Hardy B	Messenger boy	Oct. 31, 1917	480
Jewett, Thomas H[1]	Typist	do	1,200
Kalish, Jacob	Clerk	Dec. 28, 1917	1,600
Kelty, Amy G	do	Dec. 18, 1917	1,000

[1] Resigned Dec. 27, 1917. [2] Resigned Nov. 19, 1917. [3] Resigned Dec. 12, 1917. [4] Volunteer.

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Personnel—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Appointed.	Salary.
Kemper, Clarence	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	$2,000
Langhorn, Florence B	Messenger girl	Nov. 22, 1917	480
Louthan, Arthur V	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	2,400
McBride, Emma G	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 21, 1917	1,200
McClure, May	do	Nov. 20, 1917	1,200
McManus, Edwin S	Assistant	Nov. 12, 1917	1
MacDonald, Marian	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 27, 1917	720
Majeska, Blanche J	Typist	Nov. 28, 1917	1,200
Mallory, Robert, jr	Assistant	Dec. 8, 1917	2,400
Marks, Gordon M	do	Nov. 26, 1917	1,200
Mellor, Albert J	Accountant	Nov. 19, 1917	1,800
Meyers, Norman T	Messenger boy	Nov. 6, 1917	480
Millan, Ruth C	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Minnix, Mary G	Typist	Nov. 8, 1917	720
Do	Promoted	Nov. 27, 1917	1,200
Moakley, Elizabeth	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 5, 1917	1,200
Moloney, Florence A	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1,200
Montgomery, Laura V	do	do	1,200
Moynihan, Anna V	do	Nov. 1, 1917	1,200
Norman, Lionel A	Assistant	Nov. 21, 1917	1,200
Owens, Carman M	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Paff, Helen S	Typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Paul, Cora H.[1]	Clerk	Nov. 6, 1917	900
Pepper, Margaret	do	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Perry, Hettie Scott	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 15, 1917	1,200
Pierce, Bertha E	Clerk	Dec. 4, 1917	1,200
Pollock, Theresa C. (Mrs.)[1]	do	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Pool, Wm. H	Assistant	Dec. 19, 1917	1
Porter, Elvira M	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Pumphrey, Mary R.[1]	Typist	Nov. 16, 1917	1,200
Reilly, David F	do	Dec. 15, 1917	1,200
Ridgeway, Grace	do	Nov. 15, 1917	720
Ruble, Mildred E	do	Dec. 29, 1917	1,200
Sabine, William	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	2,000
Sadowsky, Philip	Clerk	Dec. 3, 1917	1,000
Saltonstall, John L	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	1
Saphir, Edward	Typist	Dec. 20, 1917	1,200
Seaman, Constance R.[1]	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 9, 1917	1,200
Scott, Henry R	Assistant	Nov. 21, 1917	2,000
Screen, Mary	Typist	Nov. 7, 1917	1,200
Seckendorf, Helen R	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Short, Charles W., jr	Assistant	do	2,400
Snow, Annie M	Stenographer and typist	do	1,200
Sophrin, Michael[1]	Assistant	do	720
Snyder, Louis J	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1
Speers, Edith B. (Mrs.)	Typist	Nov. 16, 1917	1,200
Steinem, Clarence B	do	Nov. 5, 1917	1,200
Taggart, Rush, jr	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	1,000
Do	Promoted	Nov. 30, 1917	1,500
Talmadge, Henry, 2d	Assistant	Nov. 12, 1917	1,800
Tingue, W. J	do	do	1
Toulette, B. F	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 7, 1917	720
Tubman, C. Virginia[1]	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Van Haren, Ethel	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 17, 1917	1,200
Wagner, Lawrence	do	Nov. 5, 1917	720
Walsh, Edward J	Assistant	Nov. 20, 1917	1,200
Watkins, Esther B	Stenographer and typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Wise, Clara B	Clerk	Dec. 22, 1917	720
Wolff, Stanley L	Assistant	Nov. 1, 1917	1
Woodall, Margaret[1]	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 27, 1917	720
Worrell, Marvin L. R	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Worrell, Mollie K	Clerk	Nov. 12, 1917	1,000
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Bartholomew, George H	Assistant	Nov. 8, 1917	2,400
Gallagher, Mary Agnes	Stenographer	Nov. 19, 1917	900
Garfield, Ray R	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,000
Parrish, Jas. C., jr	Assistant	Nov. 19, 1917	1
Sherwood, Howard C	do	Oct. 31, 1917	2,400
Spedden, Frederick O	do	Nov. 1, 1917	1

[1] Resigned

The foregoing is prepared and submitted by the Bureau of Administration.

HARRY A. ENGMAN, JR.,
Director Bureau of Administration.

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REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF IMPORTS.

ORIGIN.

Executive order signed by the President October 12, 1917:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, and by Title VII of the act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes" (hereinafter designated as the espionage act), I here make the following orders and rules and regulations:

WAR TRADE BOARD.

I. I hereby establish a War Trade Board, to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Secretary of Commerce, of the Food Administrator, and of the United States Shipping Board.

III. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority to issue upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse licenses for the importation of all articles the importation of which may be restricted by any proclamation hereafter issued by me under section II of the trading-with-the-enemy act.

PROPERTY.

No property has been taken into custody by this bureau.

OPERATIONS.

Statement of applications for import licenses, as required by the President's import proclamation of November 28, 1917, received and the action taken thereon:

Applications received	5,279
Licenses issued	4,719
Licenses refused	18
Applications canceled	22
Applications temporarily held pending investigation	520

PERSONNEL.

Name.	Title.	Appointed.	Salary.
Ames, Curtis T	Messenger	Oct. 31, 1917	$720
Anderson, P. C	Counsel	do	3,000
Adkinson, Mary E	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Becker, Bertha E	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Bennett, Della R	do	do	1,000
Booth, George W., jr	Assistant	Nov. 20, 1917	1,800
Brice, Mary M	Clerk	Oct. 31, 1917	900
Do	Promoted	Nov. 13, 1917	1,000
Burkholder, Edna G	Stenographer and typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Burnett, Jane K	do	Dec. 10, 1917	1,200
Burns, Margaret	Typist	Nov. 28, 1917	720
Cameron, Emma D	Clerk	Dec. 17, 1917	1,000
Carpenter, Ruth M	Typist	Nov. 6, 1917	1,200
Cator, Nadine	Clerk	Nov. 15, 1917	1,000
Chatfield, Henry S	Trade expert	Oct. 31, 1917	2,400
Churchill, Frances	Clerk	Nov. 10, 1917	1,000
Cline, Mary F	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 14, 1917	1,200
Cooksey, Blanche E	Clerk	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Cure, Helen W	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1,000
Custis, Catherine E	do	Nov. 8, 1917	1,000
Dellinger, Mattie	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1,000
Dickerson, W. H	Trade expert	Dec. 5, 1917	2,400
Dix, Irma A	Typist	Nov. 28, 1917	1,200
Donnell, Mary	Clerk	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200

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Personnel—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Appointed.	Salary.
Donohoo, Jacob N	Messenger	Nov. 12, 1917	$720
Duncan, Lois W. (Mrs.)	Typist	Dec. 6, 1917	1,200
Dusenbury, Lillian	Clerk	Oct. 31, 1917	900
Fales, Haliburton, jr	Assistant	do	2,400
Fleete, Charles C	Messenger boy	Nov. 7, 1917	480
Forgan, James B., jr	Assistant director	Nov. 26, 1917	3,000
Garnier, Elmer P	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 17, 1917	720
Garrett, Mary F	Typist	Nov. 16, 1917	1,200
Grant, Frances E	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Greenup, Melinotte (Mrs.)	do	Dec. 10, 1917	720
Gruening, Ernest H	Assistant	Nov. 28, 1917	2,400
Haig, Fred J	Stenographer	Dec. 7, 1917	1,400
Hamilton, Miller	Assistant counsel	Nov. 22, 1917	1,500
Harrison, Louise	Clerk	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Horn, Isabelle M. (Mrs.)	Typist	Dec. 12, 1917	720
Hutchins, E. Winifred	Clerk	Nov. 8, 1917	1,000
Hutchinson, Lincoln	Assistant director	Oct. 31, 1917	2,400
Johnson, Philip A	Trade expert	do	2,000
Jones, Olive Florence	Messenger girl	Nov. 22, 1917	480
Jordan, W. L	Clerk	Nov. 7, 1917	900
Do	Promoted	Dec. 5, 1917	1,000
Joyce, Blanche M	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 3, 1917	1,400
Judd, Willis W	Assistant	do	2,000
Kefauver, Olive P. (Mrs.)	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 7, 1917	1,200
Kennedy, Julia A	Typist	Dec. 5, 1917	1,200
Kleeblatt, Miriam B	do	Nov. 8, 1917	900
Do	Promoted	Nov. 27, 1917	1,200
Lamon, Anna (Mrs.)	Typist	Dec. 12, 1917	720
Llewellyn, Ida Louise	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 10, 1917	1,200
Lockwood, Alice P. (Mrs.) [1]	Typist	Nov. 7, 1917	1,200
Long, Harriett E	Clerk	Nov. 8, 1917	1,000
Macneil, Robert L	Assistant	Nov. 24, 1917	2,000
Maddox, Lolla R	Clerk	Nov. 10, 1917	1,000
Miller, Mary J	Typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Moses, Elsa	do	Nov. 8, 1917	900
Newlon, L. Juanita	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Orcutt, Reginald W	Secretary to director	Nov. 16, 1917	1,800
Padgett, Mildred	Messenger girl	Nov. 22, 1917	480
Parker, Beatrice M	Clerk	Nov. 9, 1917	1,000
Payne, Louise R	Typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Peterson, Fred B	Director	do	3,000
Pope, Ruth V	Clerk	Dec. 1, 1917	1,000
Pratt, Albert K	Trade expert	Oct. 31, 1917	300
Randall, Marian E	Typist	Dec. 4, 1917	720
Ralins, Gladys	Clerk	Nov. 7, 1917	1,000
Reichard, Ione A	Typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Ricks, Newell K	do	Dec. 5, 1917	1,200
Russell, Elizabeth L	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Schoyer, Leona E	do	do	1,200
Smith, Luch B	Clerk	do	1,000
Smith, Vincent F	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 12, 1917	1,200
Sparks, Virge P. (Mrs.)	Clerk	Nov. 7, 1917	1,000
Stockdale, Mabel F	Stenographer and typist	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Sullivan, Leroy E	Clerk	Dec. 17, 1917	1,600
Taggart, Etta Louise	do	Dec. 1, 1917	1,000
Tait, Adele A	do	Nov. 12, 1917	1,000
Taylor, Vera G	do	Oct. 31, 1917	1,200
Thompson, Harriet (Mrs.)	do	Nov. 13, 1917	1,000
Towle, Helen P	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 24, 1917	1,200
True, Marion	Clerk	Nov. 30, 1917	1,000
Van Deventer, Hortense	Stenographer and typist	Dec. 18, 1917	720
Watson, Emilie D. (Mrs.)	Clerk	Nov. 8, 1917	1,000
Whalen, Helen M	Stenographer and typist	Nov. 1, 1917	1,200
Whelchel, Hasper E	Assistant	Dec. 11, 1917	2,000
White, Leila O	Typist	Dec. 10, 1917	1,200
Witkowski, Flora M	do	Nov. 28, 1917	720
Witkowski, Alan D	Assistant	Dec. 10, 1917	1,600
Wormington, Addie	Typist	Dec. 1, 1917	1,200
Zock, Lucille E	Clerk	Oct. 31, 1917	1,000
NEW YORK OFFICE.			
O'Brien, Morgan J., jr	Assistant	Oct. 31, 1917	750

[1] Resigned Dec. 4, 1917.

The foregoing is prepared and submitted by the Bureau of Administration.

HARRY A. ENGMAN, Jr.,
Director Bureau of Administration.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 961.

SPECIAL REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION SUBMITTING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.

LETTER FROM THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING A LETTER FROM SPECIAL ATTORNEY OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IN REGARD TO ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION REQUIRED IN REGARD TO THE TAKING OF PAPERS WHERE CRIMES ARE CHARGED.

February 28, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, February 27, 1918.

To the President of the United States Senate.

Sir: In the food investigation questions have arisen touching the right of appeal from an order of the United States district court permitting the taking of papers where crimes are charged, which seem to the special attorney of the Federal Trade Commission, as would appear by a copy of his letter hereto attached, to require additional legislation on the part of Congress.

The Federal Trade Commission deem this question to be of such vital importance to its work, and possibly the work of other departments of the Government, as to require its calling the matter to the attention of Congress, and for that purpose the letter of Francis J. Heney, such special attorney of the commission (which contains all the facts), is herewith respectfully transmitted to the Congress for such action as it may deem proper to take in the premises.

Respectfully submitted.

William B. Colver,
John Franklin Fort,
Victor Murdock,
Commissioners.

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1918.

Hon. WILLIAM B. COLVER,
Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. COLVER: On the 13th instant I wrote to Commissioner Joseph E. Davies a detailed account of my efforts to secure an examination of the correspondence and other papers which are kept in a vault in the office of Mr. Henry Veeder, who is the general counsel for Swift & Co. The offices are connected with the downtown offices occupied by Swift & Co. R. C. McManus also occupies a part of the same offices. The records of a number of corporations which are subsidiaries of Swift & Co. and kept in Veeder's vault. The records of the National Packing Co., which is still in existence, are also kept there.

Mr. Veeder testified, in substance, after the statute of limitations had expired, as a witness upon the trial of J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, and others, early in the year 1912, on the charge of criminal conspiracy under the Sherman Act, that for many years his office was the clearing house for the five big packers in a criminal conspiracy which they maintained for the fixing of prices and the control of the meat industry. The evidence which we have gathered in the present investigation strongly tends to prove that this conspiracy, with some slight modification as to its scope and purpose, has continued in existence ever since and is still active, and that Veeder is still the custodian of many papers which have been used in pursuance thereof as instrumentalities in the commission of felonies.

Upon the positive affidavit of Examiner Hugh McIsaac, together with his testimony under oath before United States District Judge Landis to the foregoing effect, a search warrant was issued authorizing the seizure of certain papers and documents which McIsaac stated he had reason to believe and did believe were in Veeder's vault, and some of which had been seen by him, and some of which had been used by Swift & Co. in the commission of felonies, and others by Swift & Co., together with Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. (Inc.), and the Cudahy Packing Co., in the commission of felonies.

While the warrant was being executed and after some of the papers had been removed by the marshal, Judge Landis issued a stay order until he could hear and decide a motion on behalf of Henry Veeder to quash the search warrant. After full argument on the legal points involved, Judge Landis refused to quash the warrant. Veeder had not filed any paper of any kind controverting the statements contained in either the affidavit or the testimony of McIsaac.

On the following day Veeder and his attorneys applied to Judge Baker of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the allowance of a writ of error, coupled with a supersedeas or stay order restraining the marshal and all others from removing or examining any of the papers in Veeder's vault, and from further examining or in any way using any of a valise full of papers which had been removed therefrom by the United States marshal under the search warrant before Judge Landis had issued his temporary order staying any further execution of the writ.

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Upon the hearing of the application for the writ of error and supersedeas Judge Baker took the position that the writ of error should be allowed as a matter of course, without regard to the question as to whether or not a search warrant of that kind is one of the class of proceedings in which the writ of error will lie, and that the supersedeas should likewise issue as a matter of course, and that the Government, represented by the United States district attorney, could file a motion to dismiss the case on account of want of jurisdiction on the part of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to entertain the same. Under the rules of the Circuit Court of Appeals this procedure gave to Veeder and his counsel 10 days' time within which to file printed briefs. The United States attorney was entitled to take as much more time, but he limited himself to five days, and the motion to dismiss was set for hearing on oral argument before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for March 1. In other words, the action of Judge Baker resulted in preventing the Government from examining or using papers which were and are in the hands of the United States marshal, and which the United States district judge had found as a fact from competent and material testimony taken under oath had been used as the means of committing felonies by Swift & Co. and other corporations. It must be kept in mind that no one had contradicted or controverted the testimony on this point, or, indeed, on any other point in the proceeding.

Prior to June 15, 1917, the date of the approval of the so-called espionage act, Congress had failed to authorize the issuance of a search warrant in criminal cases generally, i. e., of the kind now under consideration. It had specifically provided for the issuance of a search warrant in a number of different classes of cases, such as revenue cases, counterfeiting cases, and customs cases. An interesting discussion of this question is found in the case of United States *v.* Jones (230 Fed. Rep., 262), wherein the decision was rendered by United States District Judge Ray of the Northern District of New York on March 2, 1916. In that case Judge Ray advised Congress to enact a suitable law to enable the United States officers to seize letters, writings, etc., which had been used or were intended to be used in the execution of a scheme to defraud, in the execution of which the mails are used. Judge Ray concludes his opinion with a discussion of the case of Boyd *v.* United States (116 U. S., 616) and says:

> It will be noted that the court is all the time referring to and speaking of the production, etc., of a person's "private papers," and not to papers and documents prepared for the very purpose of being used in cheating and defrauding others in violation of law and violating a law of the United States. The United States has the right to make it a crime to send such documents through the mails, and it has an interest in such documents or circulars to the extent that they shall not be so sent. In fact it seems to me that when a person engaged in the commission of a crime prepares instrumentalities for its perpetration, whether such instrumentalities consist of written or printed documents (which ought not to be considered or treated as "private papers"), or tools and implements, same ought to be forfeited to the Government and a proper subject of search and seizure.

On June 15, 1917, an act of Congress was approved, which is entitled as follows, to wit: "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes."

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This act contains 13 titles. It is commonly called the espionage act because Title I thereof applies to that subject only. Each of the other titles, however, refers to an entirely different subject, and Title XI is headed "Search warrants."

It will be noted that one of the objects of the act, as stated in its title, is "better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States." This purpose is broad and general. It is not limited to the better enforcement of the espionage law merely. On the contrary, the words used in the title are so broad in their meaning that they embrace all of the criminal laws of the United States.

The most casual examination of the provisions of Title XI discloses the fact that Congress did not intend to limit the search warrants therein provided for to espionage cases. For instance, section 2 provides that—

> A search warrant may be issued under this title upon either of the following grounds:
> 1. When the property was stolen or embezzled in violation of a law of the United States; in which case it may be taken on a warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or from any person in whose possession it may be.
> 2. When the property was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

It is perfectly obvious that subdivision 1 of section 2 extends to any kind of property which has been stolen or embezzled in violation of any law of the United States. It seems to be equally obvious that subdivision 2 of section 2 applies to any property which was used as the means of committing any offense which is denounced as a felony by any law of the United States.

The constitutionality of this act of Congress has not been seriously attacked by the counsel for Veeder. I am sending you under separate cover a transcript of the records in the Veeder case, and on pages 13 to 22 thereof, both inclusive, you will find the opinion of United States District Judge K. M. Landis in the case.

Judge Landis took the position that property of any kind which has been used as the means for the commission of a felony becomes outlawed property, and that the Government thereby acquires the tight to have it taken into the custody of the law. It seems to me that this position must be sound. It is the theory upon which the Government seizes counterfeit dies and moulds. Those things are harmless in themselves. It is the use to which they may be put which gives the Government the right to seize and destroy them, because in no other way can the interest of the public be properly secured and protected. From time immemorial stolen goods have been taken from the possession of the thief, or even of an innocent possessor thereof, and this can only be upon the theory that the public becomes vested with an interest in such property which gives it a right to seize it wherever found for the purpose of vindicating the law by first using it as evidence with which to prove the commission of the theft and by then restoring it to its rightful owner. So, too, the right to search a person charged with a crime and take from him the weapon with which a murder is supposed to have been committed or the instrument with which a house was entered or a safe was opened for the accomplishment of a burglary, has never been doubted.

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There can be no difference in principle between the seizing of the bloody knife with which a murder was committed or a burglar's tools with which a house was entered or a safe blower's outfit with which a safe was opened and the seizing of a letter or other writing by means of which the murderer's victim was decoyed to the place at which he was killed or by which the confederate was directed how and where to go and what to do, so that by the joint and contemporaneous action thus secured of both the writer and the receiver of the letter, a certain railroad train should be taken out at a certain time so as to reach a certain bridge at the monent when the same was sufficiently burned by a fire started by one of them, to precipitate the train and its occupants into the ranging torrents of the river running below.

If a letter or other writing is used as a means for the commission of a crime, it ceases to be "private property," within the meaning of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and becomes vested with a public interest to the extent at least that its use is necessary to establish the commission of the crime; and no person has any constitutional right to be guarded against the search of his premises for the seizure of such property to any greater extent than he is to be protected against the search of his premises for the seizure of dies and moulds which have been used in the making of counterfeit coin, or of a knife or pistol which was used in the commission of a murder.

Of course, it may turn out that the letter or writing which is thus seized under a search warrant was not actually used in the commission of a felony, just as it sometimes turns out that the bloody knife which is seized under a search warrant was not actually used in the commission of a murder, and that the burglar's tools had not actually been used to enter a house, and that the safe blower's outfit had not actually been used in blowing open a safe, and that the die or mold had not actually been used in making counterfeit money. It is no argument against the constitutionality of a law which permits the seizure of such things under proper safeguards, such as requiring the affidavit and testimony of a witness or witnesses showing probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and that the weapon or instrument with which it was done is concealed on the premises, or that the affiant or witness has reason to believe that it is concealed there, merely because it may afterwards turn out that the affiant or witness or witnesses were mistaken and that the weapon or instrument was not used in the commission of a crime or that it was not concealed in the place described.

Man's property is certainly no more sacred than his person, and yet no attorney would be so foolish as to contend that a law is unconstitutional which permits an officer to break into a house (if necessary) to arrest a man upon a warrant for felony, which has been issued by a magistrate upon a sworn complaint of some person to the effect that such felony has been committed, and that he accuses the person so to be arrested of having committed the same. Men and women are constantly arrested under warrants issued on such complaints and are temporarily deprived of their liberty, and, unless they can give bail, are frequently deprived of their liberty until the question of their guilt or innocence can be tried by a jury.

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Governments can not be maintained unless society can and does possess effective means by which to protect itself against those who violate its criminal laws.

The search warrant which is provided for by the act of Congress which was approved June 15, 1917, constitutes the only effective means by which our Government can protect itself against certain unlawful acts of alien enemies, and its effectiveness will be entirely destroyed and nullified if the precedent which has been set by Circuit Judge Baker in this case of allowing a writ of error and supersedeas as a matter of course is hereafter followed by judges of circuit courts of appeal.

The action of Judge Baker is not of serious consequence in this particular case, but many cases are likely to occur during this war period in which similar action might result in awful consequences to our Government and Nation. The supersedeas issued by Judge Baker in this case restrains the United States marshal and all others who acted under or with him from examining or using any of the papers which were seized under the search warrant. Let us suppose that the search warrant had been issued by Judge Landis for the purpose of enabling the marshal to seize certain papers which had been used as a means of causing dynamite bombs to be placed in the holds of certain troopships which were about to sail within 24 hours loaded with tens of thousands of American soldiers, and that the bombs had not yet been placed, but that the only way to prevent the plot from being carried out was to discover the identity of the conspirators immediately, and that these papers would disclose such identity and that the Government had no other clew to the parties.

If the writ of error and supersedeas lie as a matter of course, it necessarily follows that they would lie in such a case also, because the law makes no discrimination among criminals who are accused of felony. An attorney or even a millionaire who is accused of felony has no more legal rights than a hobo or an I. W. W. The law draws no distinction between the silk-hat anarchist and the red-shirt anarchist. If a writ of error and supersedeas is proper in the Veeder case it is equally proper in the I. W. W. case which is now pending in this same district, and it would be equally proper in the suppositious case just set forth. Imagine the United States marshal being required to shut his eyes and fold his hands until after the ships have been sunk and our thousands of soldiers mangled and drowned. "It is an absurdity so profound that it would startle the brain of an idiot," as Junius has so graphically said.

Let us suppose that the papers which the search warrant was issued to seize would disclose the identity of a particular alien enemy who, in pursuance of the instructions contained in such paper, was about to blow up the largest munition plant or powder factory in this country on that very day. Could it be possible that Congress intended that if the miscreants who were about to commit this heinous crime are possessed of sufficient German money with which to employ attorneys skilled in the criminal law our Government could be balked in its efforts to prevent such a dire catastrophe by a circuit judge allowing a writ of error and supersedeas as a matter of course, when no person dared to even contradict or controvert any of the statements made in the affidavit or contained in the testimony given by the witness upon which the search warrant was issued?

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The highest court in New Jersey has held that certiorari will not lie against search warrants, because it is only a step in a criminal proceeding and is not in any real sense a final judgment in the case. Alabama and other States have held that a writ of error will not lie in such a proceeding for the same reason. The appellate jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts of appeal is limited to a review of final judgments and of orders which are, in effect, final judgments.

The refusal on motion to quash a search warrant, by the judge who issued the same, is in no sense a reviewable order or final judgment. It has no effect whatever upon the title to the property which has been taken under the search warrant, it is merely a step in a criminal proceeding, to-wit, in a proceeding to bring about the indictment of the party or parties accused of having used the property as a means for the commission of a felony. The Federal statute provides a summary method for permitting the judge who issued the search warrant to determine the question as to whether or not the property seized had been used in the commission of a felony, and as to whether or not there is probably cause to believe that a felony was committed. The statements contained in the affidavit and testimony on which the search warrant was issued can be controverted, and the question of the identity of the property and of the probability that a felony has been committed, can be tried summarily in the same way that a committing magistrate might try the question of probable cause to hold an accused person to await the action of a grand jury, for the commission of a felony, and to restrain him of his liberty, pending such action by the grand jury, unless he could and did give satisfactory bail. It would be ridiculous to claim that the constitutional rights of the accused person had been violated under such circumstances, or that he was entitled to a writ of error and a supersedeas which would restrain the officers of the law from putting him in jail or holding him in custody pending the action of the grand jury.

I am calling your attention to this matter at such great length because I am profoundly impressed with the belief that no right to a writ of error or certiorari exists in the Veeder case or in cases similar thereto, but that nevertheless Congress should immediately amend or supplement the act of June 15, 1917, by declaring that no writ of error or of certiorari shall lie in such a case, and that the decision of the judge who issues the search warrant shall be conclusive upon the question of the existence of probable cause, and that the summary proceeding already provided by the statute for the determination of this question, and of the question as to whether or not the property seized under the writ was used as the means for the commission of a felony and is the identical property described in the writ, shall likewise be conclusive for the purpose only of enabling the court, which has jurisdiction of the felony alleged to have been committed, to retain such property in the custody of the law until the purpose for its seizure has been served. If the Federal Trade Commission agrees with my views in the premises, I hope it can consistently recommend such action by Congress.

Yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS J. HENEY,
Special Attorney.

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65th Congress, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. 970.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 164, JUDICIAL CODE.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 164 OF THE JUDICIAL CODE.

March 13, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

War Department,
Washington, March 11, 1918.

Hon. Champ Clark,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

My Dear Sir: On March 2, 1918, there was introduced in the House of Representatives a bill (H. R. 10398, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session) to amend and reenact * * * section one hundred and sixty-four * * * of the Judicial Code. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

The proposed amendment of section 164 reads as follows:

Sec. 164. The said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary or material as evidence in a cause pending in the court of which, or of the subject matter of which, the court has jurisdiction.

The existing section 164 of the Judicial Code (identical in language with section 1070, Revised Statutes) reads as follows:

Sec. 164. The said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and shall have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees of each House of Congress, when deemed necessary in the prosecution of its business. But the head of any department may refuse and omit to comply with any call for information or papers when, in his opinion, such compliance would be injurious to the public interest. (36 Stat. L., 1140.)

Under the existing practice this department furnishes to the Court of Claims, upon its call therefor, when this can be done without injury to the public interest, any information or copies of papers that may be deemed necessary by the court in the prosecution of its business. When, for various reasons, it is impracticable to furnish copies, the

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original papers are produced in court by a representative of the department. Furthermore, recognizing the just rights of claimants in the premises, whenever it is desired by the Department of Justice that claimants, or their attorneys, shall have permission to examine papers pertaining to cases pending in the Court of Claims, such permission is given on condition that the examination shall be made in the War Department and in the presence of an officer of the Department of Justice.

No intimation has ever reached this department that this practice is otherwise than satisfactory to all parties interested.

It will be observed that the effect of the proposed amendment in omitting the last clause of the existing section 164 of the Judicial Code would be to deprive the Secretary of War of the exercise of his discretion in determining what information or papers in his custody can or can not be safely given out with regard to the public interest, and to compel him, in fact, to furnish information or papers even though the furnishing of such information or papers would be manifestly injurious to the public interest.

It is not believed that any such policy is really contemplated in any quarter. Congress itself does not expect the head of a department to comply with its calls for information or papers when the furnishing of such information or papers, in his opinion, would be injurious to the public interest, as is shown by the fact that all calls by Congress for information or papers are always qualified by some such phrase as "if not incompatible with the public interest."

As regards the furnishing of information or papers to other courts of justice, Federal or State, there is no provision of law covering the subject, but there is all the more reason for the exercise of judgment as to what information or papers may be furnished to these courts in view of the fact that such information and papers are spread on their records, and thus become accessible to the general public. In such cases, therefore, where the War Department has been called upon to furnish information or papers to a court, the department has declined to comply with the call when the furnishing of such information or papers would be injurious to the public interest. The soundness of this policy has been upheld by many courts, and I inclose herewith a copy of the opinion of one such court (Circuit Court, District of Columbia), in which the refusal of the then head of the department, the able Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, to produce a certain paper on the ground that its production would be a serious public injury was fully sustained by the court. I also inclose a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General, relating to the subject of the extent of the judicial power in such cases.

The soundness of the principle that the general public interest must be deemed paramount to the interests of private suitors, and the obviousness, therefore, of some such provision as that contained in the clause under consideration for safeguarding that interest, are matters too self-evident to require further elucidation. And if this precaution is necessary in ordinary times, how much more is it necessary in an emergency such as is now existing, when the country is at war, to guard against the giving out of information contained in the archives of the Government—information which, were it to become known to some alien enemy or disloyal citizen, might be used to the most serious detriment of the entire Nation.

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In view of the foregoing considerations, and of the fact that the Court of Claims exclusively adjudicates cases that involve no higher than mere monetary interests, I am unable to conceive of any sound reason for abrogating the clause in question in favor of that court, and I therefore recommend that the accompanying bill be amended by adding after the word "jurisdiction," on line 16, page 2, the following provision of the existing law:

But the head of any department may refuse and omit to comply with any call for information or papers when, in his opinion, such compliance would be injurious to the public interest.

Very respectfully,

B. CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Memorandum. Circuit Court, District of Columbia (Judge Olin).]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1866.

Francis McGahn against Lewis Clephane. This is a suit for libel, McGahn fixing his damages at $10,000, and was taken up in this court on Friday last. Mr. Clephane is charged with sending a letter to the Secretary of War, representing the plaintiff as using money made on Government contracts in endeavoring to break up the administration.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, having been subpœnaed by the court to produce the letter in question before the court, appeared before that tribunal yesterday morning.

The honorable Secretary, on the case being resumed, was called to the witness stand, when he put in the following written affidavit:

Edwin M. Stanton, being sworn, deposeth and saith that yesterday afternoon, the 16th instant, he received the subpœna hereto attached. He was informed at the same time that court had adjourned, and his attendance would not be required until this morning, and he is now here in court in obedience to said process.

Witness never has had the paper in his personal possession, nor has he any personal knowledge of the paper called for in said subpœna, and if it is in his legal possession, or within his power and control, it is so in his official capacity as Secretary of War, charged by law with the care and custody of the archives, records, and papers pertaining to the administration of that department of the Government, and he submits to the court whether he is bound to produce the same:

First. That he is advised and believes that the head of a department is not required by law to produce or cause to be produced, as evidence in private controversies, any of the archives, records, papers, or correspondence in his official possession, and that for the ends of justice the law has made duly authenticated copies thereof evidence to the same purpose and effect as the originals; but to require the production of originals in court would subject them to accident and loss, and might be productive of much public mischief.

And even if such papers could be produced in this court without much inconvenience, the right to compel production equally belongs to Federal courts in every State, and may be enforced by different tribunals at the same time. Moreover, the most important and confidential transactions and affairs of the Government would be subject to public disclosure to the enemies of the Government if official files, letters, and correspondence can be forced into court under subpœna in a real or sham suit between private parties.

Second. That the paper described in said subpœna, if it be in the possession, power, or control of the affiant, was addressed to C. A. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, on a matter relating to the public welfare and the administration of the War Department, intrusted to his charge and jurisdiction, and that no other person than the said Assistant Secretary and the officer having immediate charge of the subject matter could have obtained possession of a copy thereof or knowledge of its contents, unless, as he believes, surreptitiously, or by a breach of the standing rules and regulations of the War Department.

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That such communications have always been regarded as confidential and in the nature of privileged communications, which are essential to enable the officers of the department to faithfully perform their duty and protect the public interest. If information of disloyalty is communicated at the peril of a libel suit, the means of knowledge are cut off, and the act of Congress becomes a dead letter or a snare to public officers.

Affiant is advised and believes that such communications addressed to the head of a department or his assistant are privileged, and that their production in evidence against the party making them is not required by law. With profound respect to the authority and jurisdiction of this tribunal, affiant therefore submits for its determination whether he should be required to produce the said paper or give evidence concerning it.

If, in the opinion of the court, the production of said paper is not a legal obligation, but rests in his official discretion, then affiant declines to produce or testify concerning it, not from any favor or prejudice toward either party, for he barely knows one of them by sight, and has no acquaintance with the other; but because he believes the production of such papers from department files would be a serious public injury, would promote strife and litigation, create animosities, incite revenge, and disturb the public peace and tranquility. Upon the foregoing grounds he respectfully submits his objections to the production of the paper in question, asks to be discharged from further attendance.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The affidavit bore the following indorsements: Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion—First. Whether the head of a department is bound in law to produce in court in evidence in private controversies, the archives, records, or papers on file in such department and relating to its administration. Second. Whether the paper referred to, it being a letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary of War on a matter relating to the administration of said department and to the public interest, and not published by the writer to any other person, is or is not in the nature of a privileged communication, which the head of the department is or is not bound to produce under process.

SIR: Letters on file with the heads of departments are privileged communications. Unless their publication have been authorized, no copies should be taken at private request, and the production of the originals can not be compelled in a suit betwixt individuals. It has been ruled that such communications can not be made the foundation of an action for libel. Then I think the head of a department is bound not to produce a paper on file in his office. Such a letter as you describe is a privileged communication.

J. SPEED, *Attorney General*.

Counsel said that the letter was referred to the Quartermaster General, and by him referred to Gen. Rucker for immediate investigation, and he called the attention of the Secretary to the indorsement on a certified copy of the letter, which states that it was made by order of Gen. Rucker, and upon the certified letter the suit had been brought; and the very thing which it seems the Government wished to guard against has been done.

The Secretary replied that the letter was furnished by one of the subordinates to Mr. McGahn, so that he might answer the charge. He asked if he was bound to furnish a letter to be used as evidence.

The judge stated first that he was impressed with the great importance of the motion for the issuing of a subpœna duces tecum, to compel the production of the paper in question—to compel the Secretary of War to produce a paper written to the department, charging an employee with disloyalty, on which the action for libel is based. The question whether the court shall compel a communication made to the department to be produced is an important one. This question was incidentally argued in the case of the United States against Burr. Chief Justice Marshall held that a subpœna duces tecum might issue against the President of the United States, but that case is unlike this.

The question in the Burr case was whether the writ of subpœna might properly issue, and in this case it is whether the writ having been issued and the party declining to obey, for the reasons stated in the return, whether the court will indorse a compliance with the mandate of the writ. Chief Justice Marshall in that case decided that the papers asked for were not necessary, and held also that there may be papers the production of which would be incompatible to the Government interests, and he (Judge Olin) inclined to this opinion. (Coomb's Trial of Burr, p. 51.) There were some papers which no person could force the Government to disclose. But the ques-

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tion is, who shall be the judge, and he thought the department should be the judge. If Congress calls for information, the usual form is for them to ask it "if not incompatible with the public interest." In this case he very much doubted whether or not the writ should not have been addressed to the President, for his Cabinet are simply his clerks, ministers, and advisers, and they are presumed to act as he directs them. He would not, however, put the decision of the question on that ground.

The only case in point, similar to the present one, he had found in Sergeant and Rawle's Reports. A party having been removed from office because of an affidavit made and transmitted to the governor, an action for libel was commended, and on the trial a subpœna duces tecum was issued to the governor, which he refused to answer. A commission was issued, and the governor refused to appear before them. The question was argued before the Supreme Court whether the affidavit in question should be produced, and the court (Breckinridge, Tighlman, and Yates), although differing on some minor points, were unanimous that the paper could not be produced.

The theory of our Government is that there are three departments—the legislative, executive, and judiciary—each independent of the other. It can not be possible that the executive should be called before a court and be compelled to disclose what has been done, is being done, and is to be done.

Judge Olin held that the court could not compel the production of the paper.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
March 31, 1893.

SIR: I have your communication of the 22d instant, made at the instance and for the use of the Civil Service Commission, requesting an opinion upon this question:

"Can a court require, or subpœna, the production of any application or examination papers or other records of the boards of civil-service examiners?"

I assume that what is desired is a statement of rules to be acted upon in the practical conduct of affairs rather than a discussion of the principles and precedents upon which such rules are founded, and, in that view, have the honor to submit the following conclusions:

1. The general power of appointment to office being in the President, qualified only by the right of Congress to vest the appointment of inferior officers in him in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments, the Civil Service Commission is to be regarded as an advisory board subordinate to the President, reporting to him, and clothed with the function of aiding the President or any head of department in the exercise of the appointing power.

2. The boards of civil-service examiners are selected by the Civil Service Commission, and, though subordinate to the commission, may properly be regarded as officials of the respective departments in connection with which they act.

3. The application and examination papers or other records of the civil-service examiners are therefore the official records or papers of the President or of the head of a department.

4. Being records and papers of the character described, their production can not be compelled by the courts whenever the general public interest must be deemed paramount to the interests of private suitors.

5. Whether such general public interest forbids the production of an official record or paper in the courts and for the purposes of the administration of justice, is a question not for the judge presiding at the trial in aid of which the record or paper is sought, but for the President or head of department having the legal custody of such record or paper.

And such question may be determined either as and when arising in each particular case and upon its own peculiar facts and merits, or in advance, by general rules applicable to all records and papers, or by special rules applicable to special classes of records of papers.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD OLNEY.

THE PRESIDENT.

O

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65th CONGRESS, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | DOCUMENT No. 980.

REPORT OF AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

AN ITEMIZED REPORT OF AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS FOR THE YEAR 1916, MADE BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

MARCH 18, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 13, 1918.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: The act of Congress approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat., p. 599), entitled "An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," provides as follows:

> That the said American National Red Cross shall on the first of January of each year make and transmit to the Secretary of War a report of its proceedings for the preceding year, including a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind, which report shall be duly audited by the War Department and a copy of said report shall be transmitted to Congress by the War Department.

Pursuant to the foregoing I have the honor to transmit herewith an itemized report of audit of said accounts for the year 1916, made by the Inspector General of the Army.

Very respectfully,

BENEDICT CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, March 11, 1918.

From: The Inspector General of the Army.
To: The Secretary of War.
Subject: Report of audit of accounts of the American National Red Cross for the year 1916.

The act of Congress approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat., p. 599), entitled an act to incorporate the American National Red Cross, provides as follows:

> That the said American National Red Cross shall, on the 1st of January of each year, make and transmit to the Secretary of War, a report of its proceedings for the preceding year, including a full, complete, and itemized report of its receipts and expenditures of whatever kind, which report shall be duly audited by the War Department and a copy of said report shall be transmitted to Congress by the War Department.

The treasurer's report, vouchers, canceled checks, ledgers, bank pass book, and other papers for the period from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, have been received and audited, in pursuance of section 6 of the act above mentioned. It is believed that this audit meets the requirements of the law, as construed by the Judge Advocate General in his opinion dated February 20, 1911.

Attention is invited to the fact that there are no means of verifying the receipts in the treasurer's annual report, but of necessity this must be so, for the income of the society is derived from many sources and is made up for the most part of small contributions and it would not be practicable to submit to the department for audit sufficient data to enable such receipts to be verified.

The propriety of expenditures has not been considered, except in a general way, but no disbursements have been found which were not germane to the work of the society. Many of the vouchers are incomplete, but in view of the emergency character of the administration it has been found impracticable to submit complete vouchers and other data, such as is exacted in the regular executive departments of the Government. The installation of a new system of accounting, covering the latter part of the calendar year 1917, it is stated by officials of the society, will greatly improve past practices in this respect.

The scope and character of the audit is summarized as follows:

1. All voucher checks have been examined and checked for correct supporting evidence of issuance, calculation of the amount specified thereon, approval by proper officers of the society, entry and distribution in the correct registers, indorsements of payees, together with the canceling stamp of the bank showing final payment of the check.

2. All entries in the register of receipts which could be properly checked from the supporting records were verified as to correctness and proper distribution. Likewise entries on the register of payments were all checked against the vouchers supporting these entries and their distribution. The footings or totals, together with all recapitulations of funds on both registers, were examined.

3. Postings from all registers of receipts, payments, transfers and journal entries were checked against their final entry in the revenue, expense, fiscal officers, and general ledgers as to correctness of amount, fund where posted and its distribution in that fund.

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4. Ledger accounts have all been checked as to balances brought forward from preceding period, postings, additions of accounts, and the final balance at the close of the period, which in turn were checked against the Treasurer's report.

Statement of cash account as of Dec. 31, 1916.

IN HANDS OF TREASURER.

DR.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1916		$315,681.12
Receipts:		
Revenue	$1,549,928.75	
Sale of commercial supplies	54,948.70	
Expense refundments	8,877.48	
Transferred from other funds	21,999.23	
Total cash receipts		1,635,754.16
Refundments and repayments of unexpended advances to fiscal officers		38,220.57
Total		1,989,655.85

CR.

Disbursements:		
Expenses	$874,288.49	
Purchase of commercial supplies	40,389.65	
Revenue refundments	32,765.99	
Transferred to trustees	116,788.41	
Fund transfers	21,999.23	
Total cash disbursements		1,086,231.77
Advances to fiscal officers		334,356.27
Balance, Dec. 31, 1916		569,067.81
Total		1,989,655.85

IN HANDS OF FISCAL OFFICERS.

DR.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1916		$268,188.52
Receipts:		
Revenue	$262,380.46	
Expense refundments	2,880.40	
Special loan	424.60	
Total		265,685.46
Advances made by the Treasurer		334,356.27
Total		868,230.25

CR.

Disbursements:	
Expenses	471,203.91
Remittances to the treasurer of unexpended balances of advances	38,220.57
Balance, Dec. 31, 1916	358,805.77
Total	868,230.25

Summary of cash balance, treasurer's report, Dec. 31, 1916.

Balance in treasurer's hands	$569,067.81
Balance in fiscal officers' hands	358,805.77
Total cash balance, Dec. 31, 1916	927,873.58

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The total cash receipts of all funds in both the treasurer's and fiscal officers' hands, amounting to $1,901,439.62 is correct and is summarized from the previous statements of the cash account, as follows:

Actual cash receipts of the treasurer	$1,635,754.16
Actual cash receipts of the fiscal officers	265,685.46
Total cash receipts	1,901,439.62

The disbursements of all funds in the hands of the treasurer and fiscal officers, amounting to $1,557,435.68, are in accordance with the register of payments and advances and are summarized from the preceding statements of cash disbursements, as follows:

Actual cash disbursements of the treasurer	$1,086,231.77
Actual cash disbursements of the fiscal officers	471,203.91
Total cash disbursements	1,557,435.68

These disbursements are supported by voucher checks, approved by the proper officers of the society, and have all been examined with the exception of certain voucher checks that were reported as outstanding at the close of the fiscal period for 1916, amounting to $55,374.16.

The following is a list of the outstanding checks. These are not included in this audit:

A-329	$0.02	14250	$24.00
A-330	.05	14280	100.00
A-539	15.00	14294	25.00
A-579	.10	14305	25.00
A-583	.10	14326	205.68
A-726	.08	14343	96.85
A-830	11.28	14344	7.60
A-853	40.93	14349	6.00
A-860	.59	14352	3.96
A-862	104.59	14353	3.50
A-871	400.00	14354	3.00
A-873	200.00	14355	3.40
A-878	94.09	14356	3.00
A-881	1,000.00	14357	1.00
A-882	600.00	14360	1.00
A-883	35.89	14361	.75
A-884	1,000.00	14366	15.00
A-885	20,000.00	14369	24.84
A-886	1,000.00	14372	35.00
A-887	5.17	14373	64.61
8457	5.00	14374	1.40
10034	229.20	14376	4.00
11147	.93	14377	60.00
12133	.30	14378	162.67
12193	2.04	14379	3.20
13056	5.79	14380	45.00
13468	1.00	14381	17.00
13529	10.00	14384	8.00
13564	3.50	14385	18.50
13726	6.50	14386	4.00
13755	1.00	14387	30.00
13776	3.50	14388	2.00
13941	27.00	14389	33.50
14033	3.00	14390	38.50
14061	4.64	14392	84.00
14115	83.04	14393	4.00
14204	12.10	14394	41.50
14219	20.00	14395	66.00
14224	143.05	14396	37.00

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14397	$11.50	14452	$25.00
14398	28.50	14453	208.34
14399	7.00	14454	30.00
14400	22.15	14455	300.00
14401	1.00	14456	2,312.50
14403	142.00	14457	6.00
14404	3.44	14458	5,000.00
14405	27.57	14459	582.03
14406	222.00	14460	25.90
14407	101.75	14461	49.89
14408	7.00	14462	483.99
14409	51.50	14463	574.30
14411	7,120.01	14464	132.00
14412	43.44	14465	2,653.69
14413	6.72	14466	43.00
14414	40.00	14467	489.50
14415	80.00	14468	93.18
14416	14.40	14469	1.25
14417	253.00	14470	147.63
14418	150.00	14471	228.15
14419	150.00	14472	300.00
14420	30.70	14473	10.00
14421	32.00	14474	22.80
14423	2,000.00	14475	30.00
14424	12.00	14476	2.16
14426	2.75	14477	11.50
14427	190.00	14478	16.50
14428	60.00	14479	13.00
14429	203.90	14480	74.50
14430	189.67	14481	87.50
14431	357.84	14482	1.51
14432	6.00	14483	2.50
14433	100.00	14484	2.00
14434	114.59	14485	20.00
14435	101.25	14486	.70
14436	25.00	14487	1.50
14437	1,000.00	14488	4.00
14438	40.00	14489	9.90
14439	40.00	14490	25.00
14440	25.00	14491	4.00
14441	25.00	14492	5.00
14442	125.00	14493	9.00
14443	80.00	14494	416.67
14444	83.34	14495	60.00
14445	83.34	14496	166.66
14446	83.34	14497	150.00
14447	125.00	14498	10.04
14448	166.67	14499	10.30
14449	125.00	14500	23.42
14450	104.17		
14451	104.17	Total	55,374.16

The cash balance in the hands of the treasurer, amounting to $569,067.81, representing the bank balance of the treasurer's account at the close of the period ending December 31, 1916, is correct as per his account, and this balance has been reconciled with the balance as shown by the pass book of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, D. C., by the following statement:

Balance shown by the Commercial National Bank Dec. 31, 1916	$623,204.72
Balance, Merchants Bank of Rochester, N. Y	1,237.25
Actual bank balances	624,441.97
Less voucher checks outstanding as per list previously submitted	55,374.16
Balance as shown by treasurer's report	569,067.81

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The balance of cash in the hands of the fiscal officers, amounting to $358,805.77, agrees with the total of the balances as shown in the fiscal officers' ledger accounts.

The interest on bank balances of the funds in the hands of the treasurer from January 1, 1916, to June 30, 1916, amounted to $6,436.93 and from July 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, amounted to $7,886.32. These amounts have been checked, found correct, and credited on the pass book of the Commercial National Bank.

The following exhibit is a statement of the fund balances as of January 1, 1916, together with an analysis of the receipts and disbursements of the various funds for the fiscal year of 1916 and also showing the combined balances of all funds in the treasurer's and fiscal officers' hands as of December 31, 1916:

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Condensed analysis of cash operations, covering receipts, disbursements, transfers, and balances for the year 1916, showing their distribution to the various accounts.

Funds	Receipts.							Disbursements							
	Balances on Jan. 1, 1916.	Revenues.	Transferred from other funds.	Expense refundments.	Commercial purchase.	From commercial sales.	Total.	Expenses.	Transferred to other funds.	Revenue refundments.	Commercial purchases.	Commercial sales refundments.	Transferred to trustees endowment fund.	Total.	Fund balance Dec. 31, 1916.
General fund	$54,332.92	$379,534.89		$75.56	$6.00	$54,640.82	$488,590.19	$323,304.49	$451.63	$1,733.94	$39,962.48	$81.94		$365,534.48	$123,055.71
Nursing service fund		313.45					313.45	40.00		.50				40.50	272.95
Town and country nursing fund	1,970.39	15,534.83	$451.63	40.54		307.88	18,305.27	16,513.73	900.00		427.17	3.40		17,844.30	460.97
Town and country nurse loan fund	5,000.00						5,000.00								5,000.00
Town and country nurse salary fund		400.00	900.00				1,300.00	300.00						300.00	1,000.00
Memorial building furnishings fund	15,940.00						15,940.00	1,153.05						1,153.05	14,786.95
Headquarters furniture fund	20,000.00						20,000.00	60.00						60.00	19,940.00
Philippine nurse fund	300.00						300.00								300.00
Contingent relief fund	33,781.51	5,836.19	1,757.00	364.17			41,738.90	12,586.71	7,776.19					20,362.90	21,376.00
Storm and flood relief fund	300.00	1,400.00	204.55	50.00			1,954.55	554.55	1,400.00					1,954.55	
Chinese flood and famine fund	394.42						394.42	394.42						394.42	
European war relief fund	361,682.70	545,839.33		10,923.32			918,445.35	574,452.06	11,114.41	125,771.				591,337.68	327,107.67
European war pension fund	14,240.00						14,240.00	960.00						960.00	13,280.00
Lusitania relief	2,191.14						2,191.14	2,191.14						2,191.14	
Christmas seals fund, 1916		9.13					9.13	26,306.69						26,306.69	[1] 26,297.56
German prisoners Russia detachment fund		72,063.22	10,511.63	260.58			82,835.43	79,533.78						79,533.78	3,301.65
Jewish relief fund		10,407.12	602.78				11,009.90	11,009.90						11,009.90	
Italian earthquake relief fund		105.00					105.00		105.00					105.00	
Children's Red Cross postal fund		128.93					128.93	90.00						90.00	38.93

[1] Deficit.

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Condensed analysis of cash operations, covering receipts, disbursements, transfers, and balances for the year 1916, showing their distribution to the various accounts.—Continued.

Funds.	Receipts.							Disbursements.							
	Balances on Jan. 1, 1916.	Revenues.	Transferred from other funds.	Expense refundments.	Commercial purchase.	From commercial sales.	Total.	Expenses.	Transferred to other funds.	Revenue refundments.	Commercial purchases.	Commercial sales refundments.	Transferred to trustees endowment fund.	Total.	Fund balance Dec. 31, 1916.
Turkish relief fund		$50,012.00					$50,012.00	$50,000.00						$50,000.00	$12.00
Mexican relief fund	$48,893.93	37,974.17	$3,146.46				90,014.56	56,344.33		$25,000.00				81,344.33	8,670.23
Mexican border relief fund		5,533.63	4,425.18	$37.71			9,996.52	8,160.53	$252.00					8,412.53	1,583.99
Polish European relief fund		64,475.77					64,475.77	63,948.05						63,948.05	527.72
Memorial window fund		5,000.00					5,000.00								5,000.00
Endowment fund	24,842.60	118,367.41					143,210.01			25.00			$116,788.41	116,813.41	26,396.60
Armenian relief fund		45,826.46					45,826.46	9,143.35						9,143.35	36,683.11
Syrian relief fund		38,975.29					38,975.29	23,666.81						23,666.81	15,308.48
Lithuanian relief fund		127,848.20					127,848.20	12,000.00						12,000.00	115,848.20
Preparedness fund		287,148.79					287,148.79	72,778.81		150.00				72,928.81	214,219.98
Total	583,869.64	1,812,733.81	21,999.23	11,751.88	$6.00	$54,948.70	2,485,309.26	1,345,492.40	21,999.23	32,680.65	$40,389.65	$86.34	116,788.41	1,557,435.68	927,873.58

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A condensed statement of the foregoing, together with the amount of the securities in the hands of the treasurer, which are listed in the schedule of securities, and the general surplus of the preceding period of 1915 shows an exhibit of the asset, liability, revenue, and expense accounts of the treasurer and fiscal officers before closing the nominal accounts, and is as follows:

DR.

Cash:		
In hands of treasurer	$569,067.81	
In hands of fiscal officers	358,805.77	
Total cash		$927,873.58
Securities in hands of treasurer		497,225.00
Expenses:		
Current	440,430.67	
Relief	893,309.85	
Total expenses		1,333,740.52
Commercial purchases		40,383.65
Transferred to trustees		116,788.41
Total		2,916,011.16

CR.

Revenues:		
Current	686,185.58	
Relief	975,525.17	
Endowment	118,342.41	
Total revenues		1,780,053.16
Commercial supplies		54,863.36
General surplus, Jan. 1, 1916		1,081,094.64
Total		2,916,011.16

The closing of the nominal accounts shows an excess of revenue over expenses, amounting to $344,003.94, thereby increasing the balances in the hands of both the treasurer and fiscal officers as of the close of December 31, 1916, as per the following exhibit:

Receipts of cash, all funds, Jan. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	$1,901,439.62	
Disbursements of cash, all funds, Jan. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	1,557,435.68	
Excess of receipts over expenditures (surplus)		$344,003.94
Balance in hands of Treasurer Jan. 1, 1916	315,681.12	
Balance in hands of fiscal officers Jan. 1, 1916	268,188.52	
Total		583,869.64
		927,873.58

After closing the nominal accounts and transferring the excess of receipts to the treasurer's and fiscal officers' accounts, these accounts are as follows:

Balance (cash) in hands of treasurer Dec. 31, 1916	$569,067.81
Balance (cash) in hands of fiscal officers Dec. 31, 1916	358,805.77
Total	927,873.58

At the close of the fiscal period, December 31, 1916, a balance sheet showing a net consolidated fund balance of $1,425,098.58 is obtained, which appears to be a true and correct statement of the funds of the

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treasurer and fiscal officers, as shown in the books and records submitted for audit.

The balance sheet is as follows:

DR.

Cash in hands of treasurer	$569,067.81
Cash in hands of fiscal officers	358,805.77
Total cash	927,873.58
Securities in hands of treasurer	497,225.00
Total	1,425,098.58

CR.

Consolidated fund balances, Jan. 1, 1917	1,425,098.58

The securities to the book value of $497,225, as previously shown in statements and on hand December 31, 1916, as per the treasurer's report, are listed as follows:

Schedule of securities—Contingent relief fund.

Name.	Par value.	Book value.	Market value Dec. 31.	Rate of interest.	Annual interest.
				Per cent.	
Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg, Lake Erie & West Virginia system, refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1941	$75,000.00	$66,992.50	$65,437.50	4	$3,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., general mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds of 1912, due Mar. 1, 1992	50,000.00	47,500.00	46,875.00	4½	2,250.00
Cleveland Short Line Ry. Co. 50-year mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds of 1911, due Apr. 1, 1961	75,000.00	72,878.75	75,937.50	4½	3,375.00
Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co. joint first refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, series A, due Dec. 1, 1963	90,000.00	91,150.00	90,900.00	5	4,500.00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. general consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds, due May 1, 2003	50,000.00	49,812.50	50,312.50	4½	2,250.00
New York Connecting R. R. Co. 4½ per cent first mortgage gold bonds, series A, due Aug. 1, 1953	50,000.00	49,687.50	49,500.00	4½	2,250.00
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. 4 per cent divisional first lien and general mortgage gold bonds, due July 1, 1944	75,000.00	67,641.25	69,187.50	4	3,000.00
St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern R. R. Co. first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1948	50,000.00	51,562.50	51,250.00	5	2,500.00
Total	515,000.00	497,225.00	499,400.00	.....	23,125.00

The above securities have been examined at the vault of a local banking institution and found to have been correctly stated as listed above.

An analysis of the fiscal officer's ledger balances as of December 31, 1916, amounting to $358,805.77, is shown by the following statement:

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Fiscal officers' ledger balances and distribution Dec. 31, 1916.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCES OF FUNDS.

	Amount on hand.	General.	Preparedness fund.	Contingent relief.	European war-relief fund.	German prisoners, Russia.	Mexican relief.	Mexican border relief.	Armenian relief.	Town and country nurse fund.	Philippine nurse fund.	Town and country nurse loan fund.
American ambassador, Berlin	$2,746.67				$2,746.67							
American minister, Bucharest	77,946.61				77,946.61							
American minister, Peking	5,500.00				5,500.00							
H. C. Argo	200.00			$200.00								
Dr. Geo. Baehr	675.50				675.50							
Geo. H. Bakeman, E. H. Gage	20.12				20.12							
Tilden Ballentine	300.00			300.00								
Miss Florence Beasley	150.00									$150.00		
E. P. Bicknell	129.93	$129.93										
Sophia Block	250.00											$250.00
Miss Mabel Boardman	1,000.00							$1,000.00				
Albert W. Buck	350.00				350.00							
Roger A. Burr	12,000.00				12,000.00							
A. B. Butterfield	116.60							116.60				
J. V. Cameron	312.10	312.10										
Anna A. Carney	166.54				166.54							
Josephine E. Clay	173.70				173.70							
Fannie F. Clement	150.00									150.00		
John L. Clymer	1,300.00	1,300.00										
Constantinople Chapter	10,000.00				10,000.00							
United States consul, Athens, Greece	5.79				5.79							
American consul, Cartagena	1,000.00			1,000.00								
American consul, Constantinople	20,000.00								$20,000.00			
American consul, Lisbon, Portugal	1,001.00			1,001.00								
United States consul, Saloniki, Greece	5,200.00				5,200.00							
Dr. E. A. Crockett	467.39							467.39				
Dr. W. J. Crookston	1,227.89				788.59	$439.30						
Sara Crosley	166.54				166.54							
Charles R. Cross	594.63				594.63							
Austin Cunningham	100.00	100.00										
J. E. Daniel	194.66				194.66							
Sophia L. Danner	549.22				240.22	309.00						
Jane Delano	117.74	117.74										
Department of State	1,900.57						$1,900.57					
Dr. Earle B. Downer	180.00				180.00							
Miss Elsie Druggan	157.25				157.25							
Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn	12.26				12.26							
Samuel T. Dutton	1,500.00				1,500.00							

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Fiscal officers' ledger balances and distribution Dec. 31, 1916—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCES OF FUNDS—Continued.

	Amount on hand.	General.	Preparedness fund.	Contingent relief.	European war-relief fund.	German prisoners, Russia.	Mexican relief.	Mexican border relief.	Armenian relief.	Town and country nurse fund.	Philippine nurse fund.	Town and country nurse loan fund.
F. W. Eastman	$437.87				$437.87							
Frances Reed Elliott	250.00											$250.00
Florence Farmer	225.00				225.00							
J. E. Ferguson	1,000.00			$1,000.00								
Mary M. Fletcher	256.70				256.70							
Dr. H. Forbes	3.47				3.47							
Edna E. Ford	250.00											250.00
C. E. Fox	254.61				254.61							
Miss Clifford Geffcken	309.00					$309.00						
Lela Grey Goddard	200.00											200.00
Dr. F. Gruver	1,027.00				1,027.00							
Miss Minnie Hausman	412.00					412.00						
Alice E. Henderson	177.17				177.17							
Lonise Heyen	194.66				194.66							
Harvey J. Hill	607.26	$607.26										
Frances E. Hogg	250.00											250.00
Dr. L. Hough	5,000.00				5,000.00							
Miss Minnie Huermann	412.00					412.00						
Mr. Jovanovich	6.76				6.76							
Caroline M. Karas	150.00											150.00
J. S. Kean	14.69				14.69							
Mae Belle Kellogg	50.00											50.00
Nora Kelly	1,300.00			1,300.00								
Helen L. Kerrigan	328.10				328.10							
Sophia V. Kiel	225.00				225.00							
Francis Lattimer	194.66				194.66							
Emma B. Loose	202.65				202.65							
Dr. R. S. Lyman	144.75				144.75							
Mary T. McCarthy	194.66				194.66							
Dr. Brown McClintic	325.00				325.00							
W. N. McGrath	4,000.15			4,000.15								
Chas. L. Magee	621.32	621.32										
W. S. Magill	310.33				310.33							
Minnie Mason	194.66				194.66							
Dr. Richard Metcalfe	331.75					331.75						
Daisy K. Minahan	225.00											225.00
R. P. L. Mohun	3,582.14				3,582.14							
Naomi Moore	250.00											250.00
Edward A. Moree	2,194.93	2,194.93										

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S. P. Morris	300.00	300.00										
Miss Mary K. Nelson	173.70				173.70							
Dr. P. Newton	9.00				9.00							
Chas. J. O'Connor	5,010.93						$5,010.93					
John J. O'Connor	1,097.41	1,000.00		97.41								
Charles B. Parker	2,725.93						2,725.93					
Jacob C. R. Peabody	82,363.23	449.13	$81,914.10									
Dr. D. P. Penhallow	332.88				332.88							
Thomas N. Phillips	10.00	10.00										
Miss Stephanie C. Pohle	412.00					412.00						
R. Popovich	38.60				38.60							
Marion M. Rice	173.70				173.70							
T. W. Richards	.90	.90										
Genevieve I. Robb	110.00											110.00
Dr. Edw. W. Ryan	4,390.03				4,390.03							
Eleanor Scott	194.66				194.66							
Secretary of the Navy	2,621.98			2,621.98								
Emily Simonds	3,000.00				3,000.00							
Annie R. Smith	225.00				225.00							
Dr. Cary A. Snoddy	2,575.00				2,575.00							
Eleanor R. Soukup	225.00				225.00							
Edna R. Sparey	75.00											75.00
Miss Helen Spaulding	173.70				173.70							
A. A. Sprague	35,000.00		35,000.00									
W. S. Standeffer	34.14				34.14							
A. W. Staub	801.67				801.67							
Dr. G. A. C. Stem	571.66				232.81	338.85						
Dr. James E. Stowers	193.00				193.00							
Margaret Strycker	194.66				194.66							
E. Stuart	22,648.79				22,648.79							
Matilda N. Stutzer	334.75					334.75						
K. M. Sweet	1,000.00			1,000.00								
Geo. R. Taylor	677.13	670.53			6.60							
Margaret Thomas	250.00											250.00
Rachael C. Torrance	253.00				253.00							
D. Tripcevich	674.53				674.53							
Caroline Tucker	150.00										$150.00	
Grace Utley	470.00				470.00							
Elizabeth E. Voake	250.00											250.00
Elliott Wadsworth	17.60	17.60										
Kathryn Walter	150.00											150.00
Agnes M. Ward	224.27				224.27							
A. S. Ward	504.03				504.03							
Dr. A. R. Warner	24,412.10		24,412.10									
Florence M. Waters	294.40				294.40							
Col. John R. White	187.15				187.15							
Ruth Whittier	194.66				194.66							
Emma Wilson	200.00									$200.00		
Elizabeth Wolfley	35.20											35.20
Total debit balances	369,940.39	7,831.44	141,326.20	12,520.54	170,343.94	3,301.65	9,637.43	$1,583.99	$20,000.00	500.00	150.00	2,745.20

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Fiscal officers' ledger balances and distribution Dec. 31, 1916—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCES OF FUNDS—Continued.

	Amount on hand.	General.	Preparedness fund.	Contingent relief.	European war-relief fund.	German prisoners, Russia.	Mexican relief.	Mexican border relief.	Armenian relief.	Town and country nurse fund.	Philippine nurse fund.	Town and country nurse loan fund.
CREDIT BALANCES.												
American relief committee	$997.00						$997.00					
American consul, Dunkirk	133.12				$133.12							
American consul, Naples	750.00				750.00							
United States consul, Nish, Siberia	500.00				500.00							
C. E. Fox	81.20				81.20							
Helen Scott Hay	124.69				124.69							
Hungarian Red Cross	5,684.00				5,684.00							
Chas. Jenkinson	48.84						48.84					
G. F. Laughlin	100.00				100.00							
Chas. L. Magee	11.13				5.76					$5.37		
Dr. R. W. Mendelsen	9.65				9.65							
E. Stuart	2,661.33				2,661.33							
Geo. R. Taylor	33.66									33.66		
Total credit balances	11,134.62				10,049.75		1,045.84			39.03		
Net debit balances	358,805.77	$7,831.44	$141,326.20	$12,520.54	169,294.19	$3,301.65	8,591.59	$1,583.99	$20,000.00	460.97	$150.00	$2,745.20

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In addition to the report of the treasurer, the trustees of the endowment fund of the American National Red Cross have submitted for audit the register of receipts and disbursements, ledgers, bank pass book, canceled checks, together with a report of all financial transactions, for the period from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916. These have been audited and the result is summarized as follows:

CASH.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1916			$7,313 53
Receipts:			
For principal of funds from the American National Red Cross		$116,788.41	
For income of funds from securities, endowment fund	$35,503.75		
The William Howard Taft special endowment fund	300.00		
Town and country nursing service endowment fund	5,463.75		
Total		41,267.50	
For interest on bank balances, endowment fund		2,611.40	
Total receipts			160,667.31
Total			167,980.84
Disbursements:			
From the income of funds to the American National Red Cross endowment fund	$33,051.61		
The William Howard Taft special endowment fund	1,221.67		
Town and country nursing service endowment fund	4,748.78		
Total		39,022.06	
Postage and insurance		2.05	
Total disbursements			39,024.11
Balance, Dec. 31, 1916:			
Principal		122,768.19	
Income		6,188.54	
Total			128,956.73
			167,980.84

The receipts, amounting to $160,667.31, as shown above have been verified with the deposits as shown by the account at the American Security & Trust Co. and found to be correct.

The disbursements, amounting to $39,024.11, have been checked against the authorized bank vouchers and found to be correct as stated.

The cash balance, $128,956.73, agrees with the balance as shown by the bank pass book on December 31, 1916.

It is found in the audit of the interest credited on the bank balances that $1.29 additional interest is due the trustees of the endowment fund as per the following statement:

Interest due the American National Red Cross on bank balances Jan. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1916	$515.30
Interest credited by the bank on July 1, 1916	343.53
Short credited and due the endowment fund July 1, 1916	171.77

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Explained as follows:

Through an error the amount of interest credited on July 1, 1916, was at the rate of 2 per cent per annum instead of the correct rate, 3 per cent. This mistake was discovered and the additional interest, amounting to $171.77, was credited on September 13, 1916.

The crediting of this additional interest on September 13, 1916, which should have been credited on July 1, 1916, therefore entitles the endowment fund to interest on that amount from July 1, 1916, to October 1, 1916, amounting to $1.25, as shown by the following:

Interest due the American National Red Cross on bank balances Jan. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1916	$515.30	
Interest due the American National Red Cross on bank balances July 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916	1,622.08	
Total interest due for the fiscal year 1916		$2,137.38
Interest credited:		
*Jan. 3, 1916 (accrued and belonged to the 1915 account)	475.31	
July 1, 1916	343.53	
Sept. 13, 1916	171.77	
Jan. 2, 1917	1,620.79	
Total interest credited	2,611.40	
*Less amount of interest earned in the last 6 months of 1915 and credited on the books in the fiscal year of 1916	475.31	
		2,136.09
Balance due		1.29

The above amount, $1.29, is acknowledged as correct and has been credited to the account of the trustees of the endowment fund as per letter of the American Security & Trust Co., to this department, dated January 30, 1918, and should be taken up on the books of the trustees of the endowment fund of the American National Red Cross.

The funds of the trustees of the endowment fund are kept under three separate accounts, namely, the endowment fund, the William Howard Taft special endowment fund, and the town and country nursing service endowment fund, each of which consists of principal and income. The following is an analysis of the transactions as per trustees' report submitted:

Endowment fund.

PRINCIPAL.

Balance Jan. 1, 1916:		
Cash	$5,979.78	
Securities	824,271.35	
Total		$830,251.13
Receipts:		
Cash from the American National Red Cross		116,788.41
Total		947,039.54
Disbursements	0.00	
Balance Dec. 31, 1916:		
Cash	122,768.19	
Securities	824,271.35	
Total		947,039.54

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INCOME.

Balance Jan. 1, 1916	$0.00	
Receipts:		
Interest from securities	35,503.75	
Interest from bank balances	2,611.40	
Total		$38,115.15
Disbursements:		
Income transferred to the American National Red Cross	33,051.61	
Balance Dec. 31, 1916	5,063.54	
Total		38,115.15

The William Howard Taft special endowment fund.

PRINCIPAL.

Balance Jan. 1, 1916:	
Securities	$5,000.00
Receipts	.00
Total	5,000.00
Disbursements	.00
Balance Dec. 31, 1916:	
Securities	5,000.00
Total	5,000.00

INCOME.

Balance Jan. 1, 1916	$921.67	
Receipts:		
Interest from securities	300.00	
Total		$1,221.67
Disbursements:		
Transferred to the American National Red Cross	1,221.67	
Balance Dec. 31, 1916	.00	
Total		1,221.67

Town and country nursing service endowment fund.

PRINCIPAL.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1916:	
Securities [1]	$100,025.03
Receipts	.00
Total	100,025.03
Disbursements	.00
Balance, Dec. 31, 1916:	
Securities [1]	100,025.03
Total	100,025.03

INCOME.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1916	$412.08	
Receipts:		
Interest from securities	5,463.75	
Total		5,875.83

[1] Bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 4 per cent refunding gold mortgage, at the par value of $25,000, were exchanged for 6 per cent cumulative adjustment mortgage gold registered coupon bonds, series A, to the par value of $6,250 and 4 per cent prior lien mortgage registered coupon bonds, series A, to the par value of $18,750, in accordance with the reorganization plan of that company.

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Disbursements:		
Income transferred to the American National Red Cross...	$4,748.78	
Postage and insurance	2.05	
Total		$4,750.83
Balance, Dec. 31, 1916		1,125.00
Total		5,875.83

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS.

	Principal.		Income.	Total.
	Securities.	Cash.		
Endowment fund	$824,271.35	$122,768.19	$5,063.54	$952,103.08
The William Howard Taft special endowment fund	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Town and country nursing service endowment fund	100,025.03	.....	1,125.00	101,150.03
Total	929,296.38	122,768.19	6,188.54	1,058,253.11

Schedule of securities.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Name.	Par value.	Book value.	Market value Dec. 31.	Rate of interest.	Annual interest.
				Per cent.	
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 20-year 4½ per cent convertible	$10,000.00	$9,062.50	$9,500.00	4½	$450.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. general mortgage gold	75,000.00	75,972.50	69,468.75	4½	3,375.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. first and refunding mortgage	50,000.00	44,731.25	43,000.00	4	2,000.00
City & Suburban Ry. first mortgage gold	5,000.00	5,078.27	5,131.25	5	250.00
Detroit Terminal & Tunnel first mortgage 50-year gold	50,000.00	50,031.25	45,000.00	4½	2,250.00
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties certificates, beneficial interest	None.	6,711.75	5,434.25	.....	(*)
Kansas City Terminal Ry. first mortgage gold	40,000.00	39,359.75	35,050.00	4	1,600.00
Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., first mortgage	500.00	500.00	400.00	4½	22.50
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5 per cent bonds of 1912	5,000.00	5,068.75	5,000.00	5	250.00
New York City corporate stock	120,000.00	109,219.70	110,400.00	3½	4,200.00
Do	380,000.00	385,031.88	398,050.00	4¼	16,150.00
Northern Pacific Ry. prior lien railway and land grant	5,000.00	5,112.25	4,712.50	4	200.00
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co. first and refunding mortgage	15,000.00	13,743.75	12,900.00	4	600.00
Provident Loan Society of New York certificates of contribution	48,000.00	48,000.00	47,040.00	6	2,880.00
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold	5,000.00	3,856.25	3,800.00	4	200.00
Union Pacific Ry. first mortgage railroad and land grant	2,000.00	2,057.50	1,970.00	4	80.00
West Shore R. R. guaranteed first mortgage	20,000.00	20,734.00	18,400.00	4	800.00
Total	830,500.00	824,271.35	815,256.75	.....	35,307.50
* Amount interest actually received from the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties	.....	.....	.....	.....	196.25
Total	830,500.00	824,271.35	815,256.75	.....	35,503.75

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Schedule of securities—Continued.

THE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Name.	Par value.	Book value.	Market value Dec. 31.	Rate of interest.	Annual interest.
Provident Loan Society of New York certificates of contribution	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$4,900.00	*Per cent.* 6	$300.00

TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE ENDOWMENT FUND.

City of Tokyo, Japan, 5 per cent loan of 1912	$25,000.00	$21,545.45	$19,125.00	5	**$1,250.00
Hudson & Manhattan R. R. first lien and refunding mortgage, series A	25,000.00	21,812.50	17,250.00	5	1,250 00
St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Ry. first mortgage gold bonds	23,000.00	24,121.25	24,725.00	5	1,150.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. prior lien 4 per cent mortgage	18,750.00	13,482.81	13,125.00	4	750.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. gold registered coupon, series A	6,250.00	4,494.27	4,843.75	6	375.00
Wabash R. R. second mortgage 5 per cent 50-year	15,000.00	14,568.75	14,962.50	5	750.00
Total	113,000.00	100,025.03	94,031.25	.....	5,525.00
** Less shortage of interest received on the city of Tokyo bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.25
Total	113,000.00	100,025.03	94,031.25	.....	5,463.75

The above securities have been examined at the vault of the American Security & Trust Co. and found to be in agreement with the schedule of securities as submitted by the trustees of the endowment fund December 31, 1916.

Recapitulation of securities.

	Par value.	Book value.	Market value.	Interest received.
Endowment fund	$830,500.00	$824,271.35	$815,256.75	$35,503.75
The William Howard Taft special endowment fund	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,900.00	300.00
Town and country nursing service endowment fund	113,000.00	100,025.03	94,031.25	5,463.75
Total	948,500.00	929,296.38	914,188.00	41,267.50

The annual interest actually received from all of the securities in the endowment fund as per the preceding list is shown as follows:

From the endowment fund	$35,503.75	
From the William Howard Taft special endowment fund	300.00	
From the town and country nursing service endowment fund	5,463.75	
Total		$41,267.50

The amount of annual interest due from the securities as per the report of the trustees of the endowment fund is as follows:

From the endowment fund	$35,307.50	
From the William Howard Taft special endowment fund	300.00	
From the town and country nursing service endowment fund	5,525.00	
Total		41,132.50
Difference		135.00

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This difference representing interest received in excess of the annual interest received as shown on the schedule of securities as per report of the trustees is explained as follows:

Amount of interest received from the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties certificates of beneficial interests	$196.25	
Amount due as shown by the report of the trustees of the endowment fund	.00	
Balance (excess interest received)		$196.25
Due from the city of Tokyo, Japan, 5 per cent loan of 1912, as shown by the report of the trustees of the endowment fund	1,250.00	
Amount received from these securities	1,188.75	
Balance (shortage of interest received)		61.25
Difference		135.00

The balance sheet of the trustees of the endowment fund of the American National Red Cross at the close of December 31, 1916, which represents a true and correct statement of the funds in the hands of the trustees of the endowment fund is shown on the following exhibit:

DR.

Cash	$128,956.73	
Securities (book value)	929,296.38	
Total		$1,058,253.11

CR.

Endowment fund principal:			
Cash	$122,768.19		
Securities (book value)	824,271.35		
Total		947,039.54	
Endowment fund income:			
Cash		5,063.54	
Wm. Howard Taft special endowment fund principal:			
Securities (book value)		5,000.00	
Wm. Howard Taft special endowment fund income:			
Cash		.00	
Town and country nursing service endowment fund principal:			
Securities (book value)		100,025.03	
Town and country nursing service endowment fund income:			
Cash		1,125.00	
Total			1,058,253.11

It has been suggested in former reports of audit that to safeguard the society and to permit a more thorough audit of its transactions there be furnished a complete list of all persons employed, together with a schedule stating the monthly or annual salary received by each, and all changes in compensation should be supported by the approval of the officers of the society having such authority. This has not been done and the suggestion is renewed.

Fiscal officers should be cautioned to exercise the greatest care in the preparation of their accounts for the disbursements of funds, and should furnish receipted bills for all expenditures.

Audit of the report of the treasurer of the American National Red Cross will at once be taken up covering the period from January 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917 (six months), after which audit will be made for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, as per section 6 of the act of Congress approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat., p. 599), and amended by the act approved February 27, 1917 (Public 362, 64th Cong., 2d sess.).

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 1006

PLAN FOR A NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM

SUBMITTED BY

HON. MEDILL McCORMICK

WITH

LEGAL CITATIONS, AUTHORITIES, HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS, AND CHARTS

BY

CHARLES WALLACE COLLINS
AUTHOR OF "THE NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM AND AMERICAN FINANCE"

MARCH 27, 1918.—Ordered to be printed with illustrations

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

H D—65-2—vol 113——50

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TEXT OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 14, 1918, BY HON. MEDILL McCORMICK.

No. 1.

A BILL To provide for the coordination, revision, and unification of the annual departmental estimates, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to the end that the President of the United States, in giving information to Congress of the state of the Union, may recommend for their consideration as a measure of law the annual estimates of expenditures of the several branches of the Government, and also such changes or adjustments in the revenue laws as may, in his judgment, be necessary to meet such expenditures, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year, submit to the President the following information: A revised statement in summary and in detail of the estimates of expenditures of the various branches of the Government, the said revision of the estimates being hereinafter provided for; a statement giving the estimated revenues of the Government for the fiscal year to which the estimates of expenditures relate; and, if the estimated expenditures shall exceed the estimated revenues, he shall also submit therewith recommendations for new taxes, loans, or other appropriate legislation to meet the deficiency; in like manner he shall also submit to the President, from time to time, such supplemental, deficiency, or other estimates as may be necessary to meet the needs of the Government.

SEC. 2. That in order that the said estimates of expenditures shall represent the actual financial needs of the Government it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, before submitting them to the President to revise, to consolidate, to unify, to coordinate, to reduce, to diminish or otherwise to change any item or items in the regular annual estimates or in any deficiency, supplemental or other estimates of expenditures for the various branches of the Government in such a manner as may be necessary to effect economies and to prevent waste, extravagance, loss, duplication and the like: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may not revise, change, or reduce any of the estimates for the technical branches of the War or Navy Department, but shall submit them to the President in the form and for the amounts as they are transmitted to him.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such changes in the form of said estimates as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide the administrative organization for the operation of the provisions of this act the President of the United States is hereby authorized to provide in the Treasury Department the necessary bureau and personnel.

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SEC. 5. That the submission of the estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury as herein provided shall be in lieu of his presentation of the Book of Estimates to Congress as now provided by law.

SEC. 6. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act may be cited for all purposes as the estimates-revision act, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen to nineteen hundred and twenty.

No. 2.

Resolved, That a committee is hereby created, to be known as the budget committee of the House of Representatives, to consist of forty members, to be appointed in the usual manner, and that the said committee shall hereafter be one of the standing committees of the House.

That upon receipt by the House of the regular annual, or any supplemental, deficiency or other estimates of expenditure for the various branches of the Government and suggestions for new revenue legislation to meet them, from the President of the United States, with his recommendation for their enactment into law, they shall forthwith be referred to the budget committee, which committee shall have jurisdiction, within the limitations hereinafter provided, over both revenue and appropriations, and no other committee of the House shall hereafter report any bills carrying appropriations or providing revenue for the Government.

That the said budget committee may call before it such of the executive officers as it may see fit to examine in connection with the said estimates.

That said budget committee may propose amendments to said estimates by way of reducing the amounts of any item or items therein stated, but said committee shall not have the power to propose any amendment which shall have for its effect the increasing of any item or items of the said estimates or of adding new items unless such increase or new items shall be requested by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the authority of the President: *Provided, however*, That said committee may, by a two-thirds vote, add new items or increase items in the said estimates.

That, the said budget committee shall report the said estimates, with the said suggestions for revenue legislation to meet them, to the House in the form of a single bill, to which the said estimates, with the committee amendments thereto, shall be attached as appendices. Said bill shall be known as the budget bill.

That it shall not be in order for any Member of the House to offer any amendment increasing any item or items in the said budget bill except that it be to restore an item or items in the estimates as they were originally submitted by the President.

That for the purpose of giving the House immediate and direct information as to the said estimates and of offering explanations in regard to the proposed expenditures of the said budget bill, the heads of several executive departments may be required to appear in the House during the time said bill is under consideration to answer questions relating to the provisions of said bill.

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That all rules or parts of rules of the House in conflict with the provisions of this resolution are hereby repealed.

This resolution shall take effect upon the passage of the estimates revision bill now pending.

No. 3.

A BILL To provide for an independent audit of the departmental accounts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the offices of auditor general, assistant auditor general, and solicitor of the audit office of the United States are hereby created. The auditor general shall be appointed by a committee to be composed of the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives; he shall hold office during good behavior, subject, however, to removal therefrom for cause by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives; he shall receive a salary of $12,000 per annum. The assistant auditor general and the solicitor of the audit office shall be appointed in the same manner as the auditor general, shall each receive a salary of $7,500 per annum, and may be removed from office for cause by the committee appointing them.

SEC. 2. That on the death, resignation, or other vacancy in the office of the auditor general or of the assistant auditor general, or of the solicitor, his successor shall be appointed in the manner as prescribed above for the original appointment.

SEC. 3. That anything which under the authority of this act is directel to be done by the auditor general may, in his absence, be done by the assistant auditor general, except the certifying and reporting on the departmental accounts for the House of Representatives. The solicitor of the audit office shall be the legal advisor of the auditor general.

SEC. 4. That after the consolidation of the audit forces hereinafter provided for has been effected, the Comptroller of the Treasury shall forthwith be divested of all of his functions relating to the audit of the departmental accounts, and the existing audit offices for the departmental accounts, namely: Auditor for the Treasury Department and all bureaus and offices thereunder; Auditor for the War Department and all business under it; Auditor for the Navy Department; Auditor for the Interior Department; Auditor for the Post Office Department; and Auditor for the State Department, and all other branches of the public service not included in the above shall be forthwith abolished.

SEC. 5. That immediately after his appointment the auditor general shall proceed to consolidate and reorganize the audit work of the offices of the above-mentioned auditors and that of the Comptroller of the Treasury in so far as it relates to the audit of the departmental accounts into one office, to be known as the audit office, of which he shall be the head and for the work of which he shall be accountable to Congress.

SEC. 6. That after the above-mentioned consolidation and reorganization shall have been effected all subsequent appointments in the audit office of officers, clerks, and other persons, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be made under the ordinary rules and regu-

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lations of the classified civil service: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to temporary appointments made by the auditor general for a period of less than six months, but such temporary appointees shall not be eligible to reappointment except under the civil-service rules as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 7. That the auditor general shall have full power to make from time to time orders and rules for the conduct of the internal business of the audit office and to promote, suspend, or discharge any of the officers, clerks, or others employed therein, except as hereinbefore provided: *Provided, however*, That such promotion, suspension, or discharge shall be made upon considerations of efficiency only.

SEC. 8. That each executive department of the Government shall prepare and transmit through the Treasury Department to the auditor general for examination not later than the thirtieth day of November of each year an account of every expenditure of public moneys made by said departments for the fiscal year ending on the preceding thirtieth day of June; such accounts shall be submitted in such form and manner as may be determined by the auditor general with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be known as the "departmental accounts."

SEC. 9. That every departmental account shall be examined by the auditor general on behalf of the House of Representatives and such examination shall determine whether the payments which are charged in the accounts to the sums appropriated are supported by vouchers or proofs of payments, and whether the money expended has been applied to the purpose or purposes for which such appropriation was intended to provide.

SEC. 10. That in order that such examination may, as far as possible, proceed pari passu with the cash transactions of the several accounting offices of the executive departments, the auditor general shall have free access, at all convenient times, to the books of account and other documents relating to the accounts of such departments, and may require the several departments concerned to furnish him from time to time or at regular periods, with accounts of the cash transactions of such departments respectively up to such times or periods.

SEC. 11. That on the fifteenth day of each January the auditor general shall lay before the House of Representatives the departmental accounts for the preceding fiscal year as certified and reported upon by him, and in which he shall call the attention of the House of Representatives to every case in which it may appear to him that an expenditure has exceeded the appropriation; or that money received by a department from other sources than the appropriations for the year to which the accounts relate has not been applied or accounted for according to law; or that a sum charged against an appropriation is not supported by proof of payment; or that a payment so charged did not occur within the period of the account; or was for any reason not properly chargeable against the appropriation in question; and he shall further call the attention of the House of Representatives to such other facts or information which may show any irregularity in the accounts, whether of loss, waste, fraud, extravagance, or incompetence, which may appear on the face of the accounts as compared with the appropriations, or which may be revealed by the papers on file in the departments.

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SEC. 12. That upon the receipt of the appropriation accounts by the House of Representatives they shall forthwith be referred to a committee to be created for that purpose, which committee shall, after examining the accounts with the report of the auditor general thereon, after the manner to be prescribed by the House, make a report to the House, making such comment and such recommendations as it may see fit.

SEC. 13. That upon the adoption of said committee report by the House of Representatives it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit the recommendations therein contained to the department or office concerned; and, further, it shall be his duty to see that such recommendations are put into effect: *Provided, however*, That where objections are made to the recommendations by the department or office concerned it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before said committee at its next regular meeting, for their consideration, the said recommendation and the reasons for not putting it into effect.

SEC. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That this act may be cited for all purposes as the "independent audit act, 1918."

SEC. 16. That this act shall take effect on the first day of July after its adoption, but its provisions shall not apply to the accounts of the departments for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding the above-mentioned date.

No. 4.

Resolved, That a committee is hereby created to be known as the committee on departmental accounts, to consist of fifteen members, the membership to be appointed by the committee on committees in the usual manner, and that said committee shall hereafter be one of the standing committees of the House: *Provided, however*, That the chairman of said committee shall not be a member of the party in control of the House.

That said committee shall each year receive the departmental accounts with the audit and report of the auditor general thereon; shall submit them to a detailed examination; and shall report to the House their recommendations in regard to the same not later than the first day of March of each year.

That said committee shall not be limited in its examination to the points raised in the audit of the auditor general but may inquire into any question of irregularity, illegality, fraud, waste, loss, or other such matters which may arise in connection with the acccounts: *Provided, however*, That said committee shall not inquire into questions relating to the wisdom or the policy of the legislation appropriating the money to which the accounts relate, nor shall it inquire into questions of purely an administrative nature.

That said committee shall have authority to call for all necessary documents and papers relating to the departmental accounts and may compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths: *Provided, however*, That no witnesses may be called or examined who are not employed in the executive departments of the Government.

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That Rule X of the House of Representatives be amended as follows: Strike out paragraphs thirty-seven to forty-six, inclusive, and add in lieu thereof the following: "37. On departmental accounts to consist of fifteen members."

That Rule XI of the House of Representatives be amended as follows: Strike out paragraphs thirty-six to forty-six, inclusive, and add in lieu thereof the following: "36. The following named subjects shall be within the jurisdiction of the committee on departmental accounts. The examination of the accounts of the several departments of the Government as presented in the departmental accounts with the audit and report of the auditor general thereon; the conformity of the expenditures of said departments with the appropriation laws; and inquiries into questions of fraud, waste, loss, or other such irregularities arising out of the departmental accounts."

That all other rules or parts of rules of the House in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

That this resolution shall take effect upon the passage of the independent audit bill now pending.

No. 5.

A BILL To transfer the Public Health Service from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Health Service, now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, and all that pertains to the same, be, and the same hereby is, transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department.

SEC. 2. The official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of said Public Health Service, together with the furniture and equipment now in use in said service, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the said Department of the Interior.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No. 6.

A BILL To transfer the Coast Guard from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Coast Guard, now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, and all that pertains to the same, hereby is transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department; and the Secretary of the Navy shall exercise such functions in regard thereto as have heretofore been exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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SEC. 2. That the official records and papers, except such as pertain exclusively to the business of the customs revenue, and the furniture, material, and other property now in use by said Coast Guard shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the said Department of the Navy.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No. 7.

A BILL To transfer the Bureau of War Risk Insurance from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Bureau of War Risk Insurance now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury and all that pertains to the same be, and the same hereby is, transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of War, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and the supervision of the last-named department.

SEC. 2. That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of said Bureau of War Risk Insurance, together with the furniture and equipment now in use in said bureau, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the said Department of War.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No. 8.

A BILL To transfer the Office of the Supervising Architect from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Office of the Supervising Architect now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, and all that pertains to the same, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction of the last-named department; and the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise such functions in regard thereto as have heretofore been exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of said Office of the Supervising Architect, together with the furniture and equipment now in use in said office, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the said Department of the Interior.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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No. 9.

A BILL To transfer the Secret Service from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secret Service, now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, and all that pertains to the same, hereby is transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department; and the Attorney General shall exercise such functions in regard thereto as have heretofore been exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of said Secret Service, together with the furniture now in use by said Secret Service, shall be and hereby are transferred to the said Department of Justice.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No. 10.

A BILL To create the office of banks and banking and to give it such jurisdiction over the Comptroller of the Currency, the Director of the Mint, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as is now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an office is hereby created and established to be known as the office of banks and banking (hereinafter referred to as said office), of which there shall be one director, to be known as the director of banks and banking, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of $10,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. That the director of said office shall submit in the customary manner estimates for the clerical services and other expenses necessary to the complete organization and equipment of said office.

SEC. 3. That upon the organization of said office, the said director shall exercise all the powers and perform all the acts and duties in relation to each of the services mentioned below which are now exercised and performed by the Secretary of the Treasury, namely, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Director of the Mint, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and that after the organization of said office shall be effected the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to have any duties in connection with the above-mentioned services except such as may be related to the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government.

SEC. 4. That all reports heretofore made by any of the above-mentioned services to the Secretary of the Treasury shall after the passage of this act be made to the office of banks and banking.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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Dept. of Labor.

Committee on Expenditures in the Labor Department

Committee on Expenditures in the Labor Department

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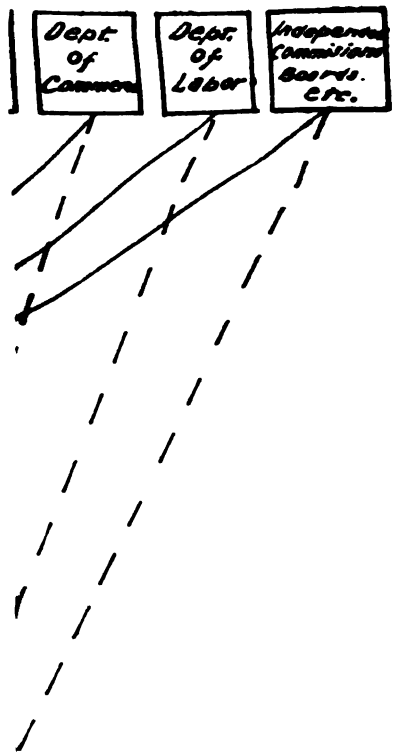

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

The bills and resolutions here proposed are designed to accomplish the following results:

I. Modification of the present procedure with the estimates by giving the President, through the Treasury Department, the power of revision and rendering him responsible to Congress for the sums requested.

II. Abolition of the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations; the taking away the power to report bills carrying appropriations from all other committees, and the creation in their stead of one single budget committee, which shall not have the power to add new items or increase existing items in the estimates upon its own initiative except by a two-thirds vote.

III. Abolition of the six existing audit offices, the auditors of which are now appointed by and operate under the Executive, and creating in their place one single audit office under the control of an auditor general of the United States, who shall be appointed by and be responsible to the House of Representatives.

IV. Abolition of the nine existing committees on expenditures in the several departments and the creation in their place of one single committee on departmental accounts, which shall meet regularly, hold hearings, and report on the points raised by the auditor general.

V. Transfer of all offices, bureaus, and services now under the Treasury Department which are not directly related to the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government.

VI. The above program is acknowledged to be incomplete in that it does not provide for the extension of the civil service and other related questions referred to in this compilation, nor does it provide for the transfer from the War and other departments of those services which should properly be performed by some other department.

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CONSOLIDATION AND STRENGTHENING OF FEDERAL FINANCE THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF A NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM.

I.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THE PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF IT.

Extended argument is unnecessary to show that our system of national finance is in need of vital changes to make it measure up to modern principles of economy and efficiency. For several years before the war the business interests of the Nation were almost a unit in advocating the adoption of a budget plan. They were supported in this by leading college presidents and publicists in America. So widespread had the desire on the part of the people for this reform become by the year 1916 that every political party in the field pledged its support to the adoption of budgetary reforms.

The following extracts are taken from the party platforms of 1916:

Republican Party: The increasing cost of the National Government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources, in order to meet the growing demands of the people for Government service, call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic administration, in its shameless raids on the Treasury, and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple, businesslike budget system, to which we pledge our support and which we hold to be necessary to effect a needed reform in the administration of national finances.

Progressive Party: Advocated making a new standard of governmental efficiency through a complete civil-service system, a national budget, and the destruction of "pork-barrel" legislation.

Democratic Party: We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditure standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

For the last three years the question of financial reform has engaged the attention of at least 15 of our States. Illinois and Maryland have adopted the budget system outright; Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Kentucky have the budget system under consideration at the present time; and Connecticut, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin have since 1915 passed laws adopting some of the leading features of the budget system. (See Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev., Aug., 1917, p. 541.) Our leading cities have for a number of years administered their finances on the budget plan and the finances of all of our large successful business enterprises are managed upon budget principles.

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NO NEED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

There is need for no further discussion or investigation of the defects of our present methods. They have been well known for years. Nobody defends them. They were considered a source of danger to our national security in times of peace.

A bare mention of some of these points will serve to bring the problem to our minds.

OUR METHODS LOOSE AND ACCIDENTAL—NO LOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

We begin each fiscal year without a business program and without a financial policy. There is no policy or program in our finance at all at any time. The whole thing is loose, haphazard, accidental, and disjointed. This naturally follows from the lack of any centralized control over the preparation of the annual estimates and the lack of responsibility on the part of any person or branch of the Government for the outcome. The President is not responsible because he lacks the power to control; the departments are not responsible, because the committees of Congress have the power to rewrite the estimates as they see fit; the committees are not responsible, because they have not the adequate information to properly criticize and pass upon the departmental estimates; the House is not responsible, because it has to accept both the work of its own committees as well as that of the Senate; and, finally, the Senate is not responsible for the finances, because the House ostensibly initiates all financial measures.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION NOT UNIFIED.

Our appropriation bills are prepared one by one by different committes and subcommittees who have not the technical knowledge or the administrative experience to protect the people from extravagant demands from the Government on the one hand or to know when it is giving the Government what it needs on the other. These bills are never brought together and considered as a unit. This mass of legislation is examined only in detached parts and at no time is there singleness of aim or unity of purpose, and at no time does any single committee or board or other legislative or executive agency view the finances as a whole. The financial legislation of Congress is therefore lacking in the national point of view. The needs of the Government as a whole are not considered, but local influences—the influences which each Member feels from his own district or his own State—permeate our financial methods.

NO CONTROL BY CONGRESS OVER EXPENDITURES.

We thus proceed each year with complete lack of equilibrium. Department is not balanced with department nor expenditure with revenue. After all of the appropriation bills are in—several months after the opening of the session—we bring in a revenue bill to cover them. When these bills are passed Congress washes its hands of the whole matter. It has no machinery or appropriate organ to follow up the executive to see if the money is spent according to law. It

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allows the executive to audit its own accounts—if such procedure could be called audit. No committee of Congress examines the accounts.

OUR METHODS UNDEMOCRATIC.

Our financial methods do not measure up to our professions of democracy. The people have no way of knowing what is going on. There is no publicity except such items as find their way to the press from time to time. Secrecy, obscurity, inefficiency, duplication. and waste abound. No one can clearly see the hands that reach into the public treasury.

ILLOGICAL DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

Closely related to public finance and inseparable from its efficient administration are departmental organization and the civil-service regulations. Here again our operations are universally acknowledged to be haphazard and without definite aim. In many cases the work under the departments is illogically grouped. The Treasury Department is burdened with the work of a number of bureaus, offices, and services with which it should have nothing to do. Other departments suffer in the same way.

FINANCIAL METHODS WEAK IN TIME OF PEACE.

These in brief are some of the defects of our financial procedure. In times of peace before there was any indication of a world war they were universally condemned. We were then spending less than $1,000,000,000 a year and yet it was predicted that unless we made some radical change in our methods we should bankrupt the Treasury. Had not the war in Europe occurred so as to distract public opinion the question of financial reform would have recently been one of the chief issues of the day.

DISASTROUS FOR THIS WAR.

We have entered the war with this old discredited system. Under it at the last session of Congress we appropriated over $20,000,000,000 and we are in a fair way to repeat that orgy of finance at this session. We are attempting the impossible. We are attempting to finance the most stupendous enterprise in the history of the world upon principles and by methods which no sane man would defend. And if we do not right ourselves we shall face the acute problems of reconstruction in the same shiftless way.

BUSINESS PROCEDURE THE REMEDY.

What is the remedy? It is to open our eyes to the experience in finance of the civilized world. Private finance, corporation finance, Government finance, make but one answer. In order to attain efficiency, to conserve the strength of the Treasury, to protect the people from undue burdens of taxation, and to throw the whole force of our financial strength into this war and the problems arising from

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it we must reduce our procedure to a business basis. We must do what every other civilized government had already done long before the war. They appropriate their money, raise their taxes and loans, spend their funds, and audit their accounts through the budget system.

THE BUDGET SYSTEM—MAIN FEATURES OF.

But let us not be frightened by a name. It is just a convenient and well-known term to designate a system of finance which is in common use by organizations having an income and an expenditure. It is not necessary to minutely describe it here. There is considerable literature on the subject in English by American writers. The main features are: (1) Executive responsibility for the preparation and revision of the estimates, and for the presentation of them to the legislative body upon his responsibility as a measure to be enacted into law; (2) the consideration and ratification of the estimates by the legislative body with power of amendment generally limited to decreasing items; (3) the expenditure of the funds under close centralized executive supervision and control; (4) the accounting to the legislative body by the executive of the expenditure of all funds, and an audit of the accounts independent of the executive power but reporting to the legislative body; (5) the power of the legislative body to compel the executive to expend the funds in absolute conformity to the purposes for which the money was appropriated.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME—PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The time for discussion and investigation has passed. We need no more reports from economy and efficiency commissions. It is necessary, imperatively necessary, that we now begin to consider some concrete program which will give us the result which we must accomplish. That is the purpose of the foregoing bills and resolutions:

(1) An estimates-revision bill to provide for the coordination, revision, unification, and submission of the annual estimates of the Government by the President to be acted upon by Congress in the form in which they are submitted.

(2) A resolution creating a budget committee to consider the estimates and providing for their enactment into law by the House.

(3) An independent audit bill providing for the consolidation of the present audit offices under one head, who shall be responsible to the House and who shall report thereto.

(4) A resolution creating a committee on departmental accounts to examine the report of the audit and to report its findings to the House.

(5) Several bills having for their purpose the elimination from the Treasury Department of all offices, bureaus, services, and the like which are not directly concerned with the revenues and expenditures of the Government.

It is not contended that this program of legislation is perfect. Certain adjustments and changes of a minor nature will doubtless have to be made, and certain other problems related to financial

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reform are left to a subsequent solution. For instance, these bills do not provide for taking away from each department the work which should properly be done by some other department. But these bills present certain principles and definite, concrete proposals based upon those principles. They give a basis for immediate action. They present a positive remedy for our financial ills.

SENATE ACTION ASSUMED.

Action on these bills by the House presupposes similar action by the Senate. It is incumbent upon the House of Representatives to assume the leadership in this matter, since it is responsible under the Constitution for the initiative in legislation relating to finance. The adoption by the House of a modern budget system in response to a universal demand from the people would doubtless be followed by similar action by the Senate. Such has been the history of past reorganizations of financial procedure.

II.

ESTIMATES REVISION BILL.

1. Introduction.

SUBMISSION OF ESTIMATES BY PRESIDENT.

This bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall revise the departmental estimates each year, reduce them to an orderly and businesslike program so that they will represent a consolidated statement of the actual needs of the Government, and that he shall submit them to the President of the United States instead of to Congress. It authorizes the President to submit these estimates to Congress upon his responsibility at the same time submitting his suggestions for such changes in the revenue laws as in his judgment may be necessary to meet the expenditures provided in the estimates.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

In other words it places the responsibility for the demands of the executive departments for money upon the President where it rightfully belongs. It centralizes in the Treasury Department control over the details of the preparation of the estimates, thus insuring unity of action as well as a coordination of the financial needs of the Government before Congress is expected to act.

DECENTRALIZATION OF EXISTING PRACTICE.

Under existing practices there is no central control over the preparation of the estimates. Neither the President nor the Treasury under him has any authority to revise the estimates. They are prepared by thousands of different officials and represent the demands of the several individual services of the Government upon Congress

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for the money. Congress does not and can not accept them as representing the actual necessary needs of the executive Government since no central authority of the executive Government vouches for them.

2. Explanation of the Bill by Sections.

Section 1. To the end that the President of the United States, in giving information to Congress of the state of the Union, may recommend for their consideration as a measure of law the annual estimates of expenditures of the several branches of the Government and also such changes or adjustments in the revenue laws as may in his judgment be necessary to meet such expenditures, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year, submit to the President the following information: A revised statement in summary and in detail of the estimates of expenditures of the various branches of the Government, the said revision of the estimates being hereinafter provided for; a statement giving the estimated revenues of the Government for the fiscal year to which the estimates of expenditures relate, and if the estimated expenditures shall exceed the estimated revenues he shall also submit therewith recommendations for new taxes, loans, or other appropriate legislation to meet the deficiency; in like manner he shall also submit to the President from time to time such supplemental, deficiency, or other estimates as may be necessary to meet the needs of the Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR EXECUTIVE BUDGET.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." (Const., Art. II, sec. 3.) This clause of the Constitution forms the legal basis for the submission of the departmental estimates by the President as a measure to be enacted into law by Congress upon his recommendation. And since the estimates of expenditure are requests by the Executive for Executive expenditure, such recommendation by the Chief Executive would naturally fix Executive responsibility for sums of money requested. That is the purpose of section 1 of this bill.

Under the above provision of the Constitution Congress has no power to compel the President to give information to it. It could not force the President to submit the estimates, for his powers are coordinate with those of Congress. (Field *v.* People, 3 Ill., 79 (the principle is here discussed as to the governor); S. Misc. Doc. 74, 49th Cong., 1st sess.; S. Rept. No. 135, 49th Cong., 1st sess.; Willoughby on the Constitution, vol. 2, pp. 1167–1170.)

CONGRESS CAN NOT COMPEL PRESIDENT TO ACT.

All that Congress can do in a case like this is to invite the cooperation of the President. That is the effect of this section. The bill as drawn makes it practically impossible for the President to refuse to submit the estimates. It is inconceivable that a Chief Executive could refuse to ask Congress for the money to run his own branch of the Government or that he should be unwilling to take the responsibility for the estimates which state the sums of money they need. Congress having closed every other door of approach to the Public Treasury, self interest alone would impel the Executive to act as provided in this section of the bill.

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PRINCIPLE OF EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Under our existing practice neither the President nor any high official of the executive government vouches for the estimates as a whole or stands in any way responsible to Congress for a financial program of the executive government. This is contrary to the practice of all other civilized nations and is in violation of the fundamental principle of the administration of public finance, that the executive should make and be held responsible for the executive demands for current expenditures. (For a list of the countries in which the executive branch of the government submits the annual estimates to the legislative body and takes responsibility for the financial program see appendix hereto attached.)

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER DEPARTMENTS.

While Congress may not prescribe duties for the President, the executive departments are creatures of Congress and Congress has the power to create new departments, to modify, enlarge, or abolish old departments or offices and to define the powers and duties of the executive officials other than the President. This principle is clearly established. (U. S. Const., Art II, sec. 2; Kendall *v.* U. S., 12 Pet., 524; Willoughby on the Constitution, vol. 2, pp. 1156, 1157; Goodnow, American Administrative Law, p. 78.) Congress can therefore, as provided in this bill, make it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise certain definite functions relating to the estimates.

REVENUE ESTIMATES.

The revision of the estimates mentioned in section 1 is provided for in section 2. The clause in section 1 relating to the estimates of the revenues of the Government and to the proposed changes in the revenue laws to meet the excess of estimated expenditure over estimated revenue, which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to submit to the President, is similar to the act of March 4, 1909, which requires a somewhat similar action. (35 Stat. L., 1027, sec. 7.)

REVISION OF ESTIMATES.

SEC. 2. In order that the said estimates of expenditures shall represent the actual financial needs of the Government it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, before submitting them to the President to revise, to consolidate, to unify, to coordinate, to reduce, to diminsh, or otherwise to change any item or items in the regular annual estimates, or in any deficiency, supplemental, or other estimates of expenditures for the various branches of the Government in such a manner as may be necessary to effect economies and to prevent waste, extravagance, loss, duplication, and the like: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may not revise, change, or reduce any of the estimates for the technical branches of the War or Navy Department, but shall submit them to the President in the form and for the amounts as they are transmitted to him.

Section 2, as is apparent, gives certain new functions to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is made his duty to take the departmental estimates and to make them correspond to the bedrock financial needs of the Government. He is thus given the power of revision. In performing this function he will be acting on the one hand for the President and on the other hand for Congress.

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FOREIGN PRACTICE.

This section of the bill is drawn according to the regular practice of the most efficient modern Governments like those of Great Britain, France, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, etc., and according to the principles of business practice. It is intended to bring order out of our present chaotic methods and to enable Congress and the country to fix a definite responsibility for the financial program as a whole and every item in it.

ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

It will be observed that this section excepts the War and Navy Departments, in so far as the estimates for their technical services are concerned, from any supervision by the Secretary of the Treasury. He is limited to the revision of those of their estimates which they have in common with other offices, such as salaries, office supplies, rent, and the like. For military and technical reasons these matters must be left to the finance departments of the War and Navy Departments, respectively. The heads of these two departments would under the provisions of this bill stand responsible to the President for such estimates as above described and the President would submit them to Congress along with the other estimates and sponsor them in the same way.

FORM OF ESTIMATES.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such changes in the form of said estimates as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

It is well known that the form in which our departmental estimates are submitted are not up to the standard required in modern budget making. This is a matter of detail for the executive branch of the Government to work out. It is a question of administrative efficiency and intelligible presentation and the work of adjustment should properly be left to the Treasury.

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTAL FINANCE.

SEC. 4. In order to provide the administrative organization for the operation of the provisions of this act the President of the United States is hereby authorized to provide in the Treasury Department the necessary bureau and personnel.

This section authorized the President to work out the detailed administrative organization necessary to the preparation and revision of the estimates of the departments for which he must stand responsible to Congress.

ULTIMATE DECISION BY CONGRESS.

This section in any case does not give to the Executive an absolute grant of power. He must submit estimates for the expenditure of the money for the salaries of the persons who are designated to carry out his plan. Should Congress disapprove of the principle, form, or method of his organization for the preparation of the estimates, it could refuse to grant the money necessary to putting it into effect.

SEC. 5. The submission of the estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury as herein provided shall be in lieu of his presentation of the Book of Estimates to Congress as now provided by law.

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SEC. 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act may be cited for all purposes as the estimates-revision act of nineteen hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twenty.

Sections 5, 6, and 7 need no explanation. As to section 8, the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, is given as the time of the taking effect of the act because it would hardly be possible to put it into effect at an earlier date unless Congress acted in the early part of the calendar year 1918.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF COUNTRIES HAVING THE BUDGET SYSTEM.

Each of the countries named below operate their national finances through what is known as the national budget system. The general features of this system common to substantially all of these countries are the preparation of the budget estimates by the executive branch of the government, their revision and consolidation by some central organization in the executive government; the submission of the budget to the legislative branch by the executive upon the authority and responsibility of the executive, the consideration of the budget as a single and unified bill by the legislative branch, the influence of executive responsibility for the demands of the budget causing the legislature to make few changes, the execution of the budget by the executive, an independent audit of the executive accounts:

Argentina.
Australia.
Austria.
Belgium.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Canada.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Cuba.
Denmark.
Dominican Republic.
Ecuador.
Egypt.
France.
Germany.
Great Britain.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Honduras.
Hungary.
Italy.
Japan.
Liberia.
Luxemburg.
Mexico.
Montenegro.
Netherlands.
Newfoundland.
New Zealand.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Peru.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Russia.
Salvador.
Serbia.
Siam.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Union of South Africa.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

(See Need for a National Budget, Appendixes, H. Doc. 851, 62d Cong., 2d sess., 1912. See also Report and Appendixes of the Select Committee on House of Commons (Procedure), 1915, cd. 278.)

III.

RESOLUTION FOR A BUDGET COMMITTEE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

GENERAL SCOPE.

This resolution is supplementary to the estimates-revision bill. Its purpose is to adjust the rules of this House to the provisions of that bill. This it does by abolishing the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Appropriations, taking the power of reporting bills carrying appropriations from all other committees, and by creating in their place one budget committee of 40 Members, which

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shall have jurisdiction over both appropriations and revenue legislation within the limitations provided.

It further provides that amendments may not be offered on the floor of the House increasing any item of the estimates above the original demand of the executive and that the heads of the departments may be required to appear and answer questions.

2. Explanation of the Resolution by Paragraphs.

EARLY PROCEDURE.

Resolved, That a committee is hereby created to be known as the budget committee of the House of Representatives, to consist of forty members to be appointed in the usual manner, and that the said committee shall hereafter be one of the standing committees of the House.

The creation of a single committee of the House to consider both revenue and expenditure legislation is not without precedent in the United States. That is what was done at the very beginning of the Government. A select Committee of Ways and Means was appointed in 1789 and made a standing committee in 1802. It was originally composed of one member from each State. (Journal, 1st Cong., 1st sess., p. 66; Journal, 7th Cong., 1st sess., p. 40; Annals, p. 412.)

This committee exercised jurisdiction over all bills relating to revenue and expenditures from the beginning of the Government until 1865—a period of 76 years. (Hinds' Precedents, Vol. IV. p. 691; Rule XI, House of Representatives, No. 2.)

ERRONEOUS PRACTICE.

The appointment of this single committee on finance was based on the correct principle, but the committee eventually made the fatal mistake of attempting to determine in detail every item of executive expenditure—which mistake has been perpetuated in an aggravated form to our day. The committee failed to distinguish between the legislative functions which a legislative body could efficiently exercise and the administrative functions which properly belonged to the executive.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS CREATED.

As a consequence the growth of the governmental activities due to the Civil War was such that in 1865 the Ways and Means Committee was overwhelmed with work, necessitating the creation of a new committee, the Committee on Appropriations, which took over the preparation of all appropriation measures. The undesirability of dividing the consideration of the revenue and the appropriation measures was discussed in Congress at this time. (Globe, 38th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1312–1317; Hinds', IV, pp. 691, 698, 699.)

CONGRESS FAILS TO RECOGNIZE EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN 1865.

If the principle of executive responsibility for the preparation of the financial program of the executive government had been recog-

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nized by Congress in 1865, it would not have been necessary to take this the first step toward decentralization and irresponsibility in finance.

SINGLE COMMITTEE FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

From 1865 to 1885—a period of 20 years—the Committee on Appropriations exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the annual appropriation measures, with one exception, viz, in 1880 the Agricultural appropriation bill was given to the Committee on Agriculture. (Cong. Rec., 46th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 684–686.)

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN 1885.

In 1885, through a contest in the House occasioned chiefly by the antagonism of majority members against Samuel J. Randall, a protectionist Democrat who was at this time chairman of the Appropriations Committee, jurisdiction over appropriation bills was distributed amongst the several committees which now report them. This further division of responsibility was condemned at the time, as was the division in 1865. (Cong. Rec., 49th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 168, 196, 207, 225, 279, 289, 321.)

This resolution reestablishes the early practice of this House with the exception that it recognizes the principle of executive responsibility for the financial program of the executive departments.

FOREIGN PRACTICE.

It is the regular foreign practice for the legislative branch of the Government to refer the estimates to one committee, which considers both revenue and expenditure. In England they are considered directly by the House sitting in committee of the whole. In France, Japan, and Germany they are referred to the budget committee; in Switzerland to the finance committee; and in Italy to the committee on ways and means. (See Collins, National Budget System, pp. 22–31.)

PROCEDURE OF BUDGET COMMITTEE.

That upon receipt by the House of the regular annual, or any supplemental, deficiency or other estimates of expenditure for the various branches of the Government, and suggestions for new revenue legislation to meet them, from the President of the United States with his recommendation for their enactment into law, they shall forthwith be referred to the budget committee, which committee shall have jurisdiction, within the limitations hereinafter provided, over both revenue and appropriations, and no other committee of the House shall hereafter report any bills carrying appropriations or providing revenue for the Government.

That said budget committee may call before it such of the executive officers as it may see fit to examine in connection with the said estimates.

The procedure here provided is not different in principle from the present practice. The estimates, having been revised by the Treasury and submitted to the House by the President, who takes responsibility for them, are all referred to the budget committee. At the same time and for reasons above indicated the jurisdiction of all

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other committees over finance is abolished. Hearings on the estimates are provided for in the usual manner. However, the hearings will not need to be so extensive or so intensive as at present, since the estimates will be already revised, coordinated, and reduced to the actual needs of the Government. The budget committee would naturally operate through a system of subcommittees following the present practice.

AMENDING POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

That the said budget committee may propose amendments to said estimates by way of reducing the amounts of any item or item therein stated, but said committee shall not have the power to propose any amendment which shall have for its effect the increasing of any item or items of the said estimates or of adding new items unless such increase or new items shall be requested by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the authority of the President: *Provided, however*, That said committee may by a two-thirds vote add new items or increase items in the said estimates.

It will be noticed that this paragraph gives the committee the power to propose amendments decreasing or reducing items in the estimates but not the power to increase them or to add new items. Since the estimates, in the judgment of the Executive would have already been reduced to the minimum before they reach the committee, the committee would naturally propose few changes. Any serious reduction would destroy the principle of executive responsibility just as readily as would increases. Any increase or any addition of new items not requested by the Executive would throw the budget out of balance and the responsibility for demands on the Treasury would then, as now, fall between Congress and the President and be lost. The purpose of this and the following paragraphs is to eliminate the "twilight zone" in public finance so that the people may have an opportunity to see clearly who is responsible for the demands on the Treasury which they must meet by paying taxes.

EARLY PRACTICE.

The early practice of the House was to refer the estimates to a single committee, the said committee reporting them back to the House with amendments. The House acted on the amendments proposed by the committee. The committee did not draw a bill de novo on the basis of the estimates, but took the estimates as a bona fide statement from the Executive as to the needs of the Government. (See Journals and Annals of the Early Congresses.)

SINGLE BUDGET BILL.

That the said budget committee shall report the estimates with the said suggestions for revenue legislation to meet them to the House in the form of a single bill to which the said estimates, with the committee amendments thereto, shall be attached as appendixes. Said bill shall be known as the budget bill.

A single bill is provided for in order to insure unity and balance of one department with another. The Government expenditures will be considered as a whole. This gives publicity and the possibility of intelligible examination at all times. It is in accord with the regular practice in England, France, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Germany, and other countries.

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EARLY PRACTICE.

It is also in accord with our own early procedure, for during the first 40 years of our own Government the Ways and Means Committee reported out one single bill carrying all appropriations for the support of the Government. This bill was acted on in this form by both the House and Senate. It reported separate bills for the Army and Navy. (See early Journals and Annals of Congress; also Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 62, No. 151, 1915; Public Budgets, an article by Henry Jones Ford, "Budget making and the work of Government.")

AMENDMENTS ON THE FLOOR.

That it shall not be in order for any Member of the House to offer any amendment increasing any item or items in the said budget bill except that it be to restore an item or items in the estimates as they were originally submitted by the President.

This provision carries out the principle enunciated in paragraph 4 above. It is in accord with the practice in England and several other countries. Mr. Fitzgerald, who had devoted much study to this question while chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, declared himself in favor of a rule which would make it practically impossible for individual Members to initiate expenditures on the floor of the House above the estimates of the executive. (See testimony before committee on State finances, New York State constitutional convention, 1915, Doc. No. 15, pp. 39, 46.)

STATUS OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER.

Under the operation of a budget system if a Member of Congress desires to have an item of expenditure in the budget bill, it would be necessary for him to induce the executive department concerned to put it into their estimates before they are transmitted to the Treasury. There is no other way to do it without abandoning the idea of executive responsibility. The present practice of adding new items and increasing other items in appropriation bills on the floor of the House without opportunity of deliberation or investigation and without the consent of the executive who is charged with spending it can not be defended from any reasonable point of view.

CABINET REQUIRED TO APPEAR.

That for the purpose of giving the House immediate and direct information as to the said estimates and of offering explanations in regard to the proposed expenditures of the said budget bill the heads of the several executive departments may be required to appear in the House during the time said bill is under consideration to answer questions relating to the provisions of said bill.

This paragraph is self-explanatory and follows logically upon the establishment of the budget system. When Congress leaves the preparation of the budget entirely to the executive and accepts the estimates as a statement of the actual minimum needs of the Government for the coming fiscal year there will naturally be questions, criticisms and attacks on the floor. In order that immediate explanations may be made as to any item in the estimates or as to the

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financial policy of the budget, it is necessary that the heads of the departments be required to appear before the House. Under Rule XXXIII of this House they already have the privilege of the floor. They could not be given the vote, since the Constitution prohibits them from being Members of Congress. (Const., Art. I, sec. 8.) The vote is not essential to the idea. It is the common practice in foreign parliaments for the heads of the departments to have the privilege of debate. In some countries they are members of the legislative body. Some of them in France are not, and in Switzerland the executive representatives have a voice on the floor, but may not vote.

THE IDEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

This idea of cabinet seats is not new in this country. It has frequently been advocated by public men as being an aid to Congress in legislation as well as an aid to the executive branch of the Government by giving it an opportunity for immediate explanation or defense of its policies. The question has also been under consideration upon several occasions by both Houses of Congress, but no positive action has been taken. (See H. Rept. No. 43, 38th Cong., 1st sess., 1864; Cong. Globe, 38th Cong., 2d sess., Appendix, pp. 103–108, 1865; S. Rept. No. 837, 46th Cong., 3d sess., 1881; Cong. Rec., 65th Cong., 1st sess., vol. 55, No. 65, pp. 4077–4079. See also Atlantic Monthly, December, 1917; article "The Cabinet in Congress," by Francis E. Leupp; and a list of 47 references, from 1864 to 1917, compiled by the chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, Oct. 17, 1917.)

That all rules, or parts of rules, of the House in conflict with the provisions of this resolution are hereby repealed.

That this resolution shall take effect upon the passage of the estimates-revision bill now pending.

IV.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT BILL.

1. Introduction.

AUDIT OFFICE—AUDITOR GENERAL.

This bill abolishes the six existing audit offices and the audit functions of the Comptroller of the Treasury and in their stead creates a consolidated and centralized audit under one auditor general of the United States, who shall be appointed by and be responsible to the House of Representatives. The audit office is thus made absolutely independent of the executive. His position is also made secure from any political influence as he is appointed practically for life and is paid a high salary. He is given the necessary powers to accomplish the work of audit. He is required to make a full report each year to the House as to any irregularities, fraud, or incompetence on the part of the executive departments in handling the funds granted to them by Congress.

There is no reason why Congress should not take immediate action on a measure embodying the principles expressed in this bill. Congressional control over expenditures, important at all times, is extremely vital at this time.

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BRITISH PRECEDENT.

Before 1866 the audit practice in England was very much similar to ours to-day. It was completely under the control of the Treasury. The statement was made in an official report in 1865 that whereas the House of Commons had always displayed great jealousy in asserting its exclusive right to make appropriations for the support of the Government, they had, on the other hand, been equally indifferent in abandoning the expenditure of the appropriations "to the unchecked discretion of the executive government." (Report of Public Accounts Committee, 1865, Appendix 1; see also Durell, Principles and Practices of the System of Control over Parliamentary Grants, London, 1917.) This comment might well be made of the present attitude of the House of Representatives.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENTS ACT.

Under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in 1866, the exchequer and audit departments act was passed creating an independent audit office which should be responsible to and report only to the House of Commons. (Exchequer and audit departments act, 1866, 29 and 30 Vict., c. 39.) This act is considered the cornerstone of the British financial system. The celebrated committee on national expenditure in its report to the House of Commons in 1902 in speaking of this piece of legislation said:

> The reform brought about by the act of 1866 was of the greatest administrative importance. It converted a nominal parliamentary control into a real one, for the knowledge that irregularity will without fail be brought to light enforces a very salutary restraint upon ministers, civil servants, and officers alike. (Report Select Committee on National Expenditures, 1902, Appendix 13; Durell, Parliamentary Grants, p. 110.)

FIFTY YEARS' OPERATION.

Lord Morley, writing in 1903, called this law a monument to the zeal and power of Mr. Gladstone in the direction of economically administering the public purse.

> It converted the nominal control by Parliament into a real control and has borne the strain of nearly 40 years. (Morley, Life of Gladstone, Vol. II, pp. 61–62.)

This act has stood on the statute books of England for over 50 years practically without amendment. The strain of the war in Europe has served only to demonstrate the wisdom of its provisions. (See Debates in House of Commons, Oct. 24, 1916, Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 86, No. 99, pp. 1001–1062; Durell, Parliamentary Grants, p. 156.)

INCREASE OF CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL.

This bill increases the power of Congress over expenditures from the Treasury. This action follows as a logical result over the delegating to the executive an increase of power over the estimates. That is the budget idea. The executive is allowed to assume complete responsibility for the demands he makes in the estimates but

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the legislature follows up every item to see that the executive has been true to the trust reposed in him.

FOREIGN PRACTICE.

In foreign countries the question of accounting and audit assumes a greater importance than that of the preparation and ratification of the estimates. In France the accounts are examined and reported on by the court of accounts the judges of which are appointed for life. In Italy there is a court of accounts for the same purpose. In Japan this function is performed by the board of audit, an independently constituted body, and in Switzerland by the bureau of finance. Each of these bodies reports the results of its findings to the legislative body. (See Collins, National Budget System, pp. 32–38.)

This bill is, however, modeled along the lines of the British exchequer and audit department's act of 1866, above mentioned, in so far as it is adaptable to our institutions.

The pending legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, makes the following provisions for the audit offices of the United States:

1. Auditor for Treasury Department: One auditor and 183 employees; total appropriation, $250,540.
2. Auditor for War Department: One auditor and 346 employees; total appropriation, $468,290.
3. Auditor for Navy Department: One auditor and 182 employees; total appropriation, $247,710.
4. Auditor for Interior Department: One auditor and 87 employees; total appropriation, $123,830.
5. Auditor for State and Other Departments: One auditor and 85 employees; total appropriation, $128,150.
6. Auditor for Post Office Department: One auditor and 258 employees; total appropriation, $324,520.
7. Auditing accounts abroad: Lump appropriation of $700,000.

This makes the total number of persons regularly engaged in the auditing work 1,141, and the total annual appropriation $1,543,040, besides the $700,000 for auditing accounts abroad.

One of the incidental advantages of a consolidation of these audit offices into one central audit office would be the elimination of five chief clerks and a number of division chiefs with the office forces under them, through the creation of general divisions in the central office from which the whole audit work would be administered.

2. Explanation of the Bill by Sections.

COMPTROLLER FUNCTION.

Sec. 1. That the offices of auditor general, assistant auditor general, and solicitor of the audit office of the United States are hereby created. The auditor general shall be appointed by a committee to be composed of the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives; he shall hold office during good behavior, subject, however, to removal therefrom for cause by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives; he shall receive a salary of $12,000 per annum. The assistant auditor general and the solicitor of the audit office shall be appointed in the same manner as the auditor general, shall each receive a salary of $7,500 per annum, and may be removed from office for cause by the committee appointing them.

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The English act created the office of comptroller and auditor general, thus combining two distinct functions in one person. There has been some criticism of the act on this point. (Sel. Com. on Nat. Expenditure, 1902.) This bill leaves the functions of comptroller with the Treasury Department.

APPOINTMENT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The comptroller and auditor general in England is appointed for life at a salary of £2,000. But his appointment is made by the Crown at the instance of the First Lord of the Treasury. There has been criticism of this provision, more, however, from a theoretical than from a practical point of view. The suggestion has been made that he should be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons. (Sel. Com. on Nat. Expenditures, 1902; testimony of Mr. Bowles, M. P., qq. 1012–1017, 1030, 1036; and of Lord Welby, q. 2519.)

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

To remove any possible political or executive influence over the appointment of the auditor general this bill places the power of appointment in a committee of the House of Representatives and makes the tenure of office during good behavior. Following the provisions of the English act the power of removal is given to the House. The salary is made large enough to secure the services of a man of courage, training, and ability. The office in England is regarded as one of the most important in the public service. It is said that Gladstone regarded the office of auditor general of such importance that he offered the post to no less a person than Cobden. (Durell, Parliamentary Grants, p. 159.) The office would be equally important here.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR GENERAL.

This section provides for the appointment of an assistant auditor general at a salary of $7,500. He must be competent to do the work of the auditor general, and his post is hardly less in importance than that of his chief. The assistant comptroller and auditor general in England receives a salary of £1,500 with the certainty of retirement allowances and the probability of promotion in case of the death or retirement of his chief.

SOLICITOR OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

This section also creates the office of solicitor of the audit office at a salary of $7,500. The reorganization of the audit work of the Government and its continuance as provided for in this bill, makes it necessary for the auditor general to have the immediate services of a lawyer of high training. There will be a daily occurrence of legal problems upon which action must be taken. He should preferably have had some experience in Government operations and should have a knowledge of public finance and constitutional law. Having no executive functions he could in no case interfere with the work of the auditor general.

SEC. 2. That on the death, resignation, or other vacancy in the office of the auditor general or of the assistant auditor general, his successor shall be appointed in the manner as prescribed above for the original appointment.

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SEC. 3. That anything which under the authority of this act is directed to be done by the auditor general may, in his absence, be done by the assistant auditor general, except the certifying and reporting on the departmental accounts for the House of Representatives. The solicitor of the audit office shall be the legal advisor of the auditor general.

SEC. 4. That after the consolidation of the audit forces hereinafter provided for has been effected, the Comptroller of the Treasury shall forthwith be divested of all of his functions relating to the audit of the departmental accounts; and the existing audit offices for the departmental accounts, namely: Auditor for the Treasury Department and all bureaus and offices thereunder; Auditor for the War Department and all business under it; Auditor for the Navy Depatment; Auditor for the Interior Department; Auditor for the Post Office Department, and Auditor for the State Department and all other branches of the public service not included in the above, shall be forthwith abolished.

These sections are self-explanatory.

ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 5. That immediately after his appointment the auditor general shall proceed to consolidate and reorganize the audit work of the offices of the above-mentioned auditors and that of the Comptroller of the Treasury in so far as it relates to the audit of the departmental accounts into one office, to be known as the audit office, of which he shall be the head and for the work of which he shall be accountable to Congress.

The detailed work of organizing the audit office and providing for the method of its administration is here left to the auditor general. It would not be feasible nor wise for the House to attempt to provide for the minute details incident to the reorganization. The whole matter will come before Congress when the estimates for expenditures are submitted.

CIVIL SERVICE.

SEC. 6. That after the above-mentioned consolidation and reorganization shall have been effected all subsequent appointments in the audit office of officers, clerks, and other persons, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be made under the rules and regulations of the classified civil service, provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to temporary appointments made by the auditor general for a period of less than six months, but such temporary appointees shall not be eligible to reappointment except under the civil-service rules as hereinbefore provided.

This section puts the whole audit office, except the three appointments by the committee of the House, under the usual classified civil service.

POWERS OF AUDITOR GENERAL OVER PERSONNEL.

SEC. 7. That the auditor general shall have full power to make, from time to time, orders and rules for the conduct of the internal business of the audit office and to promote, suspend, or discharge any of the officers, clerks, or others employed therein, except as hereinbefore provided: *Provided, however*, That such promotion, suspension, or discharge shall be made upon considerations of efficiency only.

The powers here given the auditor general are necessary to the discipline and efficiency of his office. If he must discharge the great responsibility placed upon him by this bill, he must also be given the right to promote, suspend, or discharge his subordinates for cause. Such is the practice in the English audit office, where the force consists of about 200 persons. (Sel. Com. on Nat. Expend., 1902, qq. 895–899; see also sec. 9 of the exchequer and audit department act. 1866, 29 and 30 Vict., c. 39.)

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METHOD OF AUDIT.

SEC. 8. That each executive department of the Government shall prepare and transmit, through the Treasury Department, to the auditor general for examination, not later than the thirtieth day of November of each year, an account of every expenditure of public moneys made by said departments for the fiscal year ending on the preceding thirtieth day of June; such accounts shall be submitted in such form and manner as may be determined by the auditor general, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be known as the departmental accounts.

SEC. 9. That every departmental account shall be examined by the auditor general, on behalf of the House of Representatives, and such examination shall determine whether the payments which are charged in the accounts to the sums appropriated are supported by vouchers or proofs of payments, and whether the money expended has been applied to the purpose or purposes for which such appropriation was intended to provide.

SEC. 10. That in order that such examination may, as far as possible, proceed pari passu with the cash transactions of the several accounting offices of the executive departments, the auditor general shall have free access, at all convenient times, to the books of account and other documents relating to the accounts of such departments, and may require the several departments concerned to furnish him from time to time, or at regular periods, with accounts of the cash transactions of such departments, respectively, up to such times or periods.

These sections provide for the complete audit of the departmental accounts on the part of the auditor general. They are modeled after the provisions of the English act. Section 10 gives the auditor general the right to place his assistants in the various spending offices of the Government in order that he may obtain an immediate and first-hand report as to any questionable financial transactions. This practice in England has proven a strong feature in parliamentary control. Subordinates of the comptroller and auditor general work side by side with the departmental officials in the various branches of the service. Their promotions depend upon their fidelity, and they therefore take especial pride in bringing up a good point. (Sel. Com. on Nat. Expend., 1902, q. 981.)

SEC. 11. That on the fifteenth day of each January the auditor general shall lay before the House of Representatives the departmental accounts for the preceding fiscal year as certified and reported upon by him and in which he shall call the attention of the House of Representatives to every case in which it may appear to him that an expenditure has exceeded the appropriation; or that money received by a department from other sources than the appropriations for the year to which the accounts relate has not been applied or accounted for according to law; or that a sum charged against an appropriation is not supported by proof of payment; or that a payment so charged did not occur within the period of the account or was for any other reason not properly chargeable against the appropriation in question; and he shall further call the attention of the House of Representatives to such other facts or information which may show any irregularity in the accounts, whether of loss, waste, fraud, extravagance, or incompetence, which may appear on the face of the accounts as compared with the appropriations, or which may be revealed by the papers on file in the department.

This shows the real aim of the work of the auditor general as an officer of the House of Representatives. Its provisions explain themselves.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PROVIDED FOR.

SEC. 12. That upon the receipt of the appropriation accounts by the House of Representatives they shall forthwith be referred to a committee created for that purpose, which committee shall, after examining the accounts with the

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report of the auditor general thereon, after the manner to be prescribed by the House, make a report to the House, making such comment and such recommendations as it may see fit.

This section provides for the creation of a committee to receive and consider the report of the auditor general on the departmental accounts. This committee is provided for in a resolution accompanying this bill. On account of the great importance of its work and the further fact that the operation of this act would be a failure without its complementary work, its general duties are here laid upon it by statute.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

SEC. 13. That upon the adoption of said committee report by the House of Representatives it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit the recommendations therein contained to the department or office concerned, and further, it shall be his duty to see that such recommendations are put into effect: *Provided, however*, That where objections are made to the recommendations by the department or office concerned it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before said committee at its next regular meeting for their consideration the said recommendation and the reasons for not putting it into effect.

This section follows in principle the British practice, the chief difference being that what is there done as a matter of custom is in this section provided by law. It insures control over expenditures by the House by compelling the Executive to put the recommendations of the House into effect or to show satisfactory reasons for not doing so.

SEC. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That this act may be cited for all purposes as the "independent audit act, 1918."

SEC. 16. That this act shall take effect on the first day of July after its adoption, but its provisions shall not apply to the accounts of the departments for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of June immediately preceding the above-mentioned date.

This bill may be enacted and enforced independently of the estimates-revision bill, but it is logically an integral part of a modern budget system.

It will be observed that under the provisions of this bill both the appointment of the auditor general and the control over his reports are entirely in the hands of the House of Representatives. This is in accord with the principle of our Constitution, that the House shall be primarily responsible to the people for the Nation's finances. The Senate is given only the power of offering amendments to measures originated and passed by the House. (Const., Art. I, sec. 7.) The leadership of the House in finance is therefore a necessary implication, and such indeed was the early practice.

V.

COMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS.

1. INTRODUCTION.

REORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES ON EXPENDITURES.

This resolution proposes to give effect to section 12 of the independent audit bill. It abolishes the nine standing committees on

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expenditures in the several departments and in their place creates one committee on departmental accounts. This committee is charged with the examination and report on the audit of the auditor general. On account of the nature of its work it would become one of the most important committees of this House.

EXISTING PRACTICE.

Under the present rules these nine committees are given the authority to make investigations, but their duties are not made mandatory. They are compelled to do nothing, and they generally do nothing. Even should they desire to investigate the accounts of a given department they have no organization to accomplish the purpose. These committees now, in fact, have no functions. They have died as a natural result of governmental evolution. In the early days of the Government, when the departments were small and could all be housed in one large building, it was possible perhaps for a legislative committee to examine and intelligently criticize the expense accounts of the executive. But now the task is so complicated and so stupendous that only the most modern and efficient methods of accounting and audit can accomplish the desired result. Such investigations as these committees have undertaken in the past have been chiefly of a political nature, the motive being party advantage rather than improvement of departmental methods of expenditure of public funds or of consistently and regularly controlling departmental expenditures.

TASK OF THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE.

The committee here created would be the busiest committee of the House. Its task would be an arduous one. It would hold many sessions each year and call before it departmental officials and clerks to explain the points raised in the auditor general's reports. Its printed hearings each year would be a valuable commentary on departmental practice and would furnish Congress with the information for such legislative action as may be necessary from time to time. The auditor general would be its agent and would, through his corps of trained accountants, bring before the committee every questionable financial procedure on the part of any official of the Government.

UNITED STATES PRECEDENT.

The need for this committee is acknowledged by all who have given the matter serious thought. The precedent for it may be found in the unfulfilled desire of Congress for this kind of control. There have been committees charged with this duty since 1796, but no efficient organization has ever been created to give satisfactory results.

BRITISH PRECEDENT.

The real precedent is found in the action of the British House of Commons when in 1861, facing a situation almost identical with our own to-day, they adopted the resolution of Mr. Gladstone creating the committee of public accounts. This committee has been in existence for over half a century. It is appointed as a standing

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committee at the beginning of each session and meets regularly twice a week. It holds hearings on the accounts as reported upon by the comptroller and auditor general and makes recommendations to the House which are transmitted to the Treasury for execution.

(For a full discussion of the origin and function of the public accounts committee see Durell, Parliamentary Grants, 1917, p. 103; Willoughby, Financial Administration of Great Britain, 1917, pp. 216, 228, 231; Collins, National Budget System, 1917, pp. 34, 35; Sel. Com. on Nat. Expend., 1902, qq. 1017–1018. For an appreciation of the work of this committee in general and especially of its work during the first year of the present war, see Parliamentary Debates, Commons, vol. 86, No. 99, pp. 1001–1062; also First and Second Reports of Committee of Public Accounts, 1916, H. C., Cd. 115.)

WHY FOLLOW BRITISH PRECEDENT?

With more than 50 years' experience behind it, and operating under a constitutional theory of parliamentary control over the public purse very similar to the one we hold, it is natural that we should turn to the committee of public accounts of the House of Commons for guidance in the solution of a problem which they already have solved so well.

2. Explanation of the Resolution by Paragraphs.

SIZE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That a committee is hereby created to be known as the committee on departmental accounts, to consist of fifteen members, the membership to be appointed by the committee on committees in the usual manner, and that said committee shall hereafter be one of the standing committees of the House: *Provided, however*, That the chairman of said committee shall not be a member of the party in control of the House.

The size of the committee as here proposed corresponds to that of the British committee of public accounts. It would weaken the committee to make it as large for example as the proposed budget committee. In the committee on departmental accounts there could be no subdivision of the work, but the hearings would always be held before the whole committee.

MINORITY CHAIRMAN.

It will be observed that this paragraph provides that the chairman of the committee shall always be chosen from among the minority Members of the House. This insures genuine criticism of the accounts. This has always been the British practice. It was one of Mr. Gladstone's ideas in proposing this committee to put an instrument into the hands of the opposition by means of which they could effectually and publicly criticize the Government's handling of the public moneys. This bold stroke of statesmanship has been justified by more than half a century of practice. The committee of public accounts has always worked on a high plane, and its effect on the British public service has been more beneficial than any other parliamentary agency. (Report of Select Committee on National Expenditure, 1902, pp. 65–66; Durell, p. 3ff.)

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TIME OF MAKING REPORT.

That said committee shall each year receive the departmental accounts with the audit and report of the auditor general thereon, shall submit them to a detailed examination, and shall report to the House their recommendations in regard to the same not later than the first day of March of each year.

This provision outlines the general functions of the committee. According to section 11 of the independent audit bill the auditor general makes his report on January 15. The departmental accounts are not turned in to him before November 30. This therefore gives him about six weeks to prepare his report and leaves about six weeks in which the committee may hold hearings and report to the House. In England the comptroller and auditor general must also report in January and is allowed about six weeks to prepare his report. (See exchequer and audit departments act, 1866, schedule A, 29 and 30 Vict., ch. 39.) The work of the public accounts committee is not, however, limited to six weeks, but its sessions occur once or twice a week for several months.

TIME FOR HOLDING HEARINGS.

We are, however, faced each alternate year by the arbitrary termination of Congress on the 4th of March. All committee work must end on that date. However, instead of meeting once or twice a week over an extended period the same result could be accomplished by holding hearings every day for four weeks, leaving two weeks to get the report before the House. The other alternative would be to let the report go over each alternate year to the December session. This, however, is objectionable because it delays action by the Treasury too long and would also put too much work on the committee at each alternate session of Congress.

HEARINGS.

The nature of the hearings would be similar in method to those now held on the estimates, the difference being that the departmental officials would be examined as to acts they had already committed rather than as to their proposed actions as in the case of the estimates. It is said that the departmental officials of the British Government stand more in awe of public examination before the committee of public accounts than they do of the House of Commons itself. It is a powerful factor in promoting diligence and efficiency. (Sel. Com. on Nat. Expend., 1902, qq. 1017, 1021, 2095.)

QUESTIONS OF POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION.

That said committee shall not be limited in its examination to the points raised in the audit of the auditor general, but may inquire into any question of irregularity, illegality, fraud, waste, loss, or other such matters which may arise in connection with the accounts: *Provided, however*, That said committee shall not inquire into questions relating to the wisdom or the policy of the legislation appropriating the money to which the accounts relate, nor shall it inquire into questions of purely an administrative nature.

This paragraph defines and limits the functions of the committee. It is modeled after the British practice. The questions of policy in

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the budget would naturally come in the estimates before the budget committee. On the whole the responsibility for the financial policy of the executive departments will be left to the President. So, also, will purely administrative questions such as methods of office organization, etc. To be an effective instrument of control of the committee must eschew politics in its work and confine itself to the questions mentioned in the paragraph above. There will be work enough of a legitimate nature to engage the full time of the committee.

OUTSIDE WITNESSES.

That said committee shall have authority to call for all necessary documents and papers relating to the departmental accounts and may compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths: *Provided, however*, That no witnesses may be called or examined who are not employed in the executive departments of the Government.

In this paragraph it is provided that no witnesses not connected with the Government shall be called before the committee. This has always been the British practice. The advisability of bringing in outside witnesses mentioned in departmental contracts or concerned with the departmental accounts was fully and ably discussed in the House of Commons on October 24, 1916, and the practice of the committee upheld.

REASON FOR NOT EXAMINING.

The principle there brought out was that the committee was concerned with the responsibility of only Government officials; that bringing in outside witnesses would so widen the scope of the committee as to destroy its real function of control over Government finance and would convert it into a grand jury or a tribunal of justice, with a task which would be physically impossible to perform. (Parliamentary Debates, Commons, vol. 86, No. 99, Oct. 24, 1916.) These principles apply to the work of the committee on departmental accounts here proposed.

ABOLITION OF EXISTING COMMITTEES.

That Rule X of the House of Representatives be amended as follows: Strike out paragraphs thirty-seven to forty-six, inclusive, and add in lieu thereof the following: "Thirty-seven. On departmental accounts to consist of fifteen members."

That Rule XI of the House of Representatives be amended as follows: Strike out paragraphs thirty-six to forty-six, inclusive, and add in lieu thereof the following:

"36. The following-named subjects shall be within the jurisdiction of the committee on departmental accounts: The examination of the accounts of the several departments of the Government as presented in the departmental accounts with the audit and report of the auditor general thereon; the conformity of the expenditures of said departments with the appropriation laws; and inquiries into questions of fraud, waste, loss, or other such irregularities arising out of the departmental accounts."

That all other rules or parts of rules of the House in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

That this resolution shall take effect upon the passage of the independent audit bill now pending.

These paragraphs abolish the nine standing committees of the House on expenditures in the several departments by striking from the rules the sections providing for them and substituting the committee on departmental accounts created by this resolution.

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VI.

RELIEVING THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF CERTAIN DUTIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OVERBURDENED.

It is a well-known fact that the Treasury Department is burdened with services with which it should logically have nothing to do. Like some of the other departments, it was not deliberately organized as it exists to-day, but it has grown by an apparent accidental accretion. From time to time Congress has added a new office or bureau until now the Treasury has almost lost its original function—that of public finance. The Secretary of the Treasury is given more duties than is possible for any one man to perform with efficiency.

THE BURDEN OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

Public finance—the question of how much money the Government should spend each year and how the money shall be raised to meet it—is one of the great vital questions at all times. It alone is a big enough task for the ablest statesman, and just now it seems too big. In other countries the cabinet officer having jurisdiction over the treasury devotes his chief energies toward the question of receipts and expenditures. That manifestly should be the case with us.

BUDGET SYSTEM INCREASES RESPONSIBILITY OF TREASURY.

With the adoption of the budget system, as provided in the bills and resolutions hereinbefore referred to and explained, increased responsibility will be placed upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the field of public finance. In order that he may be free to devote his whole energies to this important task it is absolutely necessary that he be relieved of those other duties now laid upon him by law which have nothing to do with the annual finances of the Government. This can easily be done by transferring to the proper department those services which logically belong there and by certain other adjustments and reorganizations.

TRANSFER OF OFFICES FROM TREASURY.

To this end the following bills have been introduced, viz:

1. A bill transferring the Public Health Service from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior.
2. A bill transferring the Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Navy.
3. A bill transferring the Bureau of War Risk Insurance from the Treasury Department to the Department of War.
4. A bill transferring the Office of the Supervising Architect from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior.
5. A bill transferring the Secret Service from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.
6. A bill creating the office of banks and banking and a director of banks and banking to take over the powers and duties of the Treasury Department and of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the following services: Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Reserve Board, Federal Farm Loan Board, Director of the Mint, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

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STRIPPING THE TREASURY FOR ACTION.

These bills need no detailed explanation. They remove from the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department 10 bureaus, boards, offices, etc., which bear no relation to the receipts and expenditures of the Government. In addition to this the independent audit bill removes from the Treasury jurisdiction all auditing functions and abolishes the six existing audit offices. The Treasury is left the following services and offices: Treasurer of the United States, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the administrative and clerical offices concerned with the annual financial operations of the Government.

INCREASE OF POWER FOR TREASURY.

Under the provisions of the estimates revision bill the President is given authority to organize in the Treasury a board of control over the estimates. This is an increase of power for the Treasury which more than offsets the removal of the 16 services to which reference above has been made. The question of control over departmental finance in its executive and administrative features is definitely a Treasury function. It is a trust to be exercised on behalf both of the Congress and of the President, and carries with it a responsibility, perhaps, greater than that borne by any other department of the Government, even in time of war.

CONCENTRATION ON FINANCE—OPPORTUNITY FOR STATESMANSHIP.

The Treasury, stripped of all of its nonessential and accidental functions, and reorganized to meet the needs of a modern, scientific budget system, will be in a position to deal with the herculean task of war finance, and the Government finance of reconstruction, with concentrated energy. The Secretary of the Treasury, whose energies are now dissipated in a variety of unrelated enterprises, would under the plan here proposed confine his activities entirely to the single question of public finance. Here, indeed, is an inviting field for the highest statesmanship. He would become, in effect, the finance minister of the United States.

VII.

CONCLUSION.

MEANING OF THIS PROGRAM.

The program here presented sets forth an ideal and the means by which that ideal may be realized. It is an attempt to revert to our own early procedure of centralization in finance, but at the same time it recognizes and fixes the responsibility of the Executive for the actual financial administration. It makes use of the lessons of our own century and a quarter of financial history and profits also by the experience of other civilized nations older than ourselves.

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DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Like all great reforms there are difficulties to be encountered and problems to be solved. But in this case they are difficulties of method rather than of principle. It is said the budget system would not work if the President is of one party and the House or Congress of another. This, however, presents a problem hardly more serious than the present practice when a House or Congress is controlled by one party and must make appropriations to support an Executive of another party. In such a case the President would have to yield to the wishes of the House. In fact, this situation would be a good illustration of the fact that under the budget system the House would control the purse. In Switzerland, when differences over the estimates between the executive and the assembly arise, the finance committee suggests that the executive amend the estimates to meet the wishes of the assembly, and this is done as matter of course.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HOUSE AND SENATE.

It has been said also that the budget system would break down if the House and Senate were controlled by different parties. This again presents a problem analagous to that which is presented when appropriation bills are passed under these conditions. The two houses adjust their differences in conference. The question of differences between two houses arises in all countries where an upper house has the power of amendment as to the budget. Other countries have found ways of meeting the difficulty.

OUR LONG DELAY.

We have already waited too long to redeem our promises to the people for financial reform. We failed, in times of peace, in the face of clearly revealed popular demands to make any change in our haphazard system. We saw the clouds of war coming toward us and we knew that the financial arm of the Government—the Treasury—was not less in importance than the military arm—the Army and Navy. We made haste at military preparation. We were anxious to learn lessons from other countries, even from Germany. But we did nothing to coordinate our finances. We undertook no budgetary reform, although such a step would have met with widespread popular approval.

NO POLICY IN WAR FINANCE.

We entered the war without a national budget system—without any financial policy. Under our old amateurish hit-and-miss methods we appropriated sums of money which stagger the mind to contemplate. No steps were taken toward improvement in efficiency. It may be a mitigating circumstance—but not an excuse—to say that the suddenness with which war was thrust upon us made it impracticable to map out financial reforms at the last session of Congress. However that may be, such a circumstance no longer exists. Another war session of Congress is under way and yet there is no financial policy, no attempt to look ahead, and no attempt at scientific control.

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DEMAND FOR EFFICIENCY.

We are demanding the utmost efficiency from the War and Navy Departments. We have sent our armies to fight our battle for democracy, demanding from them that there be no loss of effort, no waste, and no duplication. The Nation, for the preservation of its own life, has a right to demand this. Shall we not, then, put the financial support of the Government on the same high plane of efficiency? America, potentially rich, may win the war with her money. Her billions of dollars are, from a military point of view, hardly less in importance than her millions of men. To conserve her financial strength, to direct it with singleness of aim to a purpose clearly comprehended, is the task before her.

INFLUENCE OF ENGLAND.

Other Governments—practically all other Governments—in considering the proper methods in public finance have reached but one conclusion. They all have adopted the national budget system. In this, England has been the teacher of the world. She has, through centuries of struggle toward liberty and democracy evolved a system of finance of great strength and cohesiveness. It combines democracy with efficiency. The budget systems of France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, and others have been profoundly influenced by that of England. It is rather strange that we, who are nearest akin to England as regards our institutions, should have profited the least from her financial reforms during the past 100 years.

BRITISH BUDGET SYSTEM NOT ADVOCATED.

The plan here proposed is not, however, an attempt to transplant the British budget system here. The House of Commons has no budget committee to examine the estimates in detail on behalf of the house. This idea is inherently our own, but is also in use in France, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries. The House of Commons now has a select committee on national expenditures at work investigating the possibility of some committee control over the estimates before they are acted upon by the house.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED.

The appeal here made is not for any foreign budget system. If one is afraid of a name it need not be so labeled at all. What we need is immediate action—an immediate guaranty to the people who must suffer very heavy burdens to win this war, that we shall root out the evils that beset our financial methods.

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APPENDIX.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1918 SUBMITTED BETWEEN APR. 5, 1917, AND MAR. 22, 1918.

A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917. Apr. 5	House	11	Executive	National security and defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith.	[1] $100,000,000.00
5	do	4	Interior	Additional force for the Patent Office.	144,[illegible].00
5	do	6	Justice	Salaries, traveling and miscellaneous expenses, and detection and prosecution of crimes.	349,000.00
5	do	7	Navy	Provide for an increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps to 150,000 men and 30,000 men, respectively.	[2] 175,855,761.87
5	do	3	State, War, and Navy.	Additional watchmen	23,040.00
5	do	10	Treasury	Enable the Coast Guard to bring its present telephone system of coastal communication to a high state of efficiency, to extend such system, etc.	600,000.00
5	do	9	War	National defense	[3] 2,932,537,933.00
9	do	12	Commerce	Additional watchmen and guards for protection of property and building of Department of Commerce.	[2] 23,000.00
9	do	13	Navy	Additional clerical force for auditor's office.	[2] 42,000.00
9	do	14	State	Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service.	150,000.00
9	Senate	6	War	Establishment and equipment of a submarine base, Panama Canal, etc.	1,573,950.00
11	House	16	Treasury	Additional guards at Subtreasuries at New York, San Francisco, and New Orleans.	[4] 8,540.01
11	do	17	War	Employment of temporary force of clerks and other employees in War Department and its bureaus.	[5] 200,000.00
16	do	26	Navy	Acquisition of land and equipment of same for fleet operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.	[6] 3,000,000.00
18	do	27	do	Naval Establishment for instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation; for navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.	[6] 2,603,500.00
18	do	28	State, War, and Navy.	Salaries, fuel, lights, etc	67,200.00

[1] Requested to be immediately available and to remain available until Dec. 31, 1917.
[2] Requested for 1917 and 1918.
[3] Requested to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.
[4] Requested for May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.
[5] Requested to be immediately available.
[6] Requested for 1918 and to be immediately available.

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917. Apr. 23	House	55	Commerce	Salaries, repairs and maintenance of vessels, etc., Coast and Geodetic Survey, and site for testing laboratory, etc., Bureau of Standards.	[1] $182,600.00
23	do	51	Government Printing Office	Salaries and general expenses, office of the superintendent of documents.	32,480.00
23	do	52	Navy	Ordnance and ordnance stores	[2] 49,660,800.00
24	do	65	Commerce	Salaries, Bureau of Lighthouses; equipment, chemical laboratory, Bureau of Standards.	[1] 36,200.00
24	do	66	War	Panama Canal, for continuing the construction of barracks, quarters, etc., for accommodating the mobile army and Coast Artillery troops to be stationed on the Canal Zone.	22,000.00
27	do	73	do	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps: transportation of the Army and its supplies, etc.	372,236.06
28	do	75	Labor	Salaries and expenses, detention of interned aliens, and compiling material on first-aid methods.	[1] 2,314,246.00
May 1	do	108	War	Temporary employees, contingent expenses, stationery, rent of buildings, and printing and binding.	2,625,000.00
2	do	111	Navy	Salaries, office of Chief of Naval Operations.	[1] 73,000.00
3	Senate	14	Treasury	Additional force in office of Comptroller of Treasury.	[3] 31,940.00
4	House	112	Treasury	Millersburg, Ohio, post office for continuation (site).	500.00
5	Senate	17	War	Additional force in auditor's office	136,140.00
7	House	131	do	Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civilian employees.	536,000.00
8	do	133	do	Begin the establishment of a national military post at the battle field of Guilford Court House, N. C.	8,100.00
9	Senate	24	Interior	Increased compensation to apply to the employees caring for the new Interior Department office building.	8,019.00
9	do	25	Navy	Schools or camps of instruction, Naval Reserve Force; ordnance storage; depot of supplies, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.	4,366,860.00
11	do	26	Treasury	Contingent expenses, furniture, file holders and cases, miscellaneous items, etc.	17,000.00
11	do	27	War	"Pay, etc., of the Army" for temporary employment of messengers for headquarters of the several territorial depaertments, districts, etc.	72,000.00
12	do	28	Navy	Rent of additional quarters for the use of the Navy Department.	75,000.00
14	do	30	War	Execution of topographic or other surveys and the preparation of maps required for military purposes, etc.	1,500,000.00
17	do	32	Navy	"Aviation" in the Naval Establishment.	[4] 150,000.00

[1] Requested for 1917 and 1918.
[2] Submitted direct to House by Secretary of Navy.
[3] Same estimate transmitted to Senate, May 31, and to House, June 28. (See pp. 5 and 6.)
[4] Submitted direct to Senate by Secretary of Navy; same estimate transmitted to House May 25. (See p. 5.)

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917.					
May 25	House	151	Navy	Purchase or lease of land for establishing coastal air stations.	[1] $150,000.00
28	do	156	Post Office	Rent of stables for use of Post Office Department.	220.00
31	do	163	Commerce	Protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska.	35,000.00
31	do	162	District of Columbia Commissioners.	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, improvements, and repairs, playgrounds, public school buildings and grounds, etc.	[2] 42,843.88
31	Senate	38	Treasury	Increase in force in office of Comptroller of the Treasury.	[3] 31,940.00
June 6	House	248	Navy	Pay of additional employees in commissary department, United States Naval Academy.	[1] 30,000.00
6	do	170	War	Salaries of employees; public buildings and grounds, etc.	6,600.00
12	do	182	do	Construction of concrete storehouse, and additional dredging at Corozal, Canal Zone.	240,000.00
15	do	187	Navy	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	4,500,000.00
15	do	186	do	Recreation purposes for enlisted men of the Navy at training stations and camps now established or which may hereafter be established.	250,000.00
19	do	190	War	Rental of a 2-story fireproof warehouse at Washington, D. C., for use of Medical Department, from Oct. 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.	36,000.00
22	do	202	do	Establishment and equipment of a submarine base at the Panama Canal.	902,625.00
25	do	204	Agriculture	Preventing establishment and spread of pink boll worm in Texas.	500,000.00
25	do	203	Interior	Removal and storage of Patent Office models.	3,500.00
26	do	206	War	Machinery for the manufacture of rifles for the Ordnance Department.	9,500,000.00
27	do	211	Commerce	Special regulation of commerce	[4] 570,000.00
28	do	221	Navy	Rent of additional quarters for the Navy Department.	105,000.00
28	do	222	Treasury	Increase of force in office of Comptroller of Treasury.	[5] 31,940.00
29	do	224	do	Changes, remodeling, repairs, new vaults etc., New York Custom House.	35,000.00
30	do	225	Navy	Construction of emergency hospital buildings.	2,200,000.00
July 6	do	250	Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia.	Improvements and repairs; buildings and grounds; public schools.	62,000.00
10	do	252	Commerce	Coast and Geodetic Survey for fire prevention and surveying instruments.	32,000.00
10	do	253	do	Salaries in office of the Secretary, Bureau of Lighthouses, and Steamboat-Inspection Service, Tampa, Fla., and repairing and rebuilding dwellings, etc., at Aransas Pass Light Station, Tex.	34,300.00

[1] Submitted direct to House by Secretary of Navy. May 25 estimate, $150,000, transmitted also to Senate, May 17. (See p. 4.)
[2] Requested for 1918 and prior years.
[3] Same estimate transmitted to Senate, May 3 (see p. 3), and to House, June 28 (see p. 6).
[4] Requested for 1917 and 1918.
[5] Same estimate transmitted to Senate, May 3 (see p. 3), and also May 31 (see p. 5).

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917. July 13	House	258	Interior	Provide for employees necessary to operate the electrical substation in the new building for Interior Department offices.	$6,300.00
13	do	256	Navy	Aviation purposes	45,000,000.00
13	do	259	do	Establishment of a high-power radio station on the island of Porto Rico.	200,000.00
13	do	257	do	Naval emergency fund	100,000,000.00
13	do	260	Treasury	Evansville, Ind., for rent of buildings.	3,500.00
13	do	262	War	Additional employees, contingent expenses, stationery, rent of buildings, etc.	5,854,832.00
13	do	261	do	Relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army.	9,583.31
14	do	265	Interior	Construction and operation of railroads in Alaska.	4,000,000.00
14	do	264	do	Construction, equipment, and furnishing of semipermanent buildings at St. Elizabeths Hospital.	200,000.00
18	do	276	United States Public Health Service.	Additional commissioned medical officers, prevention of spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate traffic, etc.	959,270.00
21	do	282	Commerce	Promoting the development and use of the internal waterways of the United States, etc.	37,500.00
21	do	277	Interior	Purchase or construction, including necessary labor, of filing cases for photolithographic copies of township plats for the General Land Office.	10,600.00
21	do	281	Navy	Extending and equipping the gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard.	7,500,000.00
21	do	284	do	General expenses, transportation, ordnance and ordnance stores, engineering, maintenance Marine Corps, etc.	105,566,177.00
21	do	283	do	Naval Establishment, Bureau of Yards and Docks, for maintenance, contingent, handling appliances, training camps, marine railways, etc.	23,400,000.00
21	do	278	do	Submarine base at New London, Conn.	90,000.00
21	do	280	State, War, and Navy.	Additional employees and funds required.	90,870.00
23	do	285	Treasury	Salaries of additional employees for Treasurer's office, and furniture, labor-saving devices, etc.	[1] 93,200.00
26	do	293	Federal Board for Vocational Education.	Payment of rent in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase of law books, books of reference and periodicals, etc.	[2] 200,000.00
26	do	290	War	Contingencies; pay, subsistence, and transportation of the Army; armament of fortifications; aviation, etc.	5,917,878,347.98
30	do	297	Commerce	Construction of a fireproof radio laboratory building, Bureau of Standards.	40,000.00
30	do	295	Treasury	Additional force of 1 clerk of class 4 and 1 clerk of class 3 in the office of disbursing clerk.	[2] 3,400.00
Aug. 3	do	314	War	Registration and selection for military service.	6,002,067.00
7	do	323	do	Temporary appointment of additional clerks and other employees in The Adjutant General's office.	534,800.00

[1] Same estimate transmitted to Senate, Sept. 20. (See p. 11.)
[2] Submitted direct to House by chairman of Federal Board for Vocational Education.

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917. Aug. 14	House	[1] 262	War	Construction of such temporary building or buildings as may be needed by the War Department in the near future.	$150,000.00
17	do	342		Building, central garage, District of Columbia, and judgments against the District of Columbia.	10,620.60
17	do	340		Compensation of 2 additional commissioners.	18,333.32
21	do	345		Additional clerical force and filing equipment for the General Land Office.	39,343.00
24	do	347		Enlarging and improving the lighthouse depot, fifth lighthouse district, Portsmouth, Va.	225,000.00
24	do	348		Enlargement and repair of the filtration plant at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.	35,000.00
24	do	346		Replacement of bridge across Republican River, Fort Riley, Kans.; additional shelter for troops, Panama Canal, etc.	388,439.00
24	do	349		Water and sewers at military posts; barracks and quarters; roads, walks, wharves, and drainage, etc.	12,697,556.00
28	do	350	War	Construction of defense roads and trails to localities on the Panama Canal.	100,000.00
30	do	352	State	Additional clerks, contingent expenses, transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, etc.	973,000.00
30	do	351	United States Shipping Board.	Purchase, requisitioning, etc., of ships, materials, etc.; ship construction.	915,000,000.00
Sept. 1	do	356	War	Armament of fortifications and small-arms target practice.	88,182,750.08
1	do	355	do	Automatic machine rifles and armament of fortifications.	221,510,000.00
6	do	358	Navy	Acquiring and providing facilities for the expeditious construction of additional torpedo-boat destroyers.	225,000,000.00
7	do	359	National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.	Completion of the committee's research laboratory, now in course of construction, and for the construction of the smaller buildings.	[2] 40,000.00
8	do	360	United States Employees' Compensation Commission.	Salaries and expenses of the commission.	26,000.00
10	do	362	Commerce	Aids to navigation in the Potomac River.	95,000.00
11	do	364	Interior	Care and custody of the insane of Alaska.	29,000.00
18	Senate	88	War	Ordnance service, ordnance stores and supplies, small-arms target practice, etc.	287,416,000.00
20	do	90	Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.	Salaries of employees, municipal court of the District of Columbia, etc.	2,710.00
20	do	91	Internal-Revenue Service.	Expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue taxes, employment of necessary officers, etc.	4,583,000.00
20	do	92	Post Office	Continue rental of buildings at First and K Streets NE., Washington, D. C., known as the Post Office Department Annex.	28,999.94

[1] Part 2. [2] Submitted direct to House by chairman of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917. Sept. 20	Senate	98	Treasury	Additional clerk of class 4 and 1 of class 3 in the office of the disbursing clerk.	[1] $3,400.00
20	do	97	do	Rent of public buildings at Charlotte, N. C., and Muskegon, Mich.	4,500.00
20	do	94	do	Repairs and alterations of buildings belonging to the United States to fit them for temporary use by the Treasury Department.	100,000.00
20	do	96	do	Salaries of additional employees for the office of the Treasurer, furniture, etc.	[2] 93,200.00
20	do	101	do	Temporary employment of clerks, purchase of furniture, etc.	162,500.00
20	do	95	do	Two additional Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.	3,749.94
20	do	102	War	Fortifications of the Panama Canal.	77,200.00
20	do	99	do	Signal Service of the Army, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and San Antonio Arsenal, Tex.	40,756,060.51
22	do	108	do	Increasing the facilities for the proof and test of ordnance material, etc.	4,000,000.00
24	do	111	do	Employment of additional clerks and other employees in the Ordnance Department, War Department, etc.	1,429,500.00
29	do	113	Navy	Recruiting, gunnery, and engineering exercises, hospital construction, etc.	5,760,000.00
Oct. 3	House	375	Interior	Examination and classification of lands for homesteads.	250,000.00

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917. Dec. 4	House	494	Columbia Institution for the Deaf.	Support of the Institution, including salaries and incidental expenses; books and illustrative apparatus; general repairs and improvements.	$6,000.00
4	do	493	State, War, and Navy.	Maintenance, policing, etc., of the temporary office building for the War and Navy Departments, etc.	181,823.29
4	do	497	Treasury	Bureau of War-Risk Insurance for salaries of officers and employees, stationery, furniture, typewriters, etc.	[3] 1,500,000.00
7	do	519	War	Completion of Dock No. 6 at Cristobal, Canal Zone.	593,190.00
7	do	522	do	Engineer Department of the Army for the maintenance and repair of searchlights and equipment for seacoast fortifications.	60,000.00
7	do	521	do	Engineer Department of the Army for the prevention of deposits in the harbor of New York.	18,500.00
7	do	520	do	Rent of buildings	181,794.22
11	do	557	Post Office	Postal censorship of the mails	500,000.00
11	do	558	do	Postal service, payable from the postal revenues.	3,150,000.00
11	do	556	War	Purchase and installation of new cables for the elevator at the Washington Monument.	5,000.00

[1] Same estimate transmitted to House, July 30. (See p. 9.)
[2] Same estimate transmitted to House, July 23. (See p. 8.)
[3] Estimate withdrawn and substituted by estimate of Jan. 9, 1918. (See p. 5, Doc. 779.)

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1917.					
Dec. 14	House.....	571	National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.	Rent of office in District of Columbia.	[1] $1,500.00
15	.....do.....	580	Council of National Defense.	Salaries: expenses of experimental work and investigations: equipment and supplies, etc.	300,000.00
15	.....do.....	578	Smithsonian Institution.	Heating and lighting the National Museum.	5,674.00
15	.....do.....	579	War.....	Installation of fire protection and watch systems, and building and equipment for restaurant purposes.	250,000.00
18	.....do.....	628	Agriculture.....	General expenses of the Forest Service.	775,000.00
1918.					
Jan. 3	.....do.....	691	.....do.....	Purchase and sale of seeds to farmers.	6,000,000.00
3	.....do.....	697	Commerce.....	Commercial attachés. contingent expenses, repairs and alterations, etc.	876,020.00
3	.....do.....	698	Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.	Care of District Building, contingent and miscellaneous expenses, improvements and repairs, etc.	902,418.40
3	.....do.....	735	Bureau of efficiency.	Enable the bureau to do the work imposed upon it by existing law.	50,000.00
3	.....do.....	721	Interior.....	Equipment and operation; current expenses, Saint Elizabeths Hospital; Army and Navy pensions, etc.	23,296,448.10
3	.....do.....	695	Justice.....	Contingent expenses, salaries, etc., for Department of Justice and the United States courts.	608,626.77
3	.....do.....	719	Labor.....	United States Employment Service for salaries, traveling expenses, etc.	1,325,000.00
3	.....do.....	686	Library of Congress.	Legislative reference work.....	5,000.00
3	.....do.....	687	.....do.....	Printing and binding.....	21,000.00
3	.....do.....	665	Navy.....	Additional employees, contingent expenses, printing and binding, transportation, etc.	45,299,935.00
3	.....do.....	693	Post Office.....	Fuel, repairs, etc.....	15,000.00
3	.....do.....	692	State.....	Additional employees, contingent expenses for foreign missions, post allowances, etc.	767,000.00
3	.....do.....	724	Treasury.....	Additional clerk of class 1 in the section of Surety Bonds of Treasury Department, the services of this employee to become effective as of Jan. 1, 1918.	600.00
3	.....do.....	720	.....do.....	Contingent expenses, stationery, additional employees, furniture, labor-saving and filing devices, etc.	1,591,145.00
3	.....do.....	673	.....do.....	Additional clerical force in the office of the Auditor for the State and Other Departments.	8,500.00
3	.....do.....	689	.....do.....	Public buildings, etc., and for certain of the annual appropriations under the control of the Supervising Architect.	1,775,500.00
3	.....do.....	685	United States Employees' Compensation Commission.	Salaries and expenses of the commission.	37,000.00
3	.....do.....	694	United States Food Administration.	Salaries and expenses.....	2,000,000.00
3	.....do.....	670	United States Public Health Service.	Fuel, lights, water, purveying depot, purchase of medical, surgical, and hospital supplies, etc.	218,000.00

[1] Submitted direct to House by chairman of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917, and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1918. Jan. 3	House	717	United States Public Health Service.	Pay, allowance, and commutation of quarters for commissioned medical officers and pharmacists, etc.	$65,000.00
3	do	733	War	Acquisition of land and erection of temporary office buildings for the use of the War Department.	3,350,000.00
3	do	668	do	Contingent expenses of the War Department.	738,208.83
3	do	716	do	Engineer Department of the Army for construction of seacoast batteries, Philippine Islands.	75,000.00
3	do	666	do	Fortifications in insular possessions.	40,000.00
3	do	684	do	Medical Department of the Army for hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons and Army Medical Museum.	30,000.00
3	do	718	do	Mileage to officers and contract surgeons, engineer operations in the field, manufacture of arms, etc.	1,278,513,907.20
3	do	688	do	Payment of postage on official matter addressed to postal-union countries.	250.00
3	do	667	do	Printing and binding for the War Department.	1,585,841.49
3	do	672	do	Provost Marshal General for administration of the selective-service law.	10,476,490.00
4	do	752	State, War, and Navy.	Operation of the State, War, and Navy Department Building.	98,100.00
4	do	750	Treasury	Bureau of the Mint for wages and contingent expenses of the Assay Office at New York.	130,000.00
4	do	751	War	Protecting Panama Canal and canal structures.	152,400.00
8	do	766	Navy	Construction of 5 Coast Guard cruising cutters.	[1] 1,250,000.00
8	do	767	War	Ordnance Department of the Army on account of armament of fortifications.	676,000.00
9	do	774	Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs for the construction of a bridge across the San Juan River, near Farmington, N. Mex.	4,000.00
9	do	779	Treasury	Bureau of War-Risk Insurance for salaries of officials, clerks and field force; furniture; equipment; supplies; etc.	[2] 2,245,656.00
9	do	772	United States Public Health Service.	Clerical assistance	5,700.00
10	do	782	Treasury	Enlargement, extension, remodeling, etc., of the post office and courthouse, Harrisburg, Pa.	11,000.00
14	do	798	Interior	Payment of two bills for printing, incurred by the Bureau of Mines with private concerns in an emergency.	571.80
14	do	800	do	United States Geological Survey for "examination and classification of lands for homesteads."	250,000.00
14	do	797	War	Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps; water and sewers at military posts; barracks and quarters; etc.	185,000,000.00
17	do	833	Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.	Municipal court of the District of Columbia for salaries and contingent expenses, etc.	3,660.00
17	do	815	Treasury	Remodeling, construction work, etc., at the marine hospitals.	1,415,000.00

[1] Submitted direct to House by Secretary of Navy.
[2] Substitute for estimate of Dec. 4, 1917. (See p. 1.)

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SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1918.					
Jan. 21	House.....	846	Government Printing Office.	Salaries, payment for holidays, leave of absence, general expenses, etc.	$90,366.77
21	.....do.....	845	Interior.....	Completion of the installation of the hydroelectric power plant in Yosemite National Park.	5,000.00
21	.....do.....	843	Navy.....	Complete the purchase of land for the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.	222,935.00
23	.....do.....	853	War.....	Engineer Department of the Army for supplying uniforms for park, monument, and bridge watchmen.	1,800.00
23	.....do.....	855	.....do.....	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for subsistence, fuel, etc., at the several branches.	[1] 736,722.99
25	.....do.....	858	Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.	Repair of the fire boat of the fire department.	3,000.00
25	.....do.....	859	Interior.....	Logging and manufacture of timber at the Red Lake Agency sawmill.	50,000.00
25	.....do.....	860	State.....	Expenses of foreign intercourse....	[2] 510,000.00
26	.....do.....	864	Commerce.....	Testing structural materials and purchase of additional land.	100,000.00
26	.....do.....	[1] 863	War.....	Quartermaster Corps of the Army for expenses of the War Port Board, port of New York.	7,500.00
Feb. 4	.....do.....	904	Alien Property Custodian.	Payment of outstanding bills for supplies and equipment, and maintenance of the organization to carry out the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act.	279,000.00
4	.....do.....	903	Justice.....	Detection and prosecution of crimes.	200,000.00
4	.....do.....	909	Navy.....	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks; hospital construction; training camps and ordnance stations.	30,144,000.00
4	.....do.....	905	Post Office.....	Wrapping twine and tieing devices, office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.	60,000.00
4	.....do.....	910	United States Public Health Service.	Control of malaria, cerebrospinal meningitis, and other communicable diseases, etc.	600,000.00
4	.....do.....	900	War.....	Support of an interallied institute for the restoration and reeducation of crippled soldiers.	[4] 6,000.00
5	.....do.....	911	Commerce.....	Lighthouse Service, for repairing and rebuilding aids to navigation on the Atlantic coast damaged by ice or storm.	150,000.00
6	.....do.....	916	War.....	Increase the salary of the chief clerk, Office of Chief of Staff, from the present rate of $2,250 per annum to $2,750 per annum.	250.00
7	.....do.....	920	State.....	Complete the arrangements and provide for the entertainment of the Fifteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism, to be held in the United States.	10,000.00
8	.....do.....	923	Labor.....	Contingent expenses, cost of living, survey in the United States, miscellaneous expenses, salaries, etc.	406,208.34
8	.....do.....	922	War.....	Terminal storage and shipping buildings, manufacture of arms, etc.	11,295,000.00

[1] Requested for 1918 and prior years.
[2] Requested for 1918 and 1919.
[3] Part 2.
[4] Same estimate transmitted to House Mar. 6. (See p. 9.)

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SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1918.					
Feb. 9	House	926	Treasury	Marine hospitals and marine stations.	$1,162,775.00
13	do	933	do	Purchase of the site and the fireproof building being erected thereon, together with an extension thereto, known as the Arlington property.	4,200,000.00
13	do	930	War	Engineer Department for repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion; lighting public grounds, District of Columbia; etc.	5,500.00
15	do	936	United States Public Health Service.	Maintenance and ordinary expenses of the Quarantine Service.	30,000.00
16	do	938	State	Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.	300,000.00
16	do	937	do	Relief and protection of American seamen.	60,000.00
18	do	948	Commerce	General expenses of Coast and Geodetic Survey and Bureau of Standards; chart paper, Coast and Geodetic Survey.	33,945.82
18	do	942	Interior	Increases in compensation of employees at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.	585.50
18	do	950	Labor	Commissioners of conciliation, working conditions service, information and education service, etc.	485,451.64
18	do	940	Post Office	Mail bags and equipment, Postal Service.	250,000.00
18	do	941	War	Engineer Department to complete the construction of the temporary office buildings for the War and Navy Departments in Henry Park.	100,000.00
18	do	949	do	War Trade Board for salaries and expenses.	1,018,331.00
20	Senate	175	Treasury	Additional clerk of class 1 in the section of surety bonds.	400.00
20	do	176	War	Quartermaster Corps for mileage to officers and contract surgeons, etc.	2,509,000.00
21	do	178	Interior	Bureau of Mines for investigations concerning minerals needed for war purposes.	150,000.00
21	do	177	Post Office	Manufacture of stamps, stamped envelopes, stationery, etc.	1,185,000.00
25	do	183	Treasury	Enforcement, through the Customs Service, of the provisions of the espionage law.	300,000.00
25	do	181	War	Engineer Department for "Maintenance of Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, D. C.," etc.	50,000.00
25	do	182	do	Quartermaster Corps for regular supplies, water, and sewers at military posts, etc.	398,140.00
25	do	184	do	Temporary employment of additional employees.	4,506,997.30
26	do	187	Navy	Additional employees, contingent expenses, Naval Gun Factory, etc.	2,628,200.00
26	do	186	Post Office	Enforcement of certain provisions of the espionage and trading-with-the-enemy acts.	40,000.00
26	do	189	State	Diplomatic and Consular Service	[1] 147,856.72
26	do	188	War	Purchase of land, military post, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.	9,700.00
Mar. 6	House	965	State	Contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the Interallied Institute for the Restoration and Reeducation of Crippled Soldiers.	[2] 6,000.00

[1] Requested for 1917 and 1918.

[2] Same estimate transmitted to House Feb. 4. (See p. 7.)

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A chronological list of supplementary and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 transmitted between Apr. 5, 1917. and Mar. 22, 1918, to the House of Representatives and to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION—Continued.

Date.	Submitted to—	Document No.	Department.	Nature of estimate.	Amount of estimate.
1918. Mar. 8	Senate.....	194	Treasury.....	Increase in compensation of the Senior Assistant Chief of the Division of Customs.	$600.00
8	.....do.....	193	United States Public Health Service.	Printing of additional copies of publication "Prevention of Disease and Care of the Sick, with a Supplement on First Aid, etc.",	25,000.00
11	.....do.....	195	.....do.....	Regulation of the propagation and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, etc.	13,500.00
12	.....do.....	199	.....do.....	Fuel, light, and water.....	30,000.00
12	.....do.....	200	War.....	Ordnance Department for armament of fortifications and proving-ground facilities.	381,374,465.00
12	.....do.....	198	.....do.....	Terminal storage and shipping buildings, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and manufacture of arms, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.	11,295,000.00
13	House.....	971	Commerce.....	Reimbursement of Mr. R. C. Hart, special disbursing agent, Department of Commerce.	300.00
13	Senate.....	201	War.....	Signal Corps of the Army for "Increase in aviation, Signal Corps, 1918."	200,000,000.00
18	House.....	981	Post Office.....	Public printing and binding.....	100,000.00
22	.....do.....	983	Treasury.....	Expenses of the recoinage of uncurrent and lightweight gold coin on hand in the mint at Philadelphia and the several Subtreasuries.	45,000.00

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65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 1012

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

AS

SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

IN NEW YORK CITY
MARCH 25, 1918

APRIL 1, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 1, 1918.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith three copies of the annual report of the Boy Scouts of America, for presentation to the House of Representatives in accordance with the requirements of the act of June 15, 1916, entitled "An act to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America," etc.

Very respectfully,

PAUL SLEMAN,
For Boy Scouts of America.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

OUR AIMS AND IDEALS.

The world interest in the Boy Scout movement challenges the intelligent understanding of everyone, and yet many people still ask "What is scouting?" "What do Boy Scouts do?"

The Boy Scout idea is a movement rather than an organization. It aims to supplement existing organizations such as the home, church and school by engaging the boys' leisure energies in outdoor games and activities of cultural and practical value.

The aim of the Scout movement is to inculcate character, which, though essential to success in life, is not taught within the school, and being largely a matter of environment is too generally left to chance, often with deplorable results. The Scout movement endeavors to supply the required environment and ambitions through games and outdoor activities, which lead a boy to become a better man, a good citizen.

WHAT SCOUTING IS.

Scouting is the process of making real men out of real boys by a real program which works.

Scouting is outdoor life and so health, strength, happiness and practical education. By combining wholesome, attractive, outdoor activities with the influence of the Scout oath and law the movement develops character. It develops the power of initiative and resourcefulness.

It helps boys. It insures good citizenship.

The Boy Scout movement healthfully and sanely offsets the disadvantages which civilization has caused.

CONSERVATION OF BOYHOOD.

Conservation of our natural resources is universally approved, but of what value would material resources be unless we conserve the moral, intellectual and physical future of the coming generation?

Prevention is recognized as better and less expensive than cure. The Boy Scout movement takes the boy at that time of life when he is beset with the new and bewildering experiences of adolescence and diverts his thoughts therefrom to wholesome and worth-while activities. In this manner our character-building movement has done much in numerous cities to diminish the problem of juvenile delinquency.

We are at war. War brings a relaxation of moral fiber, which is disastrous to our youth unless offset by powerful positive influences.

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Scouting is just such a powerful, positive counteracting influence. Its program offers the essential antidote for these poisons of war.

"DOING IS LEARNING."

We want to help boys on leaving school to escape the evils of "blind alley" occupations—that is, such work as gives the boy a mere wage for the moment, but leaves him stranded without any trade or handicraft to pursue when he is a man and so sends him as a recruit to the great army of unemployed, and, what is worse, the unemployable. "Doing is learning" and when a Scout in the formative stage of his life has this lesson thoroughly impressed upon his mind, he has learned to be resourceful. The simple, help-yourself experience which a Scout receives in his impressionable years prepares him to meet emergencies covering the entire range of existence which may develop later in his life.

SCOUTCRAFT INSTRUCTION.

Scoutcraft includes instruction in first aid, life saving, tracking, signaling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft, chivalry, and all of the handicrafts.

In Scouting the boy does not stand still. The opportunity and incentive for progress are always at hand.

He first becomes a tenderfoot (see requirements of different classes and Scout oath following), then a second-class Scout, and then a first-class Scout. After this the whole sphere of the Scout program is made available by the boy's own application in qualifying himself to pass the tests of the various merit badges, which cover the following subjects:

Agriculture.
Angling.
Archery.
Architecture.
Art.
Astronomy.
Athletics.
Automobiling.
Aviation.
Beekeeping.
Bird study.
Blacksmithing.
Bugling.
Business.
Camping.
Carpentry.
Chemistry.
Civics.
Conservation.
Cooking.
Craftsmanship.
Cycling.
Dairying.
Electricity.
Firemanship.
First aid.
First aid to animals.
Forestry.
Gardening.
Handicraft.
Horsemanship.
Interpreting.
Leather working.
Life saving.
Machinery.
Marksmanship.
Masonry.
Mining.
Music.
Painting.
Pathfinding.
Personal health.
Photography.
Physical development.
Pioneering.
Plumbing.
Poultry keeping.
Printing.
Public health.
Safety first.
Scholarship.
Sculpture.
Seamanship.
Signaling.
Stalking.
Surveying.
Swimming.
Taxidermy.

A boy takes up a hobby with the same zest that he plays tennis or football, and that hobby may become his trade. In other words, a boy has transferred his efforts from idle play or harmful mischief to vital achievements. And when the boy has learned to think constructively through the agency of play his problems are greatly simplified and his life more worth the living.

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SCOUT NUMBERS AND NEEDS.

Over 315,000 boys are now registered Scouts. In addition to this, there are probably twice as many more boys who are more or less actively following out the Scout program because they have at some time within the last eight years come within the influence of Scout training. They pay their own expenses, but must be directed, taught, and helped.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-three clean men—largely college bred—are scoutmasters and assistants. Another 54,402 men act as councilmen and troop committeemen. They receive no pay, but they must be carefully selected, and stimulated by helpful publications and field work.

No expensive equipment is required. All that is needed is the out of doors, a group of boys, and a competent leader.

NEITHER MILITARY NOR ANTIMILITARY.

As an organization the Scout movement is not military in thought, form, or spirit, although it does instill in boys the military virtues, such as honor, loyalty, obedience, and patriotism. The uniform, the patrol, the troop, and the drill are not for military tactics; they are for the unity, the harmony, and the rhythm of spirit that boys learn in scouting. It is in the wearing of the uniform and doing of things together as Scouts that they absorb the force and truth of the Scout law, which states: "A Scout is a friend of all, and a brother to every other Scout."

While the spirit of scouting is not militaristic, the experiences of the last year have completely demonstrated that outdoor Scout training with its cooking, camping, hiking, signaling, map reading, wireless, electricity, knowledge of woodcraft, and ability to care for oneself in the open helps immeasurably in fitting a man for the duties of a soldier. While scouting as a teen-age boy program very properly is not militaristic from a technical standpoint, it is, however, patriotic, as proven by last year's wonderful record of Scout nation-wide, civic-war service for the Navy Department, in the two liberty-bond campaigns, in the gardening propaganda, in selling war-savings stamps, in distributing more than 5,000,000 patriotic documents for the Committee on Public Information, in cooperating with the Red Cross, War Camp Community Recreation Fund, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, and other war relief agencies. The above, with the further fact that our organization suffered more than the average organization because of volunteer enlistments of our Scouts and Scout officials in the war, demonstrates fully the value of scouting in developing good citizens who are patriotic, loyal, and prepared.

RELIGIOUS POLICY.

Scouting presents greater opportunities for the development of the boy religiously than does any other movement instituted solely for the boys. Its aim to develop the boy physically, mentally, and morally is being realized very widely.

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The movement has been developed on such broad lines as to embrace all classes, all creeds, and at the same time to allow the greatest possible independence to individual organizations, officers, and boys.

The Boy Scouts of America maintain that no boy can grow into the best kind of citizenship without recognizing his obligation to God. The recognition of God as the ruling and leading power in the universe, and the grateful acknowledgment of His favors and blessings is necessary to the best type of citizenship and is a wholesome thing in the education of the growing boy. No matter what the boy may be—Catholic or Protestant or Jew—this fundamental need of good citizenship should be kept before him.

The Boy Scouts of America, as an organized body, therefore, recognizes the religious element in the training of a boy, but it is absolutely nonsectarian in its attitude toward that religious training. Its policy is that the religious organization or institution with which the Boy Scout is connected shall give definite attention to his religious life. If he be a Roman Catholic Boy Scout, the church of which he is a member is the best channel for his training. If he be a Hebrew boy, then the synagogue will train him in the faith of his fathers. If he be a Protestant, no matter to what denomination of Protestantism he may belong, the church of which he is an adherent or a member should be the proper organization to give him an education in the things that pertain to his allegiance to God.

All Scout officials and men who are given certificates of leadership in carrying out the program of the Boy Scouts of America are required to subscribe to the Scout oath and law and constitution and by-laws which include this declaration of principle.

In thus making available to boys of all classes a common meeting ground where they may play and compete and learn to know that the "other fellow" is quite as good as themselves, the Scout movement is performing a distinctive and important patriotic service.

And again, the observance of the Scout law, the tremendous collective volume of "daily good turns," and the creation of better feeling among millions of Scouts of our own and other lands, constitute a latent but powerful and rapidly growing factor for universal good will and peace.

THE SCOUT PLAN.

As a Scout the boy willingly adopts as real and vital the universally accepted principles of life as set forth in the Scout oath and law. This effectively influences the boy's nature and character so as better to prepare him for that work which the church can best do.

A Scout promises that upon his honor he will do his duty to God and his country and obey the Scout law; that he will help other people at all times and that he will keep himself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

The Scout law, covering the 12 fundamental principles, requires a Scout first of all to be trustworthy. Thatmeans that he must not tell a lie, cheat, or deceive, but keep every trust sacred. A Scout is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due, including his Scout leader, his home, his parents, and his country. Furthermore, a Scout is helpful, prepared at all times to save life, help injured persons, and do at least

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one good turn daily. A Scout is friendly to all—a brother to every other Scout. A Scout is courteous, especially to women, children, and old people, and he must not take any pay for being courteous. A Scout is kind to animals and does not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly. A Scout is obedient. A Scout is cheerful, even when facing hardship and drudgery. A Scout is thrifty. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. A Scout is brave and does what he knows is right, in spite of jeers and threats. A Scout is clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd. Finally, a Scout is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

A MEANS TO AN END.

Character development is the real objective of the Boy Scout movement. Every step in the scouting program is but a means to this end. The variety and interest of, as well as the practical knowledge insured by the tenderfoot, second-class and first-class tests are, after all, but a means for holding the interest of the boy, pledged to the Scout oath and law, under such leadership as will bring about character development. Likewise, the whole scheme of merit badges is primarily for this same purpose. The form of troop organization, the Scout master and his assistants, the local council, and indeed the National council and all of its officers, are also but a means to this end.

This character development manifests itself in health, efficiency, chivalry, loyalty, patriotism, and good citizenship.

THE THREE CLASSES OF SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts of America after meeting certain requirements are first enrolled as tenderfoot Scouts. Other examinations must be passed before they can be promoted to second-class Scouts, and still harder tests must be met before they can graduate into first-class Scouts. Then comes an opportunity for further broadening their usefulness through preparation to meet the requirements for securing each of the 58 merit badges.

THE SCOUT MOTTO.

The motto of the Boy Scouts is "Be prepared." This means that the Scout is always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do his duty.

THE SCOUT OATH.

Before he becomes a Scout a boy must promise:

On my honor I will do my best—

1. To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout law.

2. To help other people at all times.

3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

When taking this oath the Scout will stand, holding up his right hand, palm to the front, thumb resting on the nail of the little finger and the other three fingers upright and together.

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LAWS OF HONOR.

There have always been certain written and unwritten laws regulating the conduct and directing the activities of men.

We have such unwritten laws coming down from past ages. In Japan, the Japanese have their Bushido or laws of the old Samurai warriors. During the Middle Ages, the chivalry and rules of the Knights of King Arthur, the Knights Templar, and the Crusaders were in force. In aboriginal America, the Red Indians had their laws of honor; likewise the Zulus, Hindus, and the later European nations have their ancient codes.

The following laws, which relate to the Boy Scouts of America, are the latest and most up to date. These laws a boy promises to obey when he takes the Scout oath.

THE SCOUT LAW.

1. **A Scout is trustworthy.** A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his Scout badge.

2. **A Scout is loyal.** He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due—his Scout leader, his home, and parents and country.

3. **A Scout is helpful.** He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day.

4. **A Scout is friendly.** He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.

5. **A Scout is courteous.** He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

6. **A Scout is kind.** He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. **A Scout is obedient.** He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. **A Scout is cheerful.** He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

9. **A Scout is thrifty.** He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

10. **A Scout is brave.** He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and has to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and the defeat does not down him.

11. **A Scout is clean.** He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

12. **A Scout is reverent.** He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

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REPORT OF CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE.

HELP WIN THE WAR!

Since our last annual meeting, the full resources and strength of the Boy Scouts of America have been vigorous and devoted to service to our Government with whole-hearted enthusiasm. To have an opportunity to "help win the war" has been the desire of every Scout and Scout official.

Because of the underlying principles of scouting, the definiteness of the Scout's obligation to help his country at all times, the practical value of the program of activities, and the form and mobility of organization of the Boy Scouts of America, every one of the 210,464 Scouts and 60,603 Scout officials naturally looked to the national organization for definite leadership in giving him an opportunity to take a vital part in the war program of our country. This group of 271,067 men and boys was made immediately available as a potential asset beyond the realization of the American people, and, indeed, as subsequent events have proved, beyond any estimate which has been placed upon the value of the movement by any of us.

The men and boys, thoroughly organized, uniformed and well disciplined under strong leadership, were mobilized within 24 hours after the declaration of war. In almost all communities where the Boy Scouts of America was organized, in accordance with the plans which had been carefully worked out, the Scouts with their leaders formally tendered their services for any emergency in which, because of their training, they might be of value.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding or undue apprehension on the part of the public or the parents of the boys as to the nature of our war program, the following carefully prepared statement was made in every instance:

In this hour of our country's need, we Scouts and Scout officials who have had the benefit of the training of the program of the Boy Scouts of America have come in this way to pledge to you and through you to the citizens of our city our loyalty and hearty support in any emergency which may arise requiring more than the normal resources of the city government.

Because of the Scout training we are prepared to do many things of practical value. We are not soldiers, but are trained for civic service. We are able to render first aid to the injured, to do signaling and serve as messengers. Some of us have bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles, motor boats, sailboats, trek carts, tents, and other equipment which are at your service and the service of our country.

We are but part of the legion of service of our country known as the Boy Scouts of America, numbering over 250,000 men and boys, each pledged on his honor to do his duty to his God and his country and to obey the Scout law, to help other people at all times, to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight. Throughout the whole country our members are mobilizing in this way as a practical demonstration not only of our good will and loyalty and our desire to do our duty to our country, but as an evidence that there is actually a resource available for service should an emergency develop requiring service of the character for which the Boy Scouts have been training.

The replies from the mayors of cities and governors of States to formal offers of Scout services were most striking and revealed a new appreciation of the potential strength of the Boy Scouts of America. Indeed, it was difficult to realize the full strength and possible value of this vast army of men and boys.

It is interesting to note that at the outbreak of the war the Boy Scouts of America was practically the largest uniformed organization

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in the country. It had more than twice the numerical strength of our Standing Army, nearly twice the strength of the National Guard, four times the strength of the United States Navy, and eleven times the strength of the United States Marine Corps.

ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The executive board of the national council at the meeting held April 7, 1917, committed the Boy Scouts of America to definite war service by the following resolution:

Whereas Congress has declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany; and

Whereas each member of the Boy Scouts of America is definitely obligated by the Scout oath to do his duty to his country; and

Whereas the combined strength of the Boy Scouts of America, now including 210,000 boys and 58,000 men, forms a potential asset to the country for cooperative effort: Be it

Resolved, That every officer and member of the Boy Scouts of America be urged, in addition to the service they will render the police and civic authorities in their home cities, to definitely assist in the development of the plans which the national council has made with the following organizations:

First. The Department of Agriculture and Council of National Defense. To cooperate in the extension and development of home gardens under the slogan, "Every Scout to feed a soldier."

Second. The American National Red Cross. To cooperate with the Red Cross through its local chapters in meeting their responsibilities occasioned by the state of war.

Third. The Navy Department. To cooperate with the Navy Department in organizing an emergency coast patrol along the seacoast towns.

COOPERATION WITH THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Immediately following the declaration of war steps were taken to effectively organize, along lines similar to the coast-guard work of the Boy Scouts in England, older boys specially selected in order that there might be available a resource for use by the Navy Department should the occasion warrant. This work was organized under the leadership of Mr. Hugo B. Seikel, assisted by Messrs. James A Wilder, Walter B. McIlroy, W. E. Longfellow, Frederick White, Charles L. Weaver, and others.

Special organizations were effected covering a large part of the Atlantic coast line, and in each case the boy enrolling secured special permission of his parents. All of their work was done privately. The boys agreed to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency call. They also undertook to make a careful survey of the actual conditions in a definitely prescribed territory so that there might be available information as to the full resources of the community in case of disaster, including a list of all houses suitable for hospital purposes, names of all doctors, information about all automobiles, motor boats, etc., which might be of service.

In addition to this, in some of the naval dist icts, Boy Scouts cooperated in the early days of the war in locating unlawful wireless stations and bringing to the attention of the naval authorities other information of such character as might warrant very careful investigation.

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"EVERY SCOUT TO FEED A SOLDIER."

The first work of magnitude undertaken by the Boy Scouts as a war activity was very properly under the slogan, "Every Scout to feed a soldier." It was made clear by the authorities at Washington that food and ships were among the most pressing needs of the hour. Accordingly under the above slogan an appeal was sent to the entire membership of the Scout organization to actively engage in propaganda and actual work for increasing the food production. Mr. Herbert Hoover cabled from London as follows:

The prime service of our country in this war is ships and food, and we can here display the true American ability at great efforts. In order to provide the food necessary we must from this moment eliminate all waste and stimulate food production at every point. We must send to our allies more wheat, corn, beans, meat, bacon, and lard than we have ever sent before if their men are to fight and their women and children to live; and our people must economize and eat other things. Among these foodstuffs could not the Scouts take as their own province the stimulation of bean production, for there is not only a great shortage at Europe and at home, but they are the best of foods. Let them help make America able to export ten times as many beans as she ever exported before. To do this, let the Boy Scouts see to it that beans are planted everywhere, so that the biggest bean crop ever known shall be the war contribution of the Boy Scouts to America and her allies.

The Agricultural Department officials cooperated in the preparation of a circular appeal and special issue of Scouting, devoted to our food-production program. A special edition of 100,000 copies of this publication was made available.

It was impracticable to secure complete detailed reports of actual accomplishments, but the evidence is convincing that everywhere Scouts and Scout officials individually or as a part of the troop or city organizations apply themselves with devotion and zeal to their new task. In many cases it was extremely hard work and in some cases, as might be expected, the results were discouraging, but the net results were undoubtedly well worth the effort and a substantial help.

There were many instances of unusual merit, where extensive acreage was cultivated under scout leadership. The application of organized boyhood to garden and food-production work was especially beneficial to the boys who participated therein. It helped them physically, gave them discipline, and increased their patriotic devotion to the cause of their country.

Official publications of the movement and special emergency circulars were utilized to inspire enthusiasm and give leadership to Scouts throughout the country in this food-production campaign. Mr. Hal B. Fullerton, the noted and successful agriculturist of the Long Island Experimental Station, as Chief Grub Scout, materially cooperated not only by his pen but by spoken word, and much of the enthusiasm of the national council officials and the practical results of our efforts are due to this optimism, zeal, and practical advice.

"EVERY SCOUT TO SAVE A SOLDIER."

At the time of the action of the executive board in tendering the services of the Boy Scouts of America for governmental aid there was no definite thought that the Scouts would be called upon to take part in the financial affairs of the Government.

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In response to an invitation from a representative of the New York City Liberty Loan Committee, a conference was held with a number of bankers in May and out of this conference developed the idea of a nation-wide short-term intensive campaign for the securing of subscriptions to the first Liberty loan. The plan was discussed with the officials at Washington, and after careful consideration was definitely approved. President Wilson, as honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, issued an appeal, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 19, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. LIVINGSTONE: It will be most gratifying to me as honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America to have the Boy Scouts, their Scout masters, and leaders throughout the United States lend their aid to the Secretary of the Treasury in distributing applications and securing popular subscriptions to the Liberty loan. This will give every Scout a wonderful opportunity to do his share for his country under the slogan "Every Scout to save a soldier."

I feel sure this request will find a unanimous and enthusiastic response from Boy Scouts everywhere.

Sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. COLIN H. LIVINGSTONE,
President National Council, Boy Scouts of America,
Washington, D. C.

The Treasury Department gladly provided 5,000,000 copies of a special application blank and cooperated fully in making our campaign a success. From all cities, however, there was more or less doubt as to what the practical results would be. When the reports showed 139,645 subscriptions, amounting to $23,238,250, it was a source of surprise as well as inspiration not only to our own membership but to the whole country. Eight thousand four hundred and ninety-nine boys earned war service emblems, and, needless to say, every member of the Boy Scouts of America felt proud that the organization to which he belonged was so definitely helping our country to win the war.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

The success of the first Liberty loan effort was such as to make it almost a matter of course for the Scouts to participate in the second Liberty loan. Again President Wilson definitely appealed to the Boy Scouts of America for cooperation, his letter reading as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 20, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. LIVINGSTONE: Another opportunity has developed for the members of the Boy Scouts of America to help our country. The second Liberty loan bond issue must be subscribed for in such a way as to show the firm resolution of our people in the present war.

The gratifying achievement of Boy Scouts with the aid of their Scout masters and leaders throughout the United States in securing over $22,000,000 subscriptions to the first Liberty loan will serve, I hope, to make their work even more effective in the new effort.

My earnest wish is that every Scout leader give every Boy Scout an opportunity to take a definite part in this practical method of giving expression to his Scout obligation of service to our country.

Sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. COLIN H. LIVINGSTONE,
President National Council, Boy Scouts of America,
Washington, D. C.

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EVERY SCOUT TO BOOST AMERICA.

One of the results of the marvelous success of the Scouts in the two Liberty loan campaigns was to cause numerous requests for their services. Among these requests was one from the Committee on Public Information, which was submitted by a letter from President Wilson as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 3, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. LIVINGSTONE: I desire to intrust the Boy Scouts of America with a new and important commission to make them the Government dispatch bearers in carrying to the homes of their community the pamphlets on the war prepared by the Committee on Public Information. The excellent service performed by the Boy Scouts in the past encourages me to believe that this new task will be cheerfully and faithfully discharged.

Sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. COLIN H. LIVINGSTONE,
President, National Council, Boy Scouts of America,
Washington, D. C.

After careful consideration, a plan was developed whereby each enrolled member of the Boy Scouts of America was definitely appointed as an aid to the Committee on Public Information and intrusted with the responsibility of doing certain things as the committee's representative, in accordance with instructions worked out in a carefully prepared manual.

The first task undertaken was the distribution of five and a half million copies of President Wilson's flag-day address. This was done under such conditions as to couple with the distribution a personal appeal from the President of the United States. The following letter from Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, speaks for itself:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1918.

Mr. COLIN H. LIVINGSTONE,
President Boy Scouts of America, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LIVINGSTONE: The distribution of 5,000,000 copies of President Wilson's flag-day address by the Boy Scouts has carried the national message successfully into more homes in America than any agency the committee has yet used. I desire to express my deep appreciation of the intelligent and conscientious manner in which every boy and scoutmaster performed the commission intrusted to them by the President. They have truly measured up to the summons to be the dispatch bearers of the Government.

Very truly, yours,

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION,
GEORGE CREEL, *Chairman.*

BOOK DRIVE.

Under the leadership of our chief Scout librarian, Mr. F. K. Mathiews, the full resources of the Boy Scouts of America were made available for cooperation with the American Library Association in a nation-wide drive for the collection of books for the soldiers. A distinctive feature of this campaign was that it was definitely stipulated that only books by the reputable authors of boys' books would be accepted, thus further carrying into effect the work of our book department of giving leadership to the definite selection of books worth while for boys to read as opposed to books having negative value or for other reasons not being worthy of recommendation.

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OTHER WAR WORK COOPERATION.

The war work activities of the Boy Scouts of America have not been confined to Government service. In every community there have, as a result of the effectiveness and spirit with which Scouts served, been innumerable opportunities for personal service in connection with the local committees engaged in various forms of war work. Each month, each week, and, indeed, each day has meant specific responsibilities which challenged prompt response on the part of the Scouts.

The most notable of these has been the cooperation with the Red Triangle, American Red Cross, and the Community War Work Committees. Under the leadership of our chief Scout librarian an intensive campaign for the collection of books has been organized in cooperation with the American Library Association. As yet it is too early to tell as to the results of this.

The demands upon the Scouts have been so numerous and various that at the October meeting of the executive board it seemed wise to pass the following resolution:

That the Boy Scouts of America adopt a policy of giving leadership and approval to services by Boy Scouts only when such service is in connection with the program of the National Government in its undertakings incident to the war, and that the local Scout officials be urged to exercise the greatest care in assigning Scouts for any other service, so as to reduce to a minimum interference with their school work and so as to conserve their full strength and energy for the most efficient effort in carrying out the work officially undertaken by the Boy Scouts of America through its national council as a service to our country.

NO SLACKERS IN THE BOY SCOUTS.

In but few instances has it been revealed that there were among Scout officials any who were not anxious to definitely serve our country and help win the war. In such cases the commissions of the Scout officials have been promptly canceled.

On March 11, at its monthly meeting, the executive board passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Boy Scouts of America stand for 100 per cent patriotism and unqualified and energetic support of the Government in every way.

Furthermore, That it is expected that every Scout and Scout official shall conform to this standard.

BENEFITS OF WAR WORK ACTIVITIES.

Important as are the practical results to our country in securing the performance of a given task in the war work activities of the Boy Scouts of America, it must be realized the doing of these tasks yields perhaps even greater benefit to the boy. As stated by President Wilson in his letter of March 14, 1918, urging participation of every Scout and Scout official in the war service activities of the Boy Scouts of America, "Such participation is not only of practical service to our country in these critical times but is of great educational value to the boys in preparing them for the responsibilities of citizenship." Indeed, it is the most practical educational method. It is learning by doing. Character development and training for citizenship are the chief objectives of scouting. The range of our war activities, the responsibility which each involves, and the thoroughness with which each task assigned to the Scouts has been worked out, present an educational program unequalled, and this method of education will certainly help to make the world safe for democracy.

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SPECIAL VALUES OF THE BOY SCOUT PROGRAM IN TIME OF WAR.

We are indebted to Prof. Norman E. Richardson of Boston University for the following clear analysis of the relation of our work to the vital interests of the whole Nation:

The war in European nations has resulted in a rapid increase of juvenile delinquency. Information that has been carefully secured goes to show that this increase in 7 of the larger cities and towns of Great Britain during one year averaged 34 per cent. The causes of this unfortunate condition are in many instances similar to forces that have already begun to operate in America. It is imperative that the American people take time by the forelock in this matter by setting in motion immediately influences that will counteract a number of injurious forces which will play upon the lives of our boys during the coming months and possibly years.

A careful study of the causes of increased delinquency and of the suitability of the Boy Scout program to reduce the harm coming from these influences presents a powerful argument for the immediate enlistment of thousands of our best citizens as Scout masters.

WAR.	SCOUTING.
Decreases parental supervision of boys.	Enriches the boys' social inheritance.
Reduces the individual attention which teachers give to boys in the public school.	Multiplies the personal contact of boys with carefully selected Scout masters.
Deprives boys of many of their adult recreational, club, and other leaders.	Discovers and trains leaders of boys.
Intensifies the spirit of adventure.	Turns adventuresome impulses into morally constructive channels.
Reduces the membership of the police staff.	Reduces the need of police supervision and supplements the work of the police.
Increases juvenile delinquency.	Decreases juvenile delinquency among boys.
Introduces new and demoralizing elements into motion-picture shows.	Provides morally wholesome forms of amusement and entertainment, emphasizing expression.
Increases the spirit of and opportunity for vandalism.	Teaches respect for property and the rights of ownership.
Awakens brutal and vicious impulses.	Teaches chivalry, courtesy, and kindness.
Puts more money in the hands of boys.	Teaches thrift and habits of economy.
Creates many new jobs for boys.	Provides prevocational guidance and advice.
Stimulates interracial hatred and ill will.	Builds up habitual attitudes of good will, especially toward the Scouts of other nations.
Interferes with the efficiency of the public school.	Supplements in many ways the work of the public school.
Puts more leisure time at the disposal of boys who do not care to work, thus increasing the dangers of idleness.	Preempts leisure time with interesting and profitable occupations.
Causes boys to look forward to military service.	Provides the kind of training which is suitable to boys of Scout age, and which are the necessary foundations of efficient military service.
Makes heavy drains upon patriotism.	Stimulates patriotism, encouraging the national good turns.
Lays a heavy economic and moral burden upon the immediately succeeding generation.	Places upon carefully selected men, often the strongest leaders in the community, the definite responsibility of caring for the boys of the coming generation.

SCOUTING ACTIVITIES.

Perhaps the most significant and interesting feature of the work in 1917 is the definite evidence that notwithstanding the heavy demands of the war program and the numerous calls for service in local fields,

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Scouts have busied themselves with qualifying to pass our various tests so as to earn the right to be awarded the official badges of the Boy Scouts of America.

During the year 1917, 362,024 badges were awarded as compared with 198,752 during the year 1916. Particular attention is invited to the fact that during the year 26,772 merit badges were awarded as compared with 14,947 during the year 1916, as shown in the report of the National Court of Honor.

THE SCOUT "GOOD TURN."

Every scout promises to "do a good turn daily." He does it—and more. With about 300,000 good turns a day, the total in a year is approximately 110,000,000 individual services cheerfully given "for other people"—one of the greatest single forces for good will in existence.

The Scout in all modesty will not say much, if anything, about his own good turn, but the Scout master of a troop is required, in renewing the yearly registration, to report the outstanding good turns done by the troop as a whole. The following such good turns by troops are cited from one day's mail at national headquarters, and in making this summary only one of a kind is included. That is to say, for example, there were many reports on the selling of Liberty bonds, but that class is mentioned but once here:

Sold Liberty bonds in both campaigns and distributed Red Cross literature.

Helped serve needy families, worked war gardens, helped in Christmas carol singing, helped around the church.

Had charge of municipal flag; assisted at convention; gave a motion-picture play for benefit of Red Cross; cut and sent evergreens to New York for Christmas for Red Cross; cared for sick; did innumerable errands; assisted in all public gatherings and parades.

Fed the birds in and about the borough; distributed Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C war campaign literature.

Collected food and clothing for the poor.

Helped the day nursery

Scouts take turns in raising and lowering the church flag.

Escorted and helped the G. A. R. on all occasions; hunted for wireless stations; gave out advertising for mass meetings.

Helped some farmers dig potatoes.

Performed general service on Memorial Day for allied bazaar and for G. A. R. parade.

Services to various charitable organizations as messengers; collected contributions toward Christmas remembrances for fellows who have joined the colors; supplied ushers for church services.

Assisted in giving the boys of the county a picnic; assisted at the county fair; entertained the county judge.

Cleaned sidewalks; built bird houses; one boy helped his mother wash; another has given up hikes to take care of his younger brother.

Helped clean up city of rubbish.

Picked 450 pounds of blackberries for the Woman's Service League, who sent the juice to the Army hospital; gathered a special moss for the United States Army hospital.

Canvassed for the names of soldiers in service; supplied wooden boxes to send books to soldiers.

Aided community charities; helped in paper-saving campaign for local hospital; served as messengers for Red Cross headquarters; helped the police control crowds at parades.

Dug a patch of potatoes for a family whose son was drafted.

Helped Salvation Army distribute Christmas baskets and the charity organization with its Christmas trees for the poor; worked on the exemption board; assisted the ocal branch of war-work council; assisted State in receiving registrations for autos or Government use.

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Collected and saved railroad ties to provide kindling wood for the church.
Distributed literature for the church; performed duties in the park.
Aided firemen at several fires; helped in the Hoover food conservation campaign.
Planted war gardens.

This list could be greatly extended by extracts from the reports of every day, as the troop "good turn" takes on an infinite variety of forms. In practically every case war service, both in planting of gardens and assisting in the Liberty loan campaigns, food conservation campaign, and war savings stamp campaigns, are included by the Scout masters.

From scattered reports the following are other typical examples of good turns by Scouts, acting individually or in groups of two or more, or as a troop unit:

During the progress of a fair at Canton, Ohio, several lost children were picked up and restored to their parents, and during a fair at Atlanta, Ga., 50 children who had become lost at the grounds were similarly found and restored.

A Jersey City street car that ran away down a hill overturned, killing many passengers and injuring others. Scouts were aboard the car and those not injured, though badly shaken up, immediately fell to and rendered first aid to the injured and saw them started for the hospital.

At Glens Falls, N. Y., Scouts put 4,000 bags into homes to collect waste, afterward made the collections, announcing their approach with bugles.

At Wolsey, S. Dak., Scouts take turns in wheeling an invalid woman to church.

At Linfield, Pa., Scouts have been cutting down dead trees in the surrounding forests and distributing firewood among the poor families of the town.

Going out into the countryside around Savannah, Ga., Scouts to the number of 50 or 100 at a time have selected stretches of the road which needed attention and made the necessary repairs and improvements.

Literature on the value of fresh air was distributed by Milwaukee, Wis., Scouts as their contribution to an active fresh-air campaign in that city.

The park commissioner of New York City states that the good work of Scouts in helping take care of Central Park saved the park commission at least $6,500,000 during 1916.

During the inauguration of Gov. Edge at Trenton, N. J., Scouts acted as guides at the railroad stations and the various points throughout the city, to direct delegates to the capitol and in assisting the traffic officers, also serving as guards at the reviewing stand.

In Tacoma, Wash., a great deal of wood cutting and snow shoveling for dependent families was done by Scouts, who divided the city into districts and looked after every case that needed help.

The household goods of a resident of Lexington, Ky., were saved by Scouts when his dwelling was burned to the ground.

At Fargo, N. Dak., authorities very wisely deputized Scouts for police duty on Halloween, with entirely satisfactory results.

When the New Mexico State Education Association met at Sante Fe, Scouts served as guides to the visiting teachers, assisting them with their luggage.

At the time that the German submarine sank ships off Nantucket, Scouts of Newport, R. I., transformed their camp into a hospital for the survivors.

Scouts in uniform carrying big "safety-first" signs upon poles patrolled the downtown streets of Memphis, Tenn., and taught the residents lasting lessons in the prevention of accidents.

The Scouts of many towns are instrumental in destroying such pests as caterpillars and mosquitoes by scientific methods.

Utilizing their knowledge of forestry, Scouts of Hardwick, Vt., found a woman who had wandered off into the woods and was near death.

Scouts of Omaha, Nebr., have started a class in cobbling, taking instruction from an expert cobbler, and are repairing discarded shoes and selling them for a nominal price to those in need.

At Morristown, N. J., Scouts have made a great many picture puzzles for wounded soldiers and sets of dominoes for the blind, and forwarded them to France through a relief organization.

A St. Regis Falls, N. Y., Scout discovered that the elderly widow of an old soldier of the Civil War, who lives alone, was suffering for lack of fuel, for, although she had some money, there was no coal or wood to be bought. In desperation she had broken up and burned two chairs, an extension table, and a stand that had been her nus-

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land's. The troop, under the leadership of the assistant Scout master, went to the woods with axes and saws, and cut and split a cord and a half of wood and got it to this old lady.

Remembering his "first-aid" training as a 13-year-old boy, a Scout of Darby, Pa., perhaps saved a limb for another boy, 12 years old, when the latter, coasting at a speed of 25 miles an hour, fractured his leg above the ankle in two places. When other boys saw the fragments of bone protruding, they ran away, but the Scout, making the injured boy comfortable, gently placed him on a sled, and then drew him three-quarters of a mile to a doctor's office.

FIGURES OF REGISTRATION.

On December 31, 1917, our records showed Scouts and registered Scout officials in good standing numbering 367,000, as compared with 240,459 on December 31, 1916. (See Table A on p. 38, giving the record of Scouts and Scout officials according to States.)

During the year 1917, there were on our record as Scouts or Scout officials 512,594 different men and boys. Of this number 409,624 were boys, 18,401 Scout masters, 21,702 assistant Scout masters, and 62,867 other Scout officials.

During the year, for one cause or another, 28 per cent of the registered membership was dropped, numbering 145,594 men and boys.

The most significant feature of our registration records of the year 1917 was the marked increase in number of boys reregistering, thus demonstrating that the program of war activities has definitely appealed to the average boy in a very practical way. The percentage of registrations for the year 1917 was 49.6 as compared with 38.3 in 1916 and 35.4 in 1915.

It is interesting to note, notwithstanding the fact that there were perhaps more members of the Boy Scouts of America who responded to the first call for volunteers than in any one other organization, that the percentage of registration of Scout officials has also been unusually large. Our Scout masters, assistant Scout masters, members of troop committees, and members of local councils have not only substantially increased in number, but a large proportion of the men who formerly served have maintained their membership.

To-day our records show 315,208 boys as compared with 206,654 on the same day of last year, and 82,793 men as compared with 59,169 last year, or a total of 398,001 men and boys to-day as compared with a total of 265,823 last year.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES.

Tables B, C, and D (pp. 40 to 45), giving the experience, nationality, occupation, education, and church preference of our Scout masters, present an interesting study. These tables show that the men who are serving with certificates of leadership from the national council are of a very high grade and that for the most part they have had experience especially qualifying them for positions as Scout leaders.

The strength of the Scout movement depends upon the character and qualifications of the Scout masters, and hence it is of the utmost importance that the standards which have been set be maintained in all parts of the country alike. Nothwithstanding the great demands which the war has made upon our ranks and the increasing number of officials who will undoubtedly leave the service of scouting to enter the service of our country or engage in other war work activi-

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ties, we must work together to maintain the high standard of the men to whom we invite parents to intrust the leadership of their boys.

Tables E and F (pp. 46 to 49) show that scouting is still being promoted as a movement. Existing organizations are are using it to supplement their work. As heretofore more than two-thirds of the troops from which we have definite reports on the subject are shown to be connected with churches or religious institutions. During the past year the number of schools both private and public which have organized troops of Scouts has greatly increased. It is gratifying to invite special attention to the fact that the number of Catholic troops organized shows a greater increase in percentage than any other one denomination.

The Boy Scout movement is becoming more and more universally recognized as affording a suitable program for all boys regardless of religious belief. Likewise it is becoming universally recognized that the twelfth Scout law, reading "A Scout is reverent," is capable of general application.

LOCAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION.

As is shown in the report of the field department, the number of local councils organized is greatly aiding the national office in the selection of Scout masters and the handling of problems, particularly where councils of the first class are organized.

Table G (see p. 50), gives the first-class councils as chartered on December 31, 1917, with figures showing the comparison in re-registration of Scouts on December 31, 1916.

On December 31, 1917, there were 7,368 troops which did not have the benefit of local council supervision. With these troops, responsibilities and functions of the troop committees are of even greater importance than in those communities where there are councils of the first and second class.

Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of seeing to it that only men of an unimpeachable character and 100 per cent Americanism are continued as leaders in the Boy Scouts of America.

SCOUTS BECOMING SCOUT LEADERS.

As expected, our Scout masters and assistant Scout masters now include a large number of men who have come up through the movement, from boyhood. This is particularly so among our assistant Scout masters, and it is hoped that Scout officials will appreciate the importance of impressing upon older boys their opportunities for service by remaining in the movement as patrol leaders, expert instructors, assistant Scout masters, and indeed Scout masters. Men who have come up through the ranks in this way are able to render a specially satisfactory service in giving leadership to a group of boys committed to the Scout oath and law.

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Comparative membership record showing increased interest in scouting.

	Apr. 5, 1918.	Apr. 5, 1917.	Mar. 22, 1916.
Boys	319,746	211,010	157,908
Troops	14,733	10,475	8,402
Scout masters	13,246	10,001	7,312
Assistant Scout masters	15,601	10,842	7,835
Other scout officials	54,905	39,527	717
Local councils	364	313	318

CURRENT WORK.

In order that the field may have the information to which it is entitled, I feel duty-bound to formally record in this report the fact that under the system of handling our daily routine business the number of justifiable complaints has been reduced to almost a negligible figure. The report for the past year is 0.00105 per cent.

These figures are based upon the outgoing transactions after deducting complaints which were found to be unwarranted or due to the person making the complaint rather than to clerks in the national office.

The patience of the field since the declaration of war has been very much appreciated. Conditions beyond the control of anyone have seriously delayed both incoming and outgoing mail. This has been particularly true of our publications. On many occasions in certain parts of the country the delay has been from two to three weeks.

Naturally this has affected our supply department business. In addition to this it has been necessary at times because of the great volume and heavy burden of the detail work incident to our war activities to entirely suspend routine work in order that our war work might not suffer. Notwithstanding these facts, the work of the office is better organized and conducted with less disappointments than ever in the history of the organization. This has been made possible not alone by the scheme of organization and administration, but largely because of the splendid spirit which prevails throughout the organization. Each person is definitely interested in his or her task and is anxious to be of service to those in the field actively engaged in Scout work.

The work report herewith presented shows astounding increase in the volume of the work. The outgoing mail, exclusive of publications and franked communications incident to war work, was 2,565,185 pieces as compared with 1,254,626 for the preceding year. The number of orders, certificates issued, and the number of visitors likewise show a wonderful increase. Notwithstanding these vast increases, the number of employees has not relatively increased.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The publication and wide circulation of the new constitution and by-laws of the Boy Scouts of America, based upon the Federal charter, has proved a wonderful help in solidifying and standardizing our work throughout the country.

Problems have been easily disposed of by simple reference to the provisions of the constitution covering the matter. Indeed this has greatly reduced correspondence and is elevating the standards of scouting in a very wholesome and encouraging fashion.

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One remarkable feature about our new constitution and by-laws is that but two amendments have been suggested, and these do not involve any change in practice or principle.

CAMPAIGN FOR MEN AND MONEY.

It was made clear at the annual meeting of the national council last year that a definite responsibility rested upon the national council and executive board to give leadership to a vigorous program whereby more boys might receive the benefit of scouting. From all sources it has been conceded for some time that the merits of scouting have been fully established.

With 8,000,000 boys of Scout age, and with less than 300,000 boys receiving the benefits of scouting, it was obviously the duty of those who believed in the program to undertake to make the benefits of the movement available to more boys.

Added to these facts was the demonstration that by the organization of boy power through scouting very definite help could be given to our Government in winning the war.

Accordingly the executive board of the national council in December approved the plan for the organization of a nation-wide campaign for men and money. The budget amounting to $200,000 a year was approved for a period of three years. The country was divided into 13 districts, and an effort was made to secure financial support, so as to give the district scheme of organization in all 13 of these districts alike.

Experiments on the Pacific coast and in the Middle West showed that field supervision of the character contemplated greatly increased the number of men and boys active in scouting.

It was agreed that anniversary week would be the most appropriate time to conduct such a campaign. This had many advantages and subsequent developments proved some disadvantages.

The unfortunate and unprecedented congestion of the mails made it physically impossible to cover the entire country through a mail campaign under conditions which made it possible for us to secure the amount of money desired within the time prescribed. Indeed the records showed that in many parts of the country the letters of appeal were not delivered for two and three weeks after the campaign had closed, notwithstanding the fact that they had been mailed in time, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been sufficient.

Notwithstanding the many handicaps, however, it is gratifying to report that the results have been most encouraging in many respects.

The following statement speaks for itself:

District.	Quota.	Councils.	Troops.	Scout officials.	Individuals.	Total for one year.	Total for three years.
No. 1	34,334	30	78	260	96	$26,404.77	$76,549.77
No. 2	20,023	38	62	139	140	12,162.67	28,358.67
No. 3	20,211	20	44	114	97	17,376.80	37,572.80
No. 4	8,545	20	40	45	146	7,000.11	18,141.11
No. 5	8,923	7	20	30	37	2,709.25	7,553.25
No. 6	22,448	28	67	69	108	14,514.01	39,523.01
No. 7	19,793	30	80	107	107	12,208.40	36,320.40
No. 8	13,388	12	47	47	55	3,732.30	10,330.30
No. 9	11,618	10	41	26	36	4,840.03	13,446.03
No. 10	7,160	4	33	23	19	2,242.50	5,927.50
No. 11	6,870	4	11	17	8	1,908.50	4,908.50
No. 12	10,185	11	18	29	31	7,245.75	18,387.75
No. 13	8,550	7	45	31	23	4,650.50	12,662.00
General					2	2,000.00	6,000.00
Total		236	566	937	905	$121,995.59	$315,831.59

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	One year.	Three years.
236 councils	$91,474.00	$258,155.00
566 troops	8,467.43	21,852.00
937 Scout officials	6,781.65	3,768.00
905 individuals	13,272.51	4,479.00
General	2,000.00	6,000.00
Total	121,995.59	294,254.00

This means that out of 363 local councils, 236 have responded favorably, or 65 per cent which definitely support the program for expansion and missionary work.

The number of Scout officials who have thus far contributed personally is a severe disappointment, but this, it is believed, is due largely to the fact that the appeal was not delivered in time to have all of its psychological value, and many people undoubtedly felt that it was too late to make contributions.

It has been decided to keep up the campaign until the full amount of $200,000 per year has been raised. This gives every Scout official who has not yet contributed an opportunity to participate.

Under the provisions of section 4 of clause 4, Article XIII, of the by-laws, every Scout official is to be given an opportunity annually to contribute a nominal sum toward the extension and missionary work of the Boy Scouts of America.

It is believed that this will be a very desirable policy from many points of view. Certainly it would be splendid if those who are actively engaged in scouting could, with the aid of our regular income, make the movement self-supporting and enable us to meet our responsibilities without miscellaneous appeals for funds for the national work.

CAMPAIGN FOR SCOUT LEADERS.

It is impossible to report definitely just how many men were actually enrolled in the campaign for Scout leaders. Judging, however, from the reports that have come in from our larger centers, many thousands of men are now available as a reserve force in case they are needed.

Reports have been received from the following cities:

Akron, Ohio	125	Flint, Mich	200
Detroit, Mich	100	Spokane, Wash	50
Atlanta, Ga	168	Youngstown, Ohio	261
Reading, Pa	12	Toledo, Ohio	260
Bay City, Mich	50	Waterbury, Conn	24
Pawtucket, R. I	12	Clarksburg, W. Va	25
Philadelphia, Pa	600	Paterson, N. J	12
Buffalo, N. Y	1,202	New York City, N. Y	200

ANNIVERSARY WEEK CELEBRATION.

As customary, anniversary week was celebrated throughout the country in a most satisfactory manner, following a program prepared with great thoughts. The program suggested is as follows:

AN ANNIVERSARY WEEK PROGRAM.

Suggestions which will help to develop a local program—only so much should be attempted as can be done well.

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Thursday, February 8—Anniversary day.

4.30 to 6.30 p. m.—"Scout birthday good turn." Troops will visit the sick in hospitals and private homes, taking to them flowers and best wishes of the Boy Scout movement.

7.30 p. m.—Anniversary day meeting. Annual report of the troop's activities and forecast for the coming year.

8 p. m.—Reading of message from Colin H. Livingstone, president of the Boy Scouts of America.

8.15 p. m.—Every member of the Boy Scouts of America, wherever he may be, will stand at attention with his hand at salute and repeat the Scout oath.

8.20 p. m.—Such other special features as the scoutmaster may deem advisable.

Friday, February 9.

4.30 to 6 p. m.—"Troop community good turn."

7.30 p. m.—Boy Scout entertainment, exhibition, reception, or "Scout Fathers' banquet."

Saturday, February 10.

Synagogue services for Hebrew boys, Scout masters cooperating with rabbis in arranging an appropriate program. (In some cases it may be desired to hold the synagogue services Friday evening.)

9 a. m or 1 p. m.—There being no school, this is an especially good day for a grand good turn to the birds. Plans should be made in advance for the distribution of food and the erection of food shelters. The work being done, as per program, a long hike in the country is suggested, with various games, weather permitting.

4 p. m.—Inter-patrol or inter-troop contest for possession of the anniversary pennant or banner.

Sunday, February 11.

Church exercises for Protestant and Catholic boys—Scout masters to arrange with their pastors for special sermons on boys with special reference to the work of the Boy Scout movement. Church troops or other groups of Scouts will attend their churches en masse.

Monday, February 12.

Lincoln's Birthday—During the day Scouts will cooperate with other organizations in rendering service at Lincoln Memorial exercises.

7.30 p. m.—Lincoln Memorial exercises. Song by troop; instrumental music by drum corps or suitable selection by band or bugler.

Roll call, answered by salute or by statement of a troop "good turn" during the year.

Welcome, by the Scout master.

Reading by a Scout—Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Address by chairman of troop committee, editor or other interested person of prominence.

Presentation of honors, by chairman of Court of Honor, expert examiner or other interested person, reviewing achievements of year.

Tableaux—Important historical, scouting and community incidents worked out—each to be patriotic.

Music—Star Spangled Banner.

This program resulted in a tremendous impetus to scouting as well as a better understanding on the part of boys already in the movement and increased zeal to devote themselves to war-work activities and observance of their obligations as Scouts.

DEPARTMENT OF CAMPING.

The opportunity for service to the field through the organization of the department of camping has been felt for some years. Indeed the experience of the last two summers has made clear that the national council was obliged to give strong leadership in developing a standard for the whole country.

The provision of the constitution and by-laws on this subject reads as follows:

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"CLAUSE 4—*Department of Camping.*—The department of camping shall be responsible for the development of plans, programs, and literature for the help of chartered troops and local councils in giving boys an opportunity to receive the benefits of camp life under the most favorable conditions and in the most economical and efficient way. It shall define and maintain regulations for the conduct of camps for Boy Scouts and shall be specifically charged with the supervision of all Boy Scout camps, and enforcing the minimum requirements prescribed for leadership, facilities, program, sanitary arrangements, and menu."

We were very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. L. L. McDonald, for a number of years the Scout executive in Chicago, to become the director of this department. Mr. McDonald has made very satisfactory progress in getting together material for literature for the forthcoming camping season. It is proposed to have a minimum standard for camps of various kinds, and with the cooperation of local councils and their representatives to maintain a rigid inspection on this subject.

It is believed that the field will respond to this leadership, and it is confidently expected that it will not only add to the efficiency of our camps, but to the delights and benefits of life in the open. Certainly, it will confine to a minimum the number of accidents sometimes incident to camping.

SEA SCOUTING DEPARTMENT.

The reorganization of the sea scouting department has been made necessary by the tremendous interest in various parts of the country in nautical and sea scouting activities, undoubtedly occasioned by the war. Mr. James A. Wilder, an enthusiastic scouting volunteer worker since the organization of the movement in this country, has assumed the leadership of this department. There have been several movements started with the view of profiting by the methods of the Boy Scouts of America. Indeed one organization made use of the word "Scout," but it is believed that the very superiorities and strength of leadership and program of the sea scouting department of the Boy Scouts of America will in itself meet the situation without requiring any different action.

FIELD DEPARTMENT.

The work of the field department during the past year is reviewed in the report of the director of the department. It would not, however, be appropriate if I did not include in my report a formal recognition of the fact that the Boy Scouts of America are indebted to Mr. Moffat and his associates for an unusual record of creditable achievement during the year 1916. When it is considered that most of the field workers have made themselves available without regular salary and under conditions which have required them to be absent from their homes for long periods of time, it should be recognized that they have been serving with the true Scout spirit because of their conviction as to the value of scouting as a means of helping boys.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The work of the department of education under the direction of Mr. Lorne W. Barclay has been such as to justify plans for its further development during the coming year. It is hoped to be possible to plan conferences of Scout leaders so as to cover all parts of the country. Definite plans are also being developed to cover in a more systematic way the larger conferences of educators and religious workers in order that scouting may be better understood and more largely used by educational and religious institutions.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

As is shown in the report of the chairman of the finance committee, the supply department has been responsible for bringing to the movement again during the past year a substantial sum for the administration and extension of the Scout movement. The effort of the department is to render service and to keep the prices down so as to limit the profits to a reasonable amount. Notwithstanding the complex conditions occasioned by the war, it has been possible for the supply department to serve the Scout constituency in such a way as to justify the largely increased patronage which it has received. Those who do patronize the supply department have the satisfaction of knowing that, in addition to receiving efficient and satisfactory service and goods which are guaranteed to be as they are represented, they are materially helping the development of scouting because all profits of the supply department are devoted to the promotion of the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

The organization is indebted not only to the members of the committee who has served as expert advisers, but to many of the dealers who have, notwithstanding unusual conditions, cooperated in keeping prices down to the lowest possible figure.

INDORSEMENTS.

As never before, the Boy Scouts of America has been definitely indorsed as a movement of such practical value as to warrant hearty support.

The following extracts speak for themselves:

I am for this movement just as hard as I know how to be.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Governor of New York.

I wish to commend you Scouts for the excellent work you have done in selling Liberty bonds, distributing patriotic literature; in fact, working wherever an opportunity for service has been given. You have found fields of usefulness and have covered them all.

LYNN J. FRAZIER,
Governor of North Dakota.

I strongly indorse the Boy Scout organization, for it stimulates boys to work toward high ideals of manhood and service and in a thoroughly practical way. I believe this splendid organization merits the support of every good citizen.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER,
Governor of Michigan.

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I am glad of this opportunity to express my appreciation of the Boy Scout organization. Now of all times it is most necessary and useful. The leaders in this movement direct and guide him in such a way as to get the best for the Nation and the boy.

THEODORE G. BILBO,
Governor of Mississippi.

The Boy Scout movement has given a wonderful impetus to the patriotic development of the boys of America.

SIMON BAMBERGER,
Governor of Utah.

I approve of the organization and heartily commend it to the future men and to boys of our country.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

The Boy Scout movement should be helped forward by every man and woman in America. It would be difficult to imagine any form of obligation more likely to impress a boy seriously than that in which he promises to do his duty to God and his country.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

To prevent unfortunate conditions in this country, which have come to pass in Europe since the war began, we must exert every possible influence for good in the lives of our boys, counteracting the evil tendencies of war times. The Boy Scout movement is doing this.

W. P. HOBBY,
Governor of Texas.

No organization to-day is so typical of what is truly American as the Boy Scouts. They are not only expressing our ideals for real practical service to-day, but they are building well for a stronger, truer manhood to-morrow.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR.,
Governor of Delaware.

I heartily approve of your campaign for extension work of the National Council Boy Scouts of America. I wish to express the hope that your campaign will be in every way a success.

The movement is one having great possibilities along lines of developing and uplifting our boys so that they will become real men.

ERNEST LISTER,
Governor of Washington.

The thought of 280,000 boys who have sworn to do their duty to God and to their country must go to the heart of every man who loves his nation and its people. It is an army always marching forth to battle for their country, to build the foundation of society stronger and better and truer.

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
Governor of Connecticut.

Were it possible to so order the world of men and affairs that the principles of Scout work could be universally adhered to, the millennium would be attained so far as its attainment lies within the scope of human conduct.

The Boy Scout movement is fraught with incalculable possibilities for the betterment of mankind.

G. W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

It gives me great pleasure to again express my deep interest in the Boy Scouts of America. The success of this organization has been wonderful. I sincerely trust that your good work will be extended and enlarged as the years go by.

AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY,
Governor of Kentucky.

The Boy Scout movement is distinctly an asset to our country for the development of efficiency, virility, and good citizenship. It is essential that its leaders be men of strong, wholesome character, of unmistakable devotion to our country, its customs and ideals, as well as in soul and by law citizens thereof, whose wholehearted loyalty is given to this Nation and to this Nation alone.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

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AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION PRAISES BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The following resolution was passed by the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Forestry Association in convention at Washington, D. C., January 18–19, 1917:

Resolved, That the American Forestry Association recognizes the Boy Scouts of America as a movement from which great good has already resulted in planting trees and in the prevention of and fighting forest fires, and that under proper direction the Boy Scouts may become one of the great factors in the cause of forestry and conservation.

And it recommends to the board of directors the appointment of a committee of three to consult with the officials of the Boy Scouts of America to formulate a proper working plan which the Boy Scouts can put in operation in all parts of the United States, said plan to cover all matters in forestry and conservation that a boy should know.

INDORSED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

It is very gratifying to report that the United Mine Workers of America, by action of their leading officials, have removed the ban which had been previously placed upon the Boy Scouts of America, thereby permitting the sons of laboring men to become members of our organization.

Likewise the United Mine Workers of Alabama passed strong resolutions indorsing the Boy Scouts of America.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor adopted a very strong indorsement of the Boy Scouts of America, based upon a comprehensive report of many pages, showing that the committee had carefully gone into the subject and was well informed.

INDORSEMENT OF CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It is very gratifying also to record the specific indorsement of scouting by Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, who, on January 17, 1917, wrote as follows:

I have received your communication of January 16, and I wish to say that I am glad to indorse the Boy Scout movement under the conditions you mention in your letter—namely, that in the organization there shall be distinctly Catholic troops under a Catholic Scout master, and that there shall be a chaplain appointed by the proper ecclesiastical authority for each Catholic troop.

Archbishop Prendergast, of Philadelphia, definitely indorsed scouting under date of April 12, 1917, as follows:

Your letter of the 11th instant, with the bulletin inclosed, of "suggestions regarding the formation of Roman Catholic troops," is quite satisfactory to me, and I hereby give my cordial approval of your proposal to organize troops of Boy Scouts exclusively Catholic, with Scout masters also practical Catholics and acceptable to the pastor of the parish in which the troop is formed, or to me.

I wish you success in everything you undertake for our Catholic boys, in accordance with the suggestions of the above-mentioned bulletin, and I take pleasure in commending you to the favorable consideration of the clergy in the Catholic parishes in this city, hoping that they may be able to cooperate with you.

Archbishop Hanna, of San Francisco, has written Father Hunt, chaplain of the Catholic troop of that city, indorsing scouting, as follows:

I fully approve of the plan you have placed before me for the organization of the Boy Scouts, and I commend you and your great work most heartily to the clergy of the archdiocese. At any time the movement as outlined would merit every commendation, but in the present national—nay, world—crisis, the movement ought to be not only commendable but even necessary. I am deeply grateful to you for your wise interest in the work and I pledge to you every assistance in my power.

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We are glad also to invite attention to the fact that the number of Catholic troops has greatly increased during the year 1917, the number on December 31, 1916, being 93, and on December 31, 1917, 224.

MILITARY TRAINING INDORSEMENTS.

Special attention is invited to the indorsements from Gen. Pershing and Maj. Gen. H. L. Scott, as follows:

From Somewhere in France the following message was cabled to W. S. Cowing, Scout executive, Boy Scouts of America, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 3:

"The Boy Scouts movement has my unqualified approval. Honest and faithful service in the Boy Scouts develops those manly qualities that fit our boys for the more serious duties of citizens and soldiers.

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, April 2, 1917.

MR. JAMES E. WEST,
Chief Scout Executive.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of the 30th ultimo, I inclose you a short statement which I hope will assist in the objects which you purpose to attain with the Boy Scouts of America.

The necessary elementary instruction that every young American should have in order to be prepared to play his part in the national defense can be obtained by his work in the Boy Scouts of America. With definite object to take boys into the country and into camp as often as possible and teach them sanitation, cooking, woodcraft, simple field engineering, plains craft, castrametation, sketching, scouting, patrolling, the service of security and information, and qualify them as guides in their own immediate surrounding territory, the boys obtain military, moral, and physical preparation.

The raising of the standard of high mindedness, cleanliness, and manliness of each succeeding generation of boys tends to the uplift of the Nation, for the principles inculcated in youth bear fruit in their lives as men.

The outlined training tends to encourage initiative and individuality by correcting defects and developing natural gifts. It teaches self-control. By learning how to obey and practice self-control, the Scout is imbued with the important principles that make for good citizenship.

The Scout oath is the embodiment of self-sacrifice, of Christian duty, and of loyalty. He swears:

1. "To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout law."

The Scout signifies his belief and love of the Divinity that shapes our ends; he puts his whole trust in Him and calls upon Him to assist him in the honest endeavors of life. Coupled with this is love of country, its institutions, and purposes of its government. And by obedience to Scout law, which emphasizes love of God and country, he subordinates the individual to the highest aims of deep religious feeling and self-abnegation that the Nation may live.

2. "To help other people at all times."

This is the golden rule. Treat all men as we desire to be treated. In doing this they learn obedience to parents, honor and submission to authority. They become careful in word and deed to hurt no man, to be just in their dealings and eliminate covetousness, and to labor earnestly to get their own living in the state of life to which called.

3. "To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

This is the necessary corollary of the previous part of the oath, and binds the Scout to keep his body in temperance, soberness, and chastity.

I believe the Scout oath and the training of our young boys in that organization is an incentive to the highest aspirations and an excellent education as to their future duties as citizens.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

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NEW YORK STATE MILITARY TRAINING COMMISSION.

After careful consideration the New York State Military Training Commission granted to the Boy Scouts of America special recognition because of the character of its programs and leadership. The letter of Dr. George J. Fisher, of the commission, sets forth the facts very clearly. It is as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK MILITARY TRAINING COMMISSION,
Albany, December 1, 1917.

MR. JAMES E. WEST,
Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

MY DEAR MR. WEST: Supplementing our conference with reference to the organization of the Corps of Cadets, State of New York, in accordance with the provisions of the New York State law, it is planned to have four separate divisions in this corps as follows:

Farm unit, industrial unit, scouting unit, and military training unit.

Each of these units will have special organization, but all will be parts of the Corps of Cadets, State of New York, and be subject to the control of the officers of the corps for such assemblies as may be necessary from time to time.

The Military Training Commission desires to have the scouting unit made up of boys above the age of 16 years and not over the age of 19 years, who are registered members of the Boy Scouts of America and who regularly participate in carrying out the program of the Boy Scouts of America as set forth in its official handbooks under such leadership and conditions as will justify you in certifying to the commission that these Scouts will actually receive instruction and training to meet the requirements of the New York State law and the rules and regulations of the Military Training Commission.

The scouting division may organize ambulance units and Signal Corps upon approval.

The commission has agreed to accept the regulation Scout uniform as the official uniform of the scouting unit of the Corps of Cadets, State of New York, and all Scouts duly enrolled in this unit when reporting for assemblies or other formations of the cadet corps will wear this uniform and form in a special division to be known as the scouting division.

In view of the character of the work covered by the program of the Boy Scouts of America and that the time that is required to carry out this program exceeds that which is required by the military training law, it has been agreed that faithful attendance upon regular Scout meetings, duly certified to, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed, as well as attendance upon the general assemblies, shall be accepted as equivalent to the requirements of the military training law and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

For administrative purposes the State of New York has been divided into six districts, with zone supervising officers in charge of each. It will be necessary for the Boy Scouts of America to show to the satisfaction of the Military Training Commission through the zone supervising officers that in each case the facilities and leadership of the troop in which boys are registered are such as to justify the commission in accepting the scouting program as equivalent to that required by the Military Training Commission, and for the purpose of securing the fullest cooperation between your Scout officials and the representatives of the Military Training Commission, it has been agreed that you will detail one of your National Field Scout Commissioners for special service as an inspector of scouting units in the State of New York.

It is suggested that the above information be conveyed to each Scout master in the State of New York without delay and that each be given an opportunity to file through the proper channels the application of members of their troop who may become members of the scouting unit.

Congratulating the Boy Scouts of America on the fact that its program, leadership, and organization are of such character as to make it possible for the commission to enter into this arrangement with you, and anticipating the efficient organization of the scouting unit in the Corps of Cadets, State of New York, I am, on behalf of the commission,

Very sincerely, yours,

GEO. J. FISHER.

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The executive board authorized the detail of a national Scout commissioner to supervise this work. For various reasons the organization of the cadet corps has not yet been very effective, but it is believed that the fundamental purpose involved in asking for this special consideration, namely, conserving the leadership of our older boys, so that the Boy Scouts of America would not suffer, is well worth all the labor and expense which have been involved. Certainly it is highly significant and commendatory to receive such definite recognition from so high an authority as the Military Training Commission as to the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

RHODE ISLAND BOY SCOUTS.

It is very gratifying to announce that on May 23, 1917, negotiations which had been pending for some time with the officials of the Rhode Island Boy Scouts were concluded, with the result that 2,600 Scouts and Scout officials became members of the Boy Scouts of America. They agreed to come into the organization on the same basis as other members, and adopted our handbook and insignia and uniform.

The results have been splendid. Already a conference of Scout leaders has been held in Providence, and in our war-work activities the Rhode Island Scouts have distinguished themselves not only because of the patriotic interest shown but the practical results secured.

Much credit is due to the men of broad vision who served as officers and members of the Rhode Island Boy Scouts organization.

SALVATION ARMY SCOUTS.

It should be recorded that the officers of the Salvation Army have shown a splendid cooperative spirit in agreeing to modify the name of their boys' work organization so as not to have it conflict with that of the Boy Scouts of America, thereby avoiding confusion for both organizations.

U. S. BOY SCOUTS.

The activities of the two or three men who control the U. S. Boy Scouts in persistently making appeals for financial support based upon misstatements of fact were carried on under such conditions as to bring about a storm of protest from our constitutents throughout the country. Indeed there were so many instances where friends of the Boy Scouts of America were imposed upon by the misrepresentations and misleading claims of the U. S. Boy Scouts that no other course of action was left than to go into the courts and seek a restraining order with reference to the use of the name and an accounting so as to determine what funds had been collected by the U. S. Boy Scouts intended for the Boy Scouts of America.

The firm of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight was retained as counsel.

Investigation has revealed that the U. S. Boy Scouts is little more than a paper corporation. The shell-like character of the organization is shown by the fact that judgments against the corporation are

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unpaid and executions have been returned unsatisfied. In 1917 it claimed an enrollment of 200,000 to 400,000. While it has had during the past seven years numerous men and boys enrolled in its membership, it has at no time had any considerable number, notwithstanding its claim to a number of 200,000 and sometimes 400,000. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the U. S. Boy Scouts now have many more than 3,000 members in all parts of the United States. From information which we have it appears that most of the men of character and standing have resigned from the organization, frankly admitting that they had been misinformed as to its character.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in response to a specific request has ruled that the national and local councils of the Boy Scouts of America are exempt from the provisions of this law. The letter reads as follows:

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, *Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing copy of the constitution and by-laws of your organization, relative to the application of paragraph 6 of section 11 of the act of September 8, 1916.

It appears that the purpose of the organization as set forth in the original certificate of incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, dated February 8, 1910, and restated in section 3 of the charter granted by Congress June 15, 1916, is as follows:

"That the purpose of this corporation shall be to promote, through organization, and cooperation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts."

Section 4 of the certificate of incorporation provides: "That said corporation may acquire, by way of gifts, all the assets of the existing national organization of Boy Scouts, a corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, and defray and provide for any debts or liabilities to the discharge of which said assets shall be applicable; but said corporation shall have no power to issue certificates of stock or to declare or pay dividends, its object and purposes being solely of a benevolent character and not for pecuniary profit to its members."

Article 15 (finances) of the constitution provides that: "The necessary expenses of the Boy Scouts of America shall be met from the receipts from annual registration fees, membership dues, and contributions; and the proceeds from sales and publications and supplies, and from such other sources as may be determined by the national council."

As it appears that any money from year to year which remains on hand is used to carry on the work of the ensuing year and that no part of the next income of the organization inures to the benefit of any individual, and in view of the facts stated above, it is held that the Boy Scouts of America is an educational organization and is exempt from the operation of the provisions of the act of September 8, 1916, as amended.

Respectfully,

DANIEL C. ROPER, *Commissioner.*

The commissioner has likewise ruled that contributions to the Boy Scouts of America are exempt from taxation up to 15 per cent of the giver's income. His ruling on this subject is as follows:

You are advised that after an examination of the constitution and by-laws of the Boy Scouts of America and of the act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America and for other purposes," it is held by this office that inasmuch as the purpose of the organization of the Boy Scouts of America, as contained in its constitution and in the act of Congress in granting the charter to the organization, is clearly educational, any contributions or gifts made to the organization are deducted from the gross income of an individual within the limits prescribed by section 1201 of the act of October 3, 1917.

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NEW MOTION PICTURES.

Attention should be called to the production of several new motion pictures interpreting scouting in a way which will be helpful.

First. "The Knights of the Square Table" is a picture developed under the supervision of our chief Scout librarian with the aid of Mr. James A. Wilder, now chief sea Scout. The picture is based upon Mr. Wilder's own ideas and was acted under his personal supervision.

Other pictures which have been shown: "The Littlest Scout," two English films made under the direction of Sir Robert Baden-Powell; a film called "The Boy Who Cried Wolf," by Richard Harding Davis; besides numerous features in the motion picture weeklies.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF PATRIOTIC AND DEFENSE SOCIETIES.

The executive board by resolution decided to join with other patriotic organizations in becoming members of the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies on the condition, however, that this would not in any way involve us in any change in principle or policy.

Mr. Edward Harding, a representative of the Boy Scouts of America, was elected chairman of the executive board of that organization when perfected.

VETERAN SCOUT BADGE.

The badge for the veteran Scouts was adopted and hundreds of members of the Boy Scouts of America are now wearing this badge. It is not yet generally understood that every Scout official and every Scout who has passed his first-class degree and who has been in the movement five years is entitled to wear this pin.

PUBLICITY.

The extended scope of the activities of the Boy Scouts of America and the great increase in membership, together with the unusual indorsements from the governmental officials at Washington, very naturally increased publicity regarding our movement.

Our publicity department has been especially vigilant in trying to have the spirit and purpose of scouting correctly understood. Articles have appeared in weekly and monthly publications, and the daily press has been accurately informed of developments from time to time.

Every opportunity has been taken to drive home the fact that the fundamental purpose of scouting is character development and training for citizenship.

LOYALTY AND HEARTY SUPPORT OF FIELD.

While every opportunity has been taken to have the administrative officers of the national council, and especially the field department representatives personally come in contact with Scout executives and other Scout leaders throughout the country, we have after all been almost entirely dependent upon our publication, Scouting, and personal letters, in securing the splendid results which are well known to all.

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It is indeed remarkable that there have been so few instances of a disposition to work out a plan independent of the national program, and in every case, as soon as the facts were presented, there has been full and loyal support of the national program. Undoubtedly there is opportunity for suggestion that many things might be done differently, but it has apparently been recognized that there were no fundamental causes for disagreement, and that the only way the national organization could give effective service was by following one national plan, based upon consideration of doing the greatest good for the greatest number rather than peculiar local conditions which were not after all of fundamental or vital importance.

The staff of department heads has materially increased since our last meeting, but the spirit of cooperation and harmony which prevails is splendid, and it is believed the maximum results are being secured because of this very condition. Everyone who is giving leadership in the Scout movement has a primary motive and a desire to be of service through organized boyhood, and is working with the conviction that the Boy Scout program is the most satisfactory and effective program to which he can devote his time and energies.

The members of the executive board have been appreciative and splendid in giving support to the executive officers, and have shown a confidence which gives strength and increases the opportunity for service.

The past has been an especially happy year, because in addition to the ordinary responsibilities in giving administration to such a large organization there have been opportunities for wonderful, effective service in the greatest cause in the history of the world. While this has added an extra burden to all alike, it has been also a course of pleasure and joy to serve in so worthy a cause.

The interesting and informative tables mentioned in the foregoing pages follow.

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TABLE A.—*Statement of registrations Dec. 31, 1917.*

	Troops.			Scout masters.	Assistants.	Committeemen.	Scouts.			Local councils.	Local council members.	Commissioners.	Executives.	Other Scout officials.	Total adult leaders.	Grand total.		Population.	Proportion of population to 1 scout.	
	Under council.	Not under council.	Total.				Under council.	Not under council.	Total.							1916	1917		1916	1917
Alabama	41	94	135	130	123	399	769	1,746	2,515	1	23	2	1		678	2,550	3,193	2,138,093	1,067	850
Alaska		4	4	4	4	16		90	90						24	67	114	64,356	1,191	715
Arizona	9	25	34	34	33	99	174	520	694	2	38	1	2		207	570	901	204,354	475	294
Arkansas	7	90	97	88	92	291	137	1,772	1,909	3	51	2	1		525	1,727	2,434	1,574,449	1,152	824
California	221	196	417	394	383	1,274	5,132	4,051	9,186	15	510	15	7	4	2,587	6,678	11,773	2,377,549	458	258
Colorado	66	78	144	138	120	428	1,371	1,507	2,878	7	133	6		1	826	2,542	3,704	799,024	394	277
Connecticut	243	113	356	322	392	1,040	5,279	2,285	7,564	14	472	39	7	7	2,279	6,997	9,843	1,114,756	209	147
Delaware	21	10	31	31	48	90	451	197	648	1	11	10	1		191	1,119	839	202,322	234	312
District of Columbia	70		70	61	61	204	1,524		1,524	1	51	11		17	405	2,054	1,929	331,069	203	217
Florida	14	98	112	106	90	328	346	1,975	2,321	5	95	7	1	1	628	1,765	2,949	751,139	590	323
Georgia	26	145	171	159	167	502	508	2,887	3,395	1	99	1	1	1	930	3,191	4,325	2,609,121	1,041	768
Idaho	33	61	94	88	83	276	627	1,193	1,820	1	9	15		1	472	1,417	2,292	325,594	288	178
Illinois	364	453	817	764	691	2,445	7,740	9,185	16,925	18	699	27	14	5	4,645	15,152	21,570	5,638,591	470	333
Indiana	130	279	409	384	427	1,257	3,166	5,957	9,123	9	268	8	6	2	2,352	7,162	11,475	2,700,876	469	296
Iowa	103	282	385	360	361	1,148	2,172	5,290	7,462	5	360	16	3	2	2,250	6,052	9,712	2,224,771	464	298
Kansas	29	230	259	242	274	768	663	4,441	5,104	3	45	9		1	1,340	4,056	6,444	1,690,949	533	331
Kentucky	48	127	175	166	182	522	1,038	2,456	3,494	5	123	24	3	1	1,021	2,470	4,515	2,289,905	1,215	655
Louisiana	26	74	100	91	117	300	788	1,631	2,419	4	80	4		1	593	1,181	3,012	1,656,388	1,747	684
Maine	10	182	192	184	188	567	219	3,577	3,796	3	55				994	3,248	4,790	743,371	293	195
Maryland	113	57	170	157	184	523	2,292	1,025	3,318	5	102	15		2	983	3,707	4,301	1,295,346	459	390
Massachusetts	539	252	791	742	904	2,394	12,145	5,270	17,415	24	628	96	13	14	4,791	15,276	22,206	3,366,416	288	193
Michigan	217	234	451	418	426	1,332	5,017	4,725	9,742	19	446	31	9	6	2,668	9,615	12,410	2,810,173	381	288
Minnesota	90	157	247	237	210	745	1,922	2,895	4,817	4	90	8	2	1	1,233	3,747	6,110	2,075,708	711	430
Mississippi		78	78	76	89	236		1,693	1,693						401	1,131	2,094	1,797,114	2,113	1,061
Missouri	188	170	358	352	344	1,073	4,472	3,312	7,784	9	214	10	1	5	1,999	7,378	9,783	3,293,335	566	423
Montana	2	68	70	65	66	205	61	1,306	1,367	1	12	3			351	752	1,718	376,053	640	275
Nebraska	62	144	206	192	205	619	1,245	2,664	3,909	4	94	15	2		1,127	2,697	5,036	1,192,214	597	304
Nevada	2	12	14	12	11	44	26	260	286			1			68	141	354	81,875	751	286
New Hampshire	16	92	108	100	94	317	336	1,700	2,036	3	39	6			556	1,991	2,592	430,572	281	211
New Jersey	432	298	730	670	815	2,209	10,030	6,434	16,464	33	722	76	11	6	4,509	15,242	20,973	2,537,167	216	154
New Mexico	1	30	31	28	29	90	15	574	589						147	502	736	327,301	812	555
New York	966	560	1,526	1,416	1,771	4,589	21,972	11,521	33,493	35	768	87	16	68	8,716	32,290	42,208	9,113,279	360	272
North Carolina	42	159	201	191	194	588	720	3,031	3,751	6	79	8		3	1,068	2,987	4,814	3,206,287	955	854

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North Dakota	.....	73	73	69	64	220	.....	1,214	1,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	1,091	1,567	577,056	678	464
Ohio	307	354	661	625	674	2,015	6,916	7,734	14,650	17	480	19	9	4	3,826	12,290	18,476	4,767,121	497	325
Oklahoma	26	135	161	147	173	479	695	2,860	3,555	6	95	5	.....	.....	899	3,245	4,454	1,657,155	664	466
Oregon	42	84	126	116	80	381	808	1,520	2,328	1	21	1	.....	1	600	2,069	2,928	672,765	421	288
Pennsylvania	742	493	1,235	1,159	1,346	3,693	17,973	10,946	28,919	32	831	124	18	16	7,187	25,244	36,106	7,665,111	338	265
Rhode Island	67	15	82	81	51	87	1,833	356	2,189	2	78	4	2	.....	303	219	2,492	542,610	4,142	247
South Carolina	.....	101	101	96	108	209	.....	2,089	2,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	1,732	2,592	1,515,400	1,092	725
South Dakota	4	77	81	73	74	237	138	1,378	1,516	2	30	2	.....	.....	416	1,300	1,932	583,888	595	385
Tennessee	57	109	166	157	193	493	1,167	2,011	3,178	4	124	9	2	3	981	3,199	4,159	2,184,789	885	687
Texas	86	329	315	331	463	1,231	1,855	6,867	8,722	9	230	19	6	3	2,333	6,110	11,055	3,896,542	839	446
Utah	127	10	137	128	136	407	2,515	193	2,708	1	10	30	.....	1	712	3,198	3,420	373,351	144	137
Vermont	6	92	98	95	78	269	118	1,714	1,832	2	28	4	.....	.....	494	1,647	2,326	355,956	283	194
Virginia	91	147	238	216	257	707	1,868	2,715	4,583	9	156	16	.....	4	1,356	5,274	5,939	2,061,612	501	449
Washington	69	115	184	175	141	539	1,377	2,117	3,494	6	256	10	2	1	1,124	2,380	4,618	1,141,990	620	326
West Virginia	25	129	154	146	199	454	556	2,621	3,177	3	82	4	2	2	889	2,617	4,066	1,221,119	606	384
Wisconsin	73	216	289	256	262	854	1,748	4,293	6,041	8	180	17	2	2	1,592	4,580	7,633	2,333,860	644	386
Wyoming	2	17	19	18	12	56	82	310	392	1	18	1	.....	.....	105	478	497	145,965	382	372
Foreign	25	20	45	43	38	121	529	397	926	3	67	4	1	.....	274	1,046	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,880	7,368	13,248	12,392	13,527	39,490	132,535	148,509	281,044	347	9,003	822	145	186	75,565	245,073	356,609	93,035,807	487	331

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TABLE B.—*Experience and nationality of Scout masters.*

	Experience.													Nationality.											
	Sunday-school teacher.	Young Men's Christian Association.	Teaching.	Playground.	Boys' brigade.	Boys' club.	Boy Scouts.	None.	Ministry.	Military.	Miscellaneous.	No record.	Total.	American.	English.	French.	German.	Greek.	Italian.	Irish.	Scotch.	Swedish.	Miscellaneous.	No record.	Total.
Alabama	22	10	10	1	1	18	27	.....	.....	4	.....	37	130	118	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	130
Arkansas	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Arizona	3	8	8	.....	.....	2	5	.....	2	2	.....	4	34	28	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	34
California	6	8	.....	.....	.....	16	24	32	.....	.....	.....	2	88	76	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	88
Colorado	59	60	32	1	8	49	90	.....	4	19	12	60	394	323	23	.....	8	.....	.....	7	8	1	8	16	394
Connecticut	11	9	5	.....	1	12	53	3	4	7	11	22	138	119	6	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5	138
Delaware	23	18	7	.....	6	6	155	.....	18	20	25	44	322	269	12	1	6	.....	2	1	4	5	15	7	322
District of Columbia	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	.....	2	3	2	31	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31
Florida	13	.....	2	.....	.....	6	22	.....	.....	.....	1	17	61	50	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	61
Georgia	14	10	10	.....	.....	6	28	.....	1	3	1	33	106	91	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	106
Idaho	15	12	7	1	1	1	50	.....	.....	4	3	65	159	148	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	159
Illinois	12	13	7	.....	.....	15	23	.....	.....	2	4	12	88	69	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	88
Indiana	104	65	39	.....	7	118	199	18	6	31	14	163	764	613	39	1	19	.....	.....	12	17	12	23	28	764
Iowa	6	9	4	.....	.....	112	160	.....	1	6	.....	86	384	355	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	7	384
Kansas	47	39	22	.....	.....	20	79	4	3	11	63	72	360	289	20	1	11	.....	.....	5	4	3	11	16	360
Kentucky	50	31	15	3	.....	19	68	.....	6	5	9	36	242	205	10	.....	3	.....	2	4	1	1	7	9	242
Louisiana	23	20	17	2	.....	16	44	.....	.....	10	6	28	166	144	9	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	6	166
Maine	4	9	6	.....	1	17	11	.....	1	10	4	28	91	79	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	91
Maryland	24	12	11	.....	.....	19	83	.....	3	3	5	24	184	152	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	4	184
Massachusetts	24	7	3	.....	7	20	62	.....	1	4	.....	29	157	144	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	157
Michigan	58	45	17	.....	8	66	387	.....	2	30	16	113	742	630	53	3	5	.....	.....	4	8	8	8	23	742
Minnesota	58	37	17	1	2	37	91	25	3	22	40	85	418	324	41	6	6	.....	1	3	7	2	13	15	418
Mississippi	38	22	4	.....	.....	41	74	38	2	4	1	13	237	173	17	1	10	.....	.....	5	3	10	13	5	237
Missouri	6	13	6	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....	6	2	24	76	71	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	76
Montana	3	8	4	.....	.....	76	180	3	2	2	1	64	352	316	5	2	4	.....	.....	5	4	.....	4	12	352
Nebraska	9	5	6	.....	.....	11	8	.....	3	2	4	17	65	46	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	3	6	65
Nevada	37	19	8	.....	.....	11	64	.....	.....	2	3	48	192	156	10	1	9	.....	.....	4	3	3	5	1	192
New Hampshire	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	12
New Jersey	8	2	1	2	.....	19	46	1	3	1	1	16	100	85	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	100
New Mexico	58	50	20	2	8	92	258	14	8	30	10	120	670	604	15	3	3	.....	3	4	6	.....	14	18	670
New York	6	1	1	3	1	1	8	.....	.....	1	.....	6	28	22	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28
North Carolina	139	68	64	1	4	96	742	4	3	46	50	198	1,416	1,196	61	2	26	.....	11	11	11	4	41	53	1,416
North Dakota	26	20	8	.....	2	10	68	.....	.....	6	2	54	191	180	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	191
Ohio	5	2	1	.....	2	11	24	.....	.....	3	.....	21	69	40	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	3	69
	87	69	34	2	7	32	214	20	3	9	17	131	625	527	28	2	12	.....	.....	5	7	3	9	32	625

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Oklahoma	25	10	11	....	....	18	38	....	1	8	2	34	147	121	9	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	4	9	147
Oregon	29	11	7	....	3	13	14	....	....	6	2	31	116	96	6	....	5	....	....	....	3	1	1	4	116
Pennsylvania	107	84	65	1	40	100	322	....	6	48	43	343	1,159	1,027	40	4	5	....	2	5	12	1	28	35	1,159
Rhode Island	6	6	....	....	1	9	31	....	....	3	....	25	81	71	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	81
South Carolina	11	6	15	....	....	5	25	....	4	5	....	25	96	92	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	96
South Dakota	7	15	4	....	....	13	17	....	....	1	4	12	73	56	9	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	1	2	73
Tennessee	25	12	4	....	....	15	32	....	3	6	6	54	157	143	6	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	2	157
Texas	47	32	35	....	....	25	105	....	2	8	14	113	381	341	11	....	10	....	1	2	2	1	1	12	381
Utah	24	3	10	2	....	11	26	....	....	1	28	23	128	110	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	3	128
Vermont	15	5	9	....	4	16	24	2	1	....	5	14	95	77	12	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	95
Virginia	25	18	10	....	....	26	79	3	....	7	7	41	216	203	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	7	216
Washington	21	23	7	....	....	26	37	....	3	6	3	49	175	132	12	....	4	....	....	1	3	2	4	17	175
West Virginia	15	9	18	....	2	7	46	....	....	8	11	30	146	126	6	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	8	146
Wisconsin	32	18	9	....	1	45	69	14	3	8	17	49	265	170	35	....	13	1	....	7	4	3	18	14	265
Wyoming	2	....	1	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	3	18	14	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	18
Foreign	....	8	2	1	....	6	9	....	1	4	4	8	43	13	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	43
Total	1,394	964	604	23	117	1,323	4,268	184	103	426	454	2,532	12,392	10,475	641	37	190	1	23	113	140	68	281	423	12,392

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TABLE C.—*Occupation and education of Scout masters.*

	Occupation.														Education.				
	Clergyman.	Young Men's Christian Association.	Teacher.	Student.	Lawyer.	Professional engineer.	Journalist.	Doctor.	Mercantile.	Mechanical.	Miscellaneous.	Government employee.	No record.	Total.	Grammar.	High school.	College.	No record.	Total
Alabama	28	1	18	1	3			4	45	27	1		2	130	25	36	67	2	130
Alaska	1				1				2					4		1	3		4
Arizona	10	2	6					2	8	4		2		34	4	12	18		34
Arkansas	28		13	3	4			4	23	1	1	10	1	88	15	15	55	3	88
California	107	3	57	2	7		2	8	124	50	7	14	13	394	40	103	235	16	394
Colorado	36		22	2	5			4	41	18	1	4	5	138	8	36	86	8	138
Connecticut	64		21	9	3	4		5	123	63	5	18	7	322	72	90	146	14	322
Delaware	3	1	2			3			14	4	1	1	2	31	7	11	11	2	31
Dist. of Columbia	3	1	2	1	1			3	41	4	2		3	61	14	17	27	3	61
Florida	15		18		5			2	33	1	4	26	2	106	19	28	56	3	106
Georgia	31	2	29	1	6	2	4	25	46	4	3	2	4	159	26	38	94	1	159
Idaho	28		15		1			1	19	21	1	1	1	88	11	19	55	3	88
Illinois	180	7	88	23	9		1	24	252	30	15	114	21	764	94	192	440	38	764
Indiana	96		55	10	9	9	1	12	132	16	6	32	6	384	51	92	232	9	384
Iowa	120	1	55	5	3	1		11	98	27	9	18	12	360	32	55	246	27	360
Kansas	79	6	42	5	3	2	3	13	48	11	7	17	6	242	28	44	155	15	242
Kentucky	37	1	35	9	6		3	7	48	12	4		4	166	22	27	110	7	166
Louisiana	21	1	17	1	4		1	6	28	4	1	6	1	91	11	20	54	6	91
Maine	68	2	29	3	2		2	7	42	2	4	21	2	184	13	46	121	4	184
Maryland	29		7	2	3			5	80	2	2	24	3	157	29	42	80	6	157
Massachusetts	160	3	57	43	10	14	2	13	233	54	5	128	20	742	120	240	354	28	742
Michigan	77		50	9	7	2	2	23	115	48	14	61	10	418	69	114	214	21	418
Minnesota	78	2	49	2	3	1		7	59	2	3	27	4	237	17	45	171	4	237
Mississippi	16		14	1	9	1		1	28	1	3	2		76	3	11	61	1	76
Missouri	64	3	54	7	14	1	4	10	140	13	10	23	9	352	56	106	175	15	352
Montana	27		11		3	2		1	15		1	3	2	65	4	9	49	3	65
Nebraska	59		13	5	4	4	8	4	73	6	5	10	1	192	21	37	130	4	192
Nevada	2		3						2	3		2		12	1	3	8		12
New Hampshire	49		6	1	1			2	14	7		15	5	100	3	26	66	5	100
New Jersey	112	4	39	5	7	13	10	13	288	96	11	52	20	670	178	192	264	36	670
New Mexico	12	1	2		2			2	2	3	2	2		28	5	2	20	1	28
New York	270	3	128	27	32	1	6	102	424	105	101	175	42	1,416	289	384	663	80	1,416
North Carolina	48	2	38	5	6	1	1	6	59	15	5	3	2	191	18	43	126	4	191
North Dakota	26		14		1			1	11	6	1	5	4	69	5	7	53	4	69
Ohio	120	13	75	19	4	13	11	20	251	52	10	25	12	625	100	159	333	33	625

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Oklahoma	40		31	2	4		1	3	35	17	4	6	4	147	13	39	92	3	147
Oregon	23		13	2	4		1	4	23	32	5	6	3	116	22	24	66	4	116
Pennsylvania	196	7	113	17	14	7	4	30	457	150	27	112	25	1,159	273	343	488	55	1,159
Rhode Island	6		5	4	1				28	12	3	18	4	81	18	29	30	4	81
South Carolina	27	3	13		2			2	37	3	1	6	2	96	9	17	67	3	96
South Dakota	30		17		2		1	2	14	4	1		2	73	5	6	61	1	73
Tennessee	39		25	1	6	1	2	5	52	4	2	18	2	157	20	46	84	7	157
Texas	73	2	96	6	16	3	5	25	93	31	16	5	10	381	29	110	222	20	381
Utah	3		22	3	2	1		1	31	7	7	49	2	128	29	51	46	2	128
Vermont	57		6	2	1	1		1	12	11	1	2	1	95	10	15	66	4	95
Virginia	38	4	30	3	6	2		7	75	3	7	32	9	216	24	43	134	15	216
Washington	35	3	33	1	9	2	1	1	47	7	2	20	14	175	22	33	104	16	175
West Virginia	34		27	1	4			5	38	9	5	15	8	146	27	25	84	10	146
Wisconsin	77	1	36	3	3			8	84	13	9	24	7	265	33	70	152	10	265
Wyoming	12		3						3					18		2	16		18
Foreign	3	4	3			1			14	7	1	7	3	43	8	9	21	5	43
Total	2,797	83	1,557	246	252	89	79	442	4,004	1,022	336	1,163	322	12,392	1,952	3,164	6,711	565	12,392

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TABLE D. Church properties and marital relations by divisions and states

	Church properties																Marital relations			
	Baptist	Christian Science	Episcopal	Methodist	Protestant Episcopal	Christian	Mormon	Lutheran	Reformed	Hungarian Catholic	Jewish	Norwegian	Miscellaneous	Non-sectarian	Total	Married, husband and wife living	Married, husband and wife living	Single	Total
Alabama	[illegible]	1	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	4		1		1	1		[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alaska																			
Arizona	1	2	2	2	2	2			2										
Arkansas	7		4	42	12	11						1							
California	[illegible]	22	24	114	72	44							[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	10	12	14	32	22	22	4						[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	22	101	42	49	70	1					[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	1		2	2	2														
Dist. of Columbia	5	2	12	12	2	2			1										
Florida	34	2	14	20	14														
Georgia	51	2	2	2	2	2													
Idaho	2	4	2	10	12		2												
Illinois	70	71	75	217	120	71		20	2	12	11	4	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	40	2	2	142	22	27					2		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	34	24	2	142	22	27	1	12	2				[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	14	14	12	22	22	22													
Kentucky	42		2	22	22	22			1		22								
Louisiana	12		12	22	2					1									
Maine	42	22	4	44									[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	2		22	22	22		1	12	2										
Massachusetts	102	102	22	122	22	2						1	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	42	22	22	122	22	2			2										
Minnesota	14	44	22	22	2	2		12											
Mississippi	24		2	22	2	2													
Missouri	22	12	14	12	22	42		2			2		12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	2	22	2	22	2	2													
Nebraska	22	22	2	22	22	2		12	2				12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	1						2				1								
New Hampshire	22	22	2	22	22	2													
New Jersey	22	12	2	12	122	2		12	22	2	2		2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	2						2												
New York	122	72	22	22	22	12	2	2	22	122	22		2	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	22											1							
North Dakota	4	1	2	2	2	2													
Ohio	42	2	2	22	22	22		22	12	22	2		2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oklahoma	22	2	2	22	22	22													

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Oregon	7	7	6	36	26			74					14	9	116	63	29	24	116
Pennsylvania	76	13	105	281	283	15	1	100	58	16	22		140	49	1,159	427	350	382	1,159
Rhode Island	19	13	35	5		1				2				6	81	24	29	28	81
South Carolina	22		9	33	25	1		1					1	4	96	30	29	37	96
South Dakota	10	13	4	26	14								4	2	73	28	21	24	73
Tennessee	24	2	15	55	35	8		2		3	4		5	4	157	54	47	56	157
Texas	94	1	16	128	57	48		4		2	1		6	24	381	136	120	125	381
Utah	1	3	1	1			119		1			1	1		123	46	42	40	123
Vermont	16	29	8	27	4						1		6	4	95	38	34	23	95
Virginia	34	1	42	67	42	6		4	1	2	3		4	10	216	75	54	87	216
Washington	13	26	9	41	28	11		2		3			15	27	175	71	47	57	175
West Virginia	18		6	49	33	9	1	3	2	1			13	11	146	57	33	56	146
Wisconsin	15	40	24	62	31	2		28	1	20	2	1	20	19	265	100	68	97	265
Wyoming	2	2	4	4	4		1			1					18	9	5	4	18
Foreign	1	6	5	9		2				2			8	10	43	12	13	18	43
Total	1,429	1,025	1,178	3,427	1,875	501	168	367	204	446	163	19	860	730	12,392	4,385	3,814	4,193	12,392

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TABLE E.—*Institutions with which troops are connected.*

	Baptist.	Congregational.	Episcopal.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Christian.	Mormon.	Lutheran.	Reformed.	Hebrew Synagogue.	Roman Catholic.	Other churches.	Young Men's Christian Association.	Young Men's Hebrew Association.	Total religious institutions.	Schools.	Community troops.	Public institutions.	Summer camp.	Hospital.	Playground.	Asylum.	Office building.	Town hall building.	Library.	Association.	Boys club.	Total miscellaneous.	Not definitely stated.	Total.
Alabama	4	1	2	20	2	5					1	2	12		50	22	5	25								2	1	5	15	125
Alaska					1							1	1		3														1	4
Arizona	1		6	3	2	1							4		17	9	1	2										1	2	32
Arkansas	1		2	17	6	2						1	5		34	24	22	2										1	12	92
California	22	30	19	95	44	12		2		2	6	22	6		260	46	22	10			7	2				11	2	9	47	417
Colorado	7	7	6	11	15	2		1			6	7	5		68	26	16	10				2			1	2	2	2	15	144
Connecticut	32	78	22	46	6	5		8		4	20	10	10	2	243	32	11	18				1						5	31	322
Delaware			6	6	7			2				1			22	1	2									1			5	31
District of Columbia	3	3	2	11	2	1		1				11			35	7	1	10				5						1	11	70
Florida	4		2	13	2	7				1		1	2		32	27	21	2								1		6	22	110
Georgia	8		2	11	12						1	18	2		56	42	18	7			1	2		2				2	22	171
Idaho	4	3	1	9	8		27					4			56	8	2									2		4		64
Illinois	49	50	38	141	71	59	1	12	3	6	5	25	16		486	109	65	22			18			1		8	7	35	72	817
Indiana	20	3	4	87	40	22		5	1	4	6	33	15		240	51	35	5				2		1	4	5		1	55	404
Iowa	10	24	4	74	20	18		4	2		6	17	33		221	60	28	12									9	10	35	355
Kansas	7	11	5	51	18	19						5	10		126	58	21	12				1				2		2	22	242
Kentucky	9	1	4	15	15	12		1			2	5	7	1	72	51	8	7	1	1					2	1	1	2	21	176
Louisiana	2		2	7	6						2	7		1	29	35	9					1				1		2	13	93
Maine	25	36	2	21		2					1	10	10		117	28	10	2	2						2			2	6	163
Maryland	1		12	43	12	2	1	10	3	2	1	22	10		120	12	5	1			1					1		1	8	138
Massachusetts	77	141	51	113	5	6		2		2	33	69	20	4	524	43	54	37							1	7	2	17	65	711
Michigan	26	27	21	84	32	4		2	1		8	21	12		248	101	31	14	1	1			1	1	5	2	2	4	41	434
Minnesota	6	22	12	28	10	4		7			1	11	2		112	66	21	18						1			1	2	24	232
Mississippi	3			3								5	3	1	15	28	12	5										2	17	78
Missouri	26	14	10	58	35	24			1	2	1	16	13		201	68	16	10							2	7		6	43	348
Montana	1	9	1	13	9	2		2			1	1	4		44	17	2												7	70
Nebraska	9	12	5	34	25	6		6	1		1	10	8		126	38	7						2		3	2	2	5	21	224
Nevada	2		1		1										4	6												2		14
New Hampshire	12	19	2	19		2					1		9		65	8	7	2								1	2	6	15	106
New Jersey	60	18	68	129	111	2		10	40	5	32	16	16	5	515	70	47	6			2	4	2	2	2	2	2	7	35	690
New Mexico	2		2	5	2	1							3		14	2	2	2										4	6	30
New York	97	56	46	216	120	51		24	46	19	67	158	80	5	991	146	62	61	2		2	2			6	20	11	40	171	1,[illegible]
North Carolina	7		2	19	12				1		1	4	12		58	70	12	12				1	1		1	1	1	12	18	201
North Dakota	1	6	2	16	6	1						2			30	17	4	1										2		78

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Ohio	27	33	18	98	51	7	....	6	7	....	3	56	30	1	337	98	38	12	....	....	1	1	....	1	13	7	5	62	86	601
Oklahoma	4	5	....	31	13	4	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	65	56	7	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	25	161
Oregon	5	2	2	20	15	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	58	33	11	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	2	8	126
Pennsylvania	48	8	52	182	169	12	1	48	36	6	9	97	48	3	719	148	67	49	1	1	7	5	1	....	10	16	6	30	175	1,235
Rhode Island	3	9	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	23	26	17	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	8	5	82
South Carolina	6	....	1	8	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	28	33	6	7	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	15	101
South Dakota	5	9	1	17	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	38	23	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	6	6	81
Tennessee	10	2	4	31	16	2	....	....	....	1	....	8	5	1	80	47	10	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	20	166
Texas	16	....	5	36	23	15	....	1	....	1	....	6	6	....	109	175	25	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	8	65	415
Utah	....	....	2	1	2	....	127	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	133	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	137
Vermont	6	16	6	24	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	62	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	14	98
Virginia	14	....	10	29	14	5	....	3	1	1	3	6	10	....	96	59	20	7	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	49	238
Washington	2	19	1	24	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	4	....	75	59	4	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	5	29	184
West Virginia	6	....	2	23	19	5	....	1	....	....	1	12	7	....	76	39	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	26	154
Wisconsin	10	23	13	31	14	....	....	6	....	....	1	9	8	....	115	71	27	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	5	40	289
Wyoming	1	2	5	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	19
Foreign	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	6	....	14	8	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	9	45
Total	719	713	552	1,964	1,057	334	159	166	152	58	224	735	461	25	7,319	2,237	847	483	7	3	35	34	10	10	64	141	83	386	1,589	13,248

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TABLE V. *Meeting places of troops.*

	Church	Y. M. C. A.	School	Community institution	Scout headquarters	Home	Armory	Rented rooms	Log cabin	Club and camp	Open air	Store	Office	Y. M. C. A.	Park	Various places	Playground	Hospital	Library	Police headquarters	Fire house	Public buildings	Semi-public buildings	Miscellaneous	No record	Total
Alabama																										
Alaska																										
Arizona																										
California																										
Colorado																										
Connecticut																										
Delaware																										
District of Columbia																										
Florida																										
Georgia																										
Hawaii																										
Idaho																										
Illinois																										
Indiana																										
Iowa																										
Kansas																										
Kentucky																										
Louisiana																										
Maine																										
Maryland																										
Massachusetts																										
Michigan																										
Minnesota																										
Mississippi																										
Missouri																										
Montana																										
Nebraska																										
Nevada																										
New Hampshire																										
New Jersey																										
New Mexico																										
New York																										
North Carolina																										
North Dakota																										
Ohio																										
Oklahoma																										
Oregon																										
Pennsylvania																										
Porto Rico																										
Rhode Island																										
South Carolina																										
South Dakota																										
Tennessee																										
Texas																										
Utah																										
Vermont																										
Virginia																										
Washington																										
West Virginia																										
Wisconsin																										
Wyoming																										
Total																										

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Ohio	305	25	96	7	21	25	8	6	1	21	2	3	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	53	12	19	32	661
Oklahoma	60	.....	41	1	6	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	5	1	11	141
Oregon	42	4	32	.....	13	4	3	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7	4	1	2	126
Pennsylvania	605	43	160	24	41	58	5	10	3	23	1	1	4	2	1	1	5	1	16	3	3	65	34	57	69	1,235
Rhode Island	11	1	25	.....	5	13	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	3	3	82
South Carolina	13	9	31	1	5	9	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	1	8	101
South Dakota	33	.....	22	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	6	81
Tennessee	65	6	46	2	7	8	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	7	3	5	166
Texas	105	6	132	2	24	25	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	34	31	4	30	415
Utah	66	.....	11	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	39	3	1	5	137
Vermont	48	3	18	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	5	98
Virginia	73	13	48	4	20	27	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	10	2	10	238
Washington	60	6	48	3	7	7	2	1	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	4	2	4	27	184
West Virginia	46	7	45	.....	3	6	1	3	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	4	8	154
Wisconsin	102	6	75	11	7	14	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	27	8	3	16	299
Wyoming	7	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	19
Foreign	6	5	9	6	5	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	45
Total	5,934	432	2,282	209	479	686	69	73	21	298	36	48	125	18	18	44	15	13	138	22	49	814	309	334	692	13,248

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TABLE G.—*First class councils.*

	Troops.		Scouts.		Proportion of population to 1 scout.		Scout officials, Dec. 31, 1917.							Population.
	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	1916	1917	Scout masters.	Assistant Scout masters.	Troop committeemen.	Local council members.	Other officials.	Total officials.	Grand total.	
Alabama: Birmingham	18	41	320	769	505	172	41	29	120	20	4	214	983	132,685
Arizona:														
Globe	1	3	22	59	321	120	3	4	8	11	1	27	86	7,083
Prescott	4	5	60	109	84	46	5	7	15	29	1	57	166	5,092
California:														
Berkeley	7	9	115	178	453	227	8	6	26	20	1	61	239	40,434
Coronado	1	1	23	51	64	28	1	1	3	16	2	23	74	1,477
Crockett	.....	3	.....	64	.....	21	3	3	9	24	1	40	104	1,400
Los Angeles	58	113	1,139	2,392	385	133	110	92	337	107	6	652	3,044	319,198
Oakland	20	27	442	669	414	224	26	26	81	24	2	159	828	150,174
San Diego	3	10	54	204	732	194	10	14	31	82	1	138	342	39,578
San Francisco	11	45	237	1,269	1,892	328	43	45	138	115	3	344	1,613	416,912
Colorado:														
Colorado Springs	3	12	79	260	368	111	12	8	32	28	2	82	342	29,078
Denver	30	41	673	843	364	253	41	19	127	18	2	207	1,050	213,381
Connecticut:														
Bridgeport	16	20	296	711	389	143	28	23	82	35	5	173	884	102,054
Hartford	46	57	803	1,236	133	80	56	67	173	38	6	340	1,576	98,915
Meriden	15	21	290	403	98	79	16	20	61	24	7	128	531	32,066
New Britain	9	13	175	343	250	128	10	14	39	37	6	116	459	43,916
New Haven	30	37	565	741	242	180	32	53	100	25	4	223	964	133,605
Stamford	9	10	207	254	139	113	9	12	29	20	2	72	326	28,836
Waterbury	22	29	491	692	168	105	28	57	86	100	9	280	972	73,141
Delaware: Wilmington	28	21	583	451	157	193	20	37	60	11	4	132	583	87,411
District of Columbia: Washington	77	70	1,630	1,524	216	217	61	61	204	51	10	387	1,911	331,069
Florida: Pinellas County	4	8	69	210	272	89	8	7	23	29	2	69	279	18,314
Georgia: Atlanta	12	26	209	508	857	304	25	26	75	99	2	227	735	154,839
Illinois:														
Aurora	13	16	202	268	147	111	15	8	46	11	1	81	349	29,807
Chicago	209	276	5,315	5,787	450	377	257	195	828	114	9	1,403	7,190	2,185,283
Elgin	5	6	145	154	179	168	6	4	18	25	2	55	209	25,976
Evanston	11	8	245	209	113	119	8	3	25	39	2	77	286	24,978
Joliet	3	13	68	310	509	111	11	4	36	43	4	98	408	34,670
Moline	2	8	35	146	691	165	8	5	24	45	2	84	230	24,199
Morris	.....	3	.....	82	.....	55	3	4	9	39	1	56	138	4,563

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Oak Park	8	11	181	241	134	80	11	5	37	71	2	126	367	19,444
Rock Island	2	5	39	125	623	194	4	3	15	49	2	73	128	24,335
Indiana:														
Evansville	13	31	258	646	276	100	28	32	94	23	1	178	824	64,647
Fort Wayne	9	14	240	433	216	147	13	20	42	97	1	173	606	63,933
Indianapolis	53	54	1,026	1,357	252	172	52	60	169	49	3	333	1,690	233,650
Terre Haute	6	11	155	192	375	302	11	5	33	28	1	78	270	58,157
Shelbyville	5	8	97	187	108	50	8	6	24	14	4	56	243	9,500
Iowa:														
Burlington	.....	11	.....	200	.....	121	11	8	33	44	2	98	298	24,324
Davenport	12	8	247	152	197	283	8	6	24	22	1	61	213	43,028
Des Moines	18	28	364	648	290	133	22	24	82	56	1	183	833	86,368
Dubuque	1	6	8	104	5,224	370	6	2	16	27	1	52	156	38,494
Kentucky: Louisville	19	31	354	633	664	353	30	24	91	25	11	181	814	223,928
Maryland: Baltimore	94	102	1,735	2,043	334	273	92	101	315	36	12	556	2,599	558,485
Massachusetts:														
Barnstable County	10	20	123	258	234	111	18	16	61	76	1	172	430	28,818
Boston	210	268	4,312	6,053	333	237	248	368	808	116	45	1,585	7,638	1,436,820
Fall River	9	24	215	695	554	171	24	33	74	22	1	154	849	119,295
Lowell	30	34	575	684	187	155	34	33	102	34	4	207	891	106,294
New Bedford	11	25	362	625	281	162	25	29	76	51	8	189	814	101,774
Old Colony	12	21	230	510	257	96	21	31	64	28	4	148	658	49,135
Springfield	20	33	419	756	246	117	29	33	101	33	10	206	962	88,926
Worcester	45	51	970	1,089	167	134	49	65	155	44	11	324	1,413	145,986
Michigan:														
Battle Creek	3	8	116	234	242	107	8	3	22	31	2	66	300	25,267
Detroit	82	85	1,865	2,029	288	229	64	88	248	17	8	425	2,454	465,766
Flint	8	8	244	172	157	223	8	7	23	31	1	70	242	38,550
Grand Rapids	12	21	296	552	416	203	19	8	58	30	2	117	669	112,571
Jackson	7	10	145	236	235	122	9	6	29	37	2	83	310	31,433
Kalamazoo	8	13	124	228	369	172	10	8	41	26	1	74	275	39,437
Manistee	2	5	58	124	213	99	4	3	14	20	1	42	166	12,381
Marquette	2	4	60	95	201	121	3	6	12	34	2	57	152	11,503
Muskegon	14	10	259	188	98	127	10	5	24	15	1	55	243	24,062
Minnesota:														
Minneapolis	42	50	792	1,061	446	284	47	39	152	41	6	284	1,345	301,408
St. Paul	24	36	469	754	504	284	34	22	110	25	2	193	947	214,744
Missouri:														
Joplin	7	12	144	281	228	116	12	8	36	51	2	109	390	32,073
Kansas City	59	75	1,153	1,566	323	158	75	131	40	20	5	271	1,837	248,381
St. Louis	68	77	1,681	2,050	437	335	76	70	231	24	3	404	2,454	687,029
Nebraska: Omaha	8	46	211	943	631	131	42	48	137	30	4	261	2,421	124,096
New Jersey:														
Camden	36	34	744	792	137	119	32	47	105	25	9	218	1,010	94,538
East Orange	17	22	435	464	94	74	21	32	64	50	5	172	636	34,371
Elizabeth	19	19	435	434	168	169	19	26	57	6	2	110	544	73,405
Monmouth County	17	43	380	892	283	120	42	51	138	48	11	290	1,182	107,636
Montclair	14	12	326	245	78	87	12	7	36	20	4	79	324	21,550
Newark	64	102	1,465	2,534	250	137	82	115	304	21	10	532	3,066	347,469
New Brunswick	11	15	258	316	90	74	13	15	46	11	6	91	407	23,388
Paterson	30	39	652	858	191	146	33	41	112	25	8	219	1,077	125,600

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TABLE G.—*First class councils*—Continued.

	Troops.		Scouts.		Proportion of population to 1 scout.		Scout officials, Dec. 31, 1917.							Population.
	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	1916	1917	Scout masters.	Assistant Scout masters.	Troop committeemen.	Local council members.	Other officials.	Total officials.	Grand total.	
New Jersey—Continued.														
Plainfield	10	23	187	390	131	52	22	24	65	45	8	164	554	20,550
Trenton	24	39	494	916	208	105	34	44	123	48	3	252	168	96,815
West Orange	2	2	37	62	296	177	1	5	6	15	2	29	91	10,980
New York:														
Albany	23	27	553	557	181	179	26	19	79	12	3	139	696	100,253
Buffalo	101	122	2,175	2,508	194	168	115	215	387	22	4	743	3,251	423,715
Elmira	16	31	338	594	109	62	27	51	103	42	3	226	820	37,170
Greater New York—														
Manhattan	100	135	2,173	3,235	983	839	121	159	397	21	22	720	3,955	2,682,977
Bronx	43	76	930	1,789	661	333	71	87	213	28	10	409	2,198	599,216
Brooklyn	111	141	2,373	3,141	757	629	132	157	410	24	10	733	3,874	1,975,801
Queens	81	87	1,801	2,052	219	185	70	81	265	36	10	462	2,514	379,696
Richmond	23	26	441	606	223	164	26	21	80	36	4	167	773	99,802
Kingston	4	4	75	107	345	242	4	5	15	12	5	41	148	25,908
Mount Vernon	7	14	173	368	227	84	13	15	45	20	3	96	464	30,919
Nassau County	43	52	909	1,188	128	98	49	76	161	8	9	303	1,491	116,835
Rochester	34	35	844	868	258	251	32	51	117	32	5	239	1,107	218,149
Rome	5	9	105	253	198	81	9	12	27	25	1	74	327	20,497
Schenectady	12	23	212	421	379	172	21	22	70	44	5	162	583	72,826
Syracuse	26	28	635	677	228	202	28	38	83	26	7	181	858	137,249
Utica	14	14	276	281	291	263	9	11	44	42	3	109	393	74,419
Yonkers	16	24	284	534	320	149	23	20	75	28	3	149	683	79,803
Ohio:														
Akron	13	32	210	630	382	109	29	42	105	34	3	213	843	69,067
Cincinnati	31	46	869	[illegible]	601	381	41	33	150	93	1	318	1,271	363,591
Cleveland	87	95	1,624	2,200	393	254	92	119	282	27	2	522	2,722	560,663
Columbus	17	31	468	748	437	244	28	22	92	32	2	176	919	181,511
Dayton	3	9	37	160	3,150	726	9	12	28	31	1	81	241	116,577
Portsmouth	12	13	262	313	105	75	13	7	39	11	1	71	384	23,481
Tiffin	3	3	80	85	153	139	3	2	9	15	1	30	115	11,804
Toledo	26	39	678	960	271	154	39	46	123	17	4	229	1,126	163,497
Youngstown	7	14	168	331	555	238	14	12	42	37	2	107	438	70,000
Oregon: Portland	22	47	585	891	445	230	46	28	142	19	3	238	1,252	207,214

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Pennsylvania:														
Allegheny County	174	171	3,274	3,736	311	272	150	164	509	89	30	942	4,678	1,018,463
Beaver County	12	22	267	670	293	116	22	28	66	27	3	146	816	78,353
Delaware and Montgomery Counties	51	86	1,045	1,898	275	151	81	69	242	17	11	450	2,348	287,498
Erie	7	12	128	277	561	240	7	16	37	32	2	94	371	66,525
Harrisburg	2	23	53	663	1,211	96	22	30	70	46	1	169	832	64,186
Lancaster	6	20	84	459	562	102	19	30	[illegible]	27	3	139	598	47,227
Oil City	13	14	243	247	76	63	13	11	41	31	3	99	346	15,657
Philadelphia	170	198	4,210	5,281	393	293	192	174	609	32	48	1,055	6,236	1,549,038
Reading	16	30	342	740	280	129	26	40	91	37	1	135	935	96,071
Scranton	28	37	626	858	225	151	37	49	113	31	3	246	1,094	129,867
Westmoreland County	20	34	442	841	523	275	33	34	98	27	11	204	1,014	231,301
Wilkes-Barre	17	26	259	507	284	132	22	32	79	29	2	164	671	67,105
Rhode Island:														
Providence	1	45	14	1,318	16,023	170	45	23	13	24	4	109	1,427	224,326
Pawtucket	2	14	20	262	2,581	197	14	10	44	51	1	120	382	51,622
Tennessee:														
Knox County	11	21	214	269	177	255	20	26	63	25	4	138	507	94,187
Memphis	20	34	455	751	314	174	34	41	97	85	6	253	1,014	131,105
Texas:														
Austin	7	9	149	187	200	150	7	9	27	49	5	97	284	29,860
Dallas	6	24	79	361	1,417	255	22	23	73	19	6	133	491	92,101
El Paso	.....	7	.....	153	.....	256	3	7	20	31	3	64	217	39,279
Houston	15	14	268	311	347	253	14	12	40	24	1	91	402	78,800
San Antonio	13	16	401	503	286	192	15	13	43	24	4	99	602	96,614
Waco	10	11	205	288	140	111	10	16	32	13	2	73	311	26,425
Virginia:														
Norfolk	23	11	528	237	163	284	9	6	32	14	4	65	302	67,452
Petersburg	3	12	51	162	492	148	11	20	36	25	2	94	256	24,127
Richmond	43	44	889	944	151	135	34	47	130	23	6	240	1,184	127,628
Washington:														
Seattle	9	41	394	782	791	303	40	20	125	97	3	285	1,067	237,191
Spokane	17	23	376	469	360	222	21	17	62	78	3	181	650	101,402
West Virginia:														
Clarksburg	4	8	8	192	1,150	47	8	15	23	28	2	76	268	9,201
Wheeling	3	12	44	264	946	163	12	15	36	27	3	347	601	41,641
Wisconsin:														
Grand Rapids	.....	2	.....	66	.....	100	2	3	5	33	4	47	112	6,521
Milwaukee	17	30	380	725	1,097	515	22	26	90	46	2	186	911	373,857
Hawaii: Honolulu	17	22	297	480	175	108	20	19	60	31	5	144	624	52,183

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REPORT OF NATIONAL COURT OF HONOR.

DANIEL CARTER BEARD, *Chairman and National Scout Commissioner.*

The organized National Court of Honor is in the formative stage but will soon be in full operation. Thanks are due to such members as have been proposed for their voluntary help in many matters pertaining to Scout work. The chairman of the Court of Honor has not yet called on any of them for help without receiving a ready and enthusiastic response, despite the fact that they are all exceedingly busy men.

Accompanying this report is a statistical statement giving the comparative number of merit badges won by Scouts each year since the organization of the Scout movement up to the end of 1917. Notwithstanding the heavy program of war activities which the Scouts pursued last year, this comparative statement shows a large increase in the number of merit badges won by the Scouts in 1917 over previous years. For instance, in the year 1916 Scouts earned 15,050 merit badges, whereas in 1917 we awarded 26,728 merit badges, which is an increase of 11,678. There were also 219 Eagle Scout badges awarded in 1917, as compared with 103 in 1916. There were 585 Life badges issued in 1918, as against 308 in 1916—549 Star badges, as against 290 in 1916.

In 1917 we bestowed 35 honor medals for heroism and life saving, against 24 honor medals for 1916.

The chairman is glad to report that the field now appears to have a much better understanding of the qualities of heroism for which honor medals are awarded by reason of the fact that fewer applications were made during the last year on behalf of those who did not really deserve such honor medals than were made in previous years. In many of the cases for which honor medals were awarded in 1917 the boys have shown great heroism, and a remarkable advance in their ability to think and act quickly and intelligently when confronted with critical conditions involving possible tragedy. This shows that the Scout training is accomplishing great results in character making, and doing much to minimize danger by teaching Scouts how to act in its presence.

The summary of the merit badges issued in 1917 and previous years shows at a glance the popular pursuits as well as the unpopular ones. An examination of the merit badges issued proves that archery is practically a dead sport and that we have been unable to resurrect it. In 1916 there were no merit badges given for archery, and in 1917 but three, whereas in 1916 there were 1,343 badges for swimming, and in 1917 there were 1,898. Next in popularity to swimming comes personal health, then craftsmanship, then firemanship, and along in the lead are first aid, carpentry, first aid to animals, camping, pioneering, and handicraft. Blacksmithing, photography, surveying, mining, printing, agriculture, all have less than 100 badges to their credit, while architecture, dairying, astronomy, plumbing, aviation, and bee farming have less than 50 to their credit, and leather working, angling, stalking, taxidermy, sculpture, and archery less than 20. Angling has made a jump from 0 to 15 within the last year.

While these figures undoubtedly indicate the popular pursuits, some allowance must be made for the difficulty in passing many of

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the tests. It is, for instance, much easier for any boy to pass a test in swimming than to pass one in sculpture or blacksmithing, but it must be remembered that if swimming were not popular it would be a difficult test for anyone to pass.

We have in the present war a terrible illustration of the disaster that may be caused by malicious and evil propaganda. Mark Twain often said Education and environment can bring a body up to believe in anything." This report and the disastrous effects of German propaganda verify Mark Twain's saying, and also force upon us a realization of the immensity of the responsibility which rests upon our shoulders. We must be a force, a vital force, for the propaganda of right living, or honor, chivalry, and patriotism in order to counteract, by American culture, the evil influences of that noxious disease known as "German kultur," and here is the great opportunity of the Boy Scout movement and the real and vital necessity of a live and active National Court of Honor, for that is the court that should set the standard for achievement in all that is great and noble.

Comparison of summaries of merit badges awarded for 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, and 1911.

Merit badges.	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Swimming	1,898	1,343	993	610	441	177	10
Personal health	1,871	1,158	871	910	698	230	15
Public health	1,831	1,080	836	759	576	225	9
Firemanship	1,735	1,002	777	660	202	85	9
First aid	1,707	1,018	666	470	165	69	2
Craftsmanship	1,236	686	596	474	278	75	1
Carpentry	1,119	649	440	221	76	25	.....
First aid to animals	1,001	554	333	294	102	31	.....
Pioneering	996	488	359	202	81	23	.....
Camping	919	392	374	307	161	52	1
Safety first	908	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicraft	872	426	443	449	135	53	1
Pathfinding	815	516	355	250	121	43	1
Cooking	811	480	418	361	163	44	2
Life saving	792	532	379	359	234	72	3
Cycling	755	392	394	329	166	55	6
Civics	735	390	350	307	179	50	3
Scholarship	699	398	333	197	10	.....	.....
Athletics	617	297	246	135	54	38	.....
Electricity	590	259	226	126	58	23	1
Signaling	487	271	229	131	93	22	3
Bird study	434	231	162	36	4	2	.....
Machinery	326	215	177	186	73	25	.....
Physical development	311	193	184	5	.....	.....	.....
Automobiling	299	124	108	94	47	16	.....
Gardening	239	171	141	227	126	56	.....
Interpreting	228	130	141	112	52	27	3
Music	188	129	125	118	58	27	2
Bugling	179	116	83	87	155	13	.....
Poultry farming	173	89	68	94	61	23	2
Masonry	168	75	60	102	19	14	.....
Conservation	164	139	96	100	31	15	1
Marksmanship	158	106	88	75	34	12	.....
Chemistry	158	69	88	128	62	23	2
Forestry	153	102	105	121	151	21	.....
Art	122	75	93	156	74	31	1
Painting	113	49	66	100	45	16	.....
Horsemanship	105	42	37	83	50	27	.....
Blacksmithing	92	50	41	23	6	.....	.....
Business	92	71	102	156	82	26	.....
Photography	76	14	28	46	15	9	.....
Surveying	72	38	51	90	54	15	.....
Mining	68	27	29	26	26	6	.....
Printing	62	33	26	33	24	5	.....
Agriculture	62	31	30	7	5	6	.....
Architecture	38	20	21	65	21	7	.....
Dairying	38	5	15	21	9	1	.....
Astronomy	36	25	32	186	96	38	5
Plumbing	33	12	29	75	8	5	.....
Seamanship	28	26	37	57	31	11	.....
Aviation	23	18	12	16	9	4	.....

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Comparison of summaries of merit badges awarded for 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, and 1911—Continued.

Merit badges.	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Bee farming	19	19	39	214	62	25	.....
Leather working	19	17	14	55	15	.....	.....
Stalking	15	5	4	3	4	1	.....
Angling	15	.....	8	3	1	.....	.....
Taxidermy	10	8	7	2	7	1	.....
Sculpture	6	2	10	36	10	1	.....
Archery	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Invention	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....
Total	26,728	15,050	11,976	10,499	5,521	1,906	83

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BADGES, AWARDS, AND SCOUT REQUIREMENTS.

By Dr. George J. Fisher, *Chairman.*

During the past year the work of this committee has been of such a nature that it was possible to adequately handle the matters referred to it by mail, rather than to call meetings.

During the year numerous communications were received, containing suggestions which might be considered of a nature which should be referred to this committee. These letters were all carefully examined and the suggestions contained therein were considered in the light of previous reports of this committee, and without exceptions, it was found that the matters suggested had either been covered in our handbooks or had been before this committee, and it was therefore possible to dispose of them without a formal meeting.

The committee was instructed last year to provide requirements for proficiency in wireless.

The following requirements for this merit badge are recommended for adoption:

1. Be able to receive and send correctly not less than 10 words a minute.
2. Know the correct form for sending a message.
3. Be able to tell in own words the principal laws regarding radio communication.
4. Know at least 10 of the radiogram abbreviations. (Q signals.)
5. (*a*) Be able to name two types of detectors and explain how they work.
(*b*) Name five minerals used in detectors in the order of their sensitiveness.
6. Draw a diagram of a simple transmitting set, showing how the following instruments are connected: Source of power (dynamo or storage battery), transformer, condenser, spark gap, helix, key, and explain their function.
7. Draw a simple diagram showing how to connect the following instruments: Tuning coil or loose coupler, condensers, fixed or variable detector, phones, and ground. Tell the use of the above apparatus.
8. Draw a diagram of three different types of aerials and tell their advantages or faults.
9. (*a*) Know how to properly ground a radio set and know what precautions to take during a thunder shower.
(*b*) Demonstrate how to rescue a person in contact with a live wire, and have a knowledge of the method of resuscitation of a person insensible from shock.
10. Write a brief essay on the development of wireless telegraphy.

In order to develop a program which would prove of special interest to older boys, the committee early last year announced the adoption of three divisions of Scouts to be designated as Veteran Scouts, Associate Scouts, and Pioneer Scouts.

Your committee is planning definite activities for these groups and is preparing in conjunction with the editorial board two special

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programs, as follows: The emergency unit, organized along similar lines of our regular troops, to be composed only of older boys. The activities of these emergency units will be first-aid, life saving, and ambulance corps work. The second program will include advanced work in signaling and the organization of signaling corps. The manuscript has been prepared and submitted to experts and it is recommended that the material be made available for the field at the earliest moment possible.

The committee has taken action on the several recommendations as follows:

(1) That a boy should be a second-class Scout before wearing the uniform. Rejected.

(2) That the merit badge in gardening be changed so as to waive the ruling that a Scout must do all merit badge work after he becomes a first-class Scout.

In connection with the gardening work done during the past year by the organization in its cooperation with the Government forces having in charge the matter of food supply and conservation, the executive board decided that it would credit Scouts who complied with the requirements in the Handbook for Boys in any particular indicated on page 51, no matter what class the Scout might belong to, and that upon the Scout becoming a first-class Scout and eligible to take merit badge tests it would not be necessary to pass this test again, provided the records and reports showed that the boy had so complied.

In view of this, the committee deemed this point covered.

(3) It was recommended that there be insignia containing the words—"Boy Scouts of America"—to be worn prominently on the uniform, distinguishing the Scouts from the military forces. Accepted.

(4) A different pin than that used on the uniform was proposed to be worn on civilian clothes. Rejected.

(5) A service emblem was also suggested for members of the Boy Scout organization who had joined the "colors" to be presented to them upon their return, or under other conditions deemed more fitting.

It was recommended that this matter be studied and that recommendations be prepared for definite action by the committee at its next meeting.

(6) The proposal of President Colin H. Livingstone to award a gold medal to the Boy Scout who, during the coming year, exhibits the highest and most striking case of civic performance, whether it be in the saving of life or in any other particular feature connected with the practice of scouting, was referred to the committee, and it was the opinion of the majority of the committee that it would not be well to add another medal to our list, especially inasmuch as it would cover practically the same thing that the gold medal for life saving covers at the present time, or the Hornaday medal for conservation of wild life.

(7) The matter of requirement No. 9 for second-class Scouts, and requirement No. 2 for first-class Scouts, referring to the earning and depositing of money in a public bank, caused many requests for a different ruling, especially on account of the Liberty loan campaigns, War Savings Stamp campaign, and saving for life insurances.

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The committee recommended that Liberty loan subscriptions and War Savings Stamps be accepted as equivalent to money deposited in the bank and that if the life insurance were paid for out of the bona fide earnings of the Scout it should be considered as covering this requirement.

A number of additional recommendations to the committee have been passed upon by the executive board and are included in the seventeenth edition of the Handbook for Boys, which has just been published.

The many helpful suggestions received from the field and the cordial support and cooperation given to this committee by experts on the scouting program is thoroughly appreciated by the committee.

Work report, December 31, 1916, to December 31, 1917.

	1917	1916
Number of badges shipped:		
Tenderfoot and P. L. badges	162,761	104,545
Second-class and P. L. badges	42,625	22,995
First-class and P. L. badges	13,134	5,651
Arm and enamel badges	116,733	51,314
Merit badges	26,771	14,947
Total	362,024	199,452
Number of orders filled	94,648	57,778
Mail sent out:		
Letters	1,139,338	363,949
Postals	56,638	76,531
Scouting	1,040,121	609,203
Boy's certificates	299,150	185,251
Scout master's certificates	13,639	8,994
Assistant Scout master's certificates	15,210	9,562
Commissioner's certificates	761	564
Local council charters	246	261
Unassigned Scout master's certificates	82	311
Total	2,565,185	1,254,626
Mail received	487,392	312,825
Visitors	15,844	11,111

REPORT OF THE FIELD DEPARTMENT.

By S. A. Moffat, *Director of Field Work.*

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able at this time to present so encouraging a report on behalf of the field department for the year just ending.

This country has been at war since the 6th of April. The people of the Nation have been asked to contribute largely to Government enterprises and to those organizations whose activities have a direct bearing upon the winning of the war. As a result, a great many philanthropic and social-service organizations have been compelled to curtail their programs. This new condition which we have had to face this year has not adversely affected the support of the Boy Scouts of America. On the other hand, the people of the Nation so generally approve of the value of the service rendered by the Boy Scout movement in helping our Nation during this crisis that their response has been most generous on all occasions. The money contributed for Boy Scout work this year is three times greater than for any previous year.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR LOCAL WORK.

At the annual meeting a year ago the field department report showed that $637,932.60 had been raised in 67 campaigns.

This year 73 campaigns were conducted throughout the country; $1,698,717 was contributed, $1,060,775, or approximately 166 per cent, increase over the preceding year. Some of these campaigns were conducted locally, following out the campaign plans of the field department. The majority, however, were conducted by the members of the field department staff.

I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the valuable cooperation and efficient service of Field Commissioners Cross and Freeman and the members of the staff who organized and conducted these campaigns.

Summary of campaigns conducted.

C. M. Abbott:	
Norfolk, Va.	$10,000.00
Springfield, Mass.	12,000.00
E. C. Bacon:	
Joliet, Ill.	10,000.00
Aurora, Ill.	10,200.00
Rock Island, Ill.	12,052.00
Burlington, Iowa.	10,300.00
Elgin, Ill.	10,300.00
Bay City, Mich.	10,900.00
Saginaw, Mich.	10,200.00
Danville, Ill.	6,000.00
Wichita, Kans.	18,000.00
Lexington, Ky.	8,064.75
Lewis Buddy:	
Lancaster, Pa.	5,000.00
New Bedford, Mass.	16,412.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	16,207.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	10,300.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	37,500.00
New Orleans, La.	4,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	137,600.00
Providence, R. I.	55,000.00
H. M. Butler:	
Elizabeth, N. J.	7,500.00
Pawtucket, R. I.	12,050.00
Barnstable County, Mass.	12,844.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	20,404.00
Roanoke, Va.	12,254.00
Atlantic City, N. J.	13,150.00
H. D. Cross:	
Los Angeles, Cal.	15,500.00
Berkeley, Cal.	4,000.00
San Francisco, Cal.	56,000.00
Portland, Oreg.	30,000.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	64,000.00
Henry Curtis:	
Albany, N. Y.	$16,000.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	62,000.00
H. L. Eddy:	
Detroit, Mich.	49,300.00
J. P. Freeman:	
Toledo, Ohio.	30,000.00
Dr. W. A. Hunsberger:	
Clarksburg, W. Va.	18,000.00
E. B. Lyman:	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3,500.00
West Chester, Pa.	14,000.00
West Orange, N. J.	8,150.00
A. E. Roberts:	
Covington, Ky.	11,500.00
Dayton, Ohio.	13,000.00
Racine, Wis.	12,000.00
Decatur, Ill.	3,500.00
W. H. Weisheit:	
Pinellas County, Fla.	6,000.00
W. A. Whiting:	
New Rochelle, N. Y.	8,000.00
Jersey City, N. J.	16,000.00
W. H. York:	
Fall River, Mass.	10,600.00
Hartford, Conn.	21,531.00
New Brunswick, N. J.	7,896.00
Stamford, Conn.	12,500.00
Monmouth County, N. J.	12,900.00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	12,700.00
Reading, Pa.	15,100.00
Total in local field by—	
Headquarters men	1,030,914.75
Local campaign	354,825.00
National campaign	310,177.44
Total	1,695.917.19

SERVICES LIMITED BECAUSE OF SMALL NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS.

The field department has been called upon to help organize local councils and conduct campaigns far in excess of its ability to supply leadership. There have been months when we have had as many as 16 campaign contracts, when we were only able to fill 6 or 7 of these

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purpose of discovering such men. This bureau receives applications, passes upon the qualifications of men for such positions, and assists local councils in selecting leadership.

The call for trained men far exceeds the supply. During the last year 10 executives resigned their positions to enter their country's service. Fifty-four new councils were organized. Through the department 103 men were employed either as Scout executives or assistant Scout executives, an increase of 44 per cent over the preceding year. At the present time there are 22 cities that are without executives. We can use every man who has the educational qualifications and the ability as an organizer to give leadership to the men of a city in developing the Boy Scout program.

It is hoped that the plans that are now being worked out with the cooperation of the department of education in our various universities will enable us to materially solve this problem in the near future.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

By Lorne W. Barclay, *Director*.

The first year's history of the educational department has been one of activity and useful service. While the committee on education, consisting of Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, chairman, Dr. James E. Russell, Dr. Norman E. Richardson, and Mr. Charles P. Neill, has just begun its work, nevertheless some very permanent work has been accomplished.

The director, after becoming executive officer of the department, immediately set about the organization of a conference of Scout officials at Teachers' College, Columbia University. The success of this conference, with an attendance of about 500 men, gave us an inspiration to spread the conference idea throughout the country. Successful conferences with the cooperation of the department of education have been carried out in the following cities: Richmond, Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Providence, R. I.; Syracuse, N. Y.; and Waterbury, Conn.

The purpose behind these conferences was twofold. First, to give the Scout officials, notably the Scout masters, an opportunity to get together and discuss their mutual problems relating to Scout oath and law, troop organization, discipline, troop management, and the handling of boys. Second, to give an opportunity for definite instruction in the various Scout activities to those men who desire such instruction.

On all sides one is impressed by the feeling of the Scout masters of their need of training as Scout leaders. These conferences have encouraged Scout masters to a considerable degree to become more efficient in the handling of their troops. The coming together of the Scout officials has developed among them a cooperative spirit which is making itself felt in the war activities in which the Scouts are engaged. These conferences have helped to develop a better Scout spirit among the men.

Other notable conferences have been the Toledo Camp Conference; Moline (Ill.) Conference; Southeastern Ohio Conference of Scouts, Athens, Ohio; Delaware and Montgomery Counties Scout Masters Annual Conference at Philadelphia. It was the privilege of the

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director of the department to participate in an inspirational way in many city conferences of Scout masters, especially in the Eastern States.

The committee on education has given leadership in a series of special conferences for Scout executives. Results of such conferences at Columbia University, New York, Chicago, Providence, and Waterbury have demonstrated their value and they are to be urgently recommended to groups of Scout executives throughout the country as having exceptional educational value.

It has been inspiring to observe the response of local councils to the establishment of training courses for Scout masters under their local jurisdiction. The committee on education has worked out standardized courses and has recommended them to the various councils. The city without a Scout masters' school is now hard to find. The training school for Scout masters has come to stay and is now a part of the regular program of the local councils. The department of education has encouraged the establishment of patrol leaders' schools and scribes' schools. A number of cities have recently established such schools. They give an opportunity to intensify boy leadership in the troop.

Approved courses in scouting have been established at Boston University; Teachers' College, Columbia University; New York University; University of California; and University of Wisconsin. Volunteer courses have been given at Chicago University; Reed College, Portland, Oreg.; International Young Men's Christian Association College, Springfield; Chicago Young Men's Christian Association College; Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky.; and a number of normal schools and other institutions in the country. The interest and activity in educational institutions in establishing courses in scouting is most encouraging.

The department of education has cooperated in presenting the Scout program before many conventions, among them the Annual National Community Center Conference; Young Men's Christian Association Older Boys' Conference of the Oranges, N. J.; Kentucky State Older Boy Conference; the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Boys' Club Federation; the Rural Conference at the University of Illinois; City Club of Cleveland; the Iowa State University Conference on Boy Scout training; Conference on Patriotism and Education National Security League at Chautauqua, N. Y.; Southeastern Ohio Teachers' Convention; the Five District Convention of the Teachers of the State of New Jersey; the Annual New Jersey Teachers' Convention at Atlantic City; the Kentucky Young Men's Christian Association Student Conference at Lexington, Ky.; and the Winona-Chautauqua Conference at Winona, Ind.

Dr. James E. Russell has given generously of his time and has presented scouting at several meetings, including that of the City Club of Chicago and the School Masters' Association of Boston.

Dr. Richardson has presented the program at Providence, R. I., and elsewhere at conferences.

Through the magazine Scouting, the educational department has been able to keep before the country the need for recruiting Scout masters and the necessity of training them. A number of articles have appeared in educational magazines bringing out the educational value of scouting. The past year has given the committee on

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education a vision of the possibilities of service through the educational department.

The conferences of Scout officials should be continued and possibly extended to smaller communities. More courses in scouting for Scout executives and Scout masters should be established in conjunction with our universities. There is great need for the establishment at headquarters of a formal correspondence course for Scout masters who can not attend the regular courses under local councils. Plans must be completed for more fully organized cooperation betwen scouting and the organized church and the school.

This next year will see extensive activity on the part of the committee on education in promoting plans for the recruiting of Scout masters. The significant service of the Boy Scouts to our country in time of war is such that it becomes imperative that the movement be extended to a greater number of boys. This involves the need of trained adult leadership. The big task before our committee is increased activity in securing this so that we may perform our full share in the winning of the war.

REPORT OF EDITORIAL BOARD.

By Mr. William D. Murray, *Chairman.*

With the adoption of a revised constitution and by-laws for the national council the work of the editorial board is defined as follows:

The editorial board shall serve as advisor to the executive board in all matters pertaining to publications in the name of the Boy Scouts of America or under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America, and shall have supervision of the publication department and be specifically responsible for the editing of the official handbooks and the magazine known as Boys' Life, the Boy Scouts' magazine, and the official organ known as Scouting. (Art. IV, sec. 2, clause 10.)

INCREASED RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD.

The tremendous increase in our activities, our extensive participation at the request of the Government in its war prosecution program, the urgent call from the field for new scouting literature, and other exigencies have made necessary a vast amount of emergency publication. These publications include the two Liberty Loan Manuals, the War Savings Manual, a manual used in connection with Scout participation in the work of the committee on public information, matter pertaining to the food supply and conservation committees, the emergency coast patrol, and other literature amounting to several million pieces in all. All these important extra activities added to the regular publication work, as well as the fact of our enormously increased membership, have greatly augmented the responsibilities and duties of your committee and made advisable a division of these through the establishment of a publication department.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The work of the publication department is divided as follows:

Boys' Life, the Boy Scouts' magazine, is under the direction of an editor and his assistants.

Scouting, the official bulletin of the Boy Scout movement, is under the direction of an editor and his assistants, cooperating with the

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directors of the editorial, field, and library departments and with the chief Scout executive.

All publications other than the above are the responsibility of the editorial board under such editors and assistants as may be employed by the editorial board with the approval of the executive board.

The responsibility of the business management, purchase of paper, printing, circulation, advertising, etc., is in the hands of the director of the department of publication.

The division and simplification of responsibility as above indicated make it possible for each member of the editorial board to give special attention to certain branches of the work, while retaining a general supervision of the whole matter of publication as required by the needs of the organization.

In submitting this report, the work of the publication department is rendered separately.

OFFICIAL HANDBOOKS.

The Handbook for Boys has been twice revised during the year, in the sixteenth and seventeenth editions, 100,000 books in each printing. The total number of handbooks printed is 965,000.

Some chapters of the revised edition of the Handbook for Scoutmasters have been printed in full, others in part, in Scouting. Still others have been made available in pamphlet form. It is hoped that the book in its final revision will be ready early in the summer.

A revised diary containing considerable new material is available and has been received with favor by the field.

Emergency work has required so large a proportion of the time of the staff of the editorial department that work on the merit-badge pamphlets has been temporarily diverted or concentrated upon such subjects as seemed of immediate importance, such as gardening, signaling, map making and map reading, etc.

A new handbook on sea scouting is in preparation and will, it is believed, be of great value to the movement, offering as it does an opportunity for an extension of scout activities along this important and interesting line.

The extension of the editorial department has resulted in an added call for literature, which the board is endeavoring to meet in cooperation with this department.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

The increased membership both of Scouts and Scout officials, the changes in leadership due to war demands, the enthusiasm of new men entering the field, calling for information and interpretation of our policies, regulations, and requirements, have made it necessary to prepare answers to approximately 200 requests during the year.

Questionnaires on camping and on the revision of the 1917 Diary were sent out to all local councils. One hundred and thirty-six answers on camping were received and tabulated, and 83 on the revision of the Diary. A questionnaire on Scout war gardens was sent out to all Scout masters. Five hundred and thirty-eight answers were received and tabulated and served as basis for war-garden awards.

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[illegible] in war activities has made necessary a very [illegible] number of blank reports for the purpose of records and awards. The [illegible] of these forms has been generously undertaken by the [illegible] and editing thereof has [illegible] The use of these uniform reports [illegible] work at headquarters and elimi- [illegible] correspondence to a very great degree.

[illegible]GENCY WORK.

[illegible] of the many activities of the editorial [illegible] has been the production of manuals for [illegible] emergency tasks which the Boy Scouts of [illegible] the request of the Government. Manuals [illegible] in connection with the second and third [illegible] the war-savings stamp sale, and the intel- [illegible] Scouts for the Committee on Public Informa- [illegible] have met with the approval of the field, [illegible] dered valuable aid by way of practical sugges- [illegible] criticism.

[illegible] above subjects, as well as in connection with the [illegible] paign, has been submitted to Scouting from time [illegible] editorial department.

[illegible] the Scout master was prepared by the editorial [illegible] operation with the department of education, and [illegible] distributed during the campaign for the Scout mas- [illegible] corps.

REPORT ON SCOUTING.

By Wm. A. Perry, *Editor*.

[illegible]ng" has had before it during the past year two main lines of [illegible] first, to help win the war; and second, to keep before the field [illegible] tages of the scouting program.

[illegible]ing its bit to help win the war, it has pushed the Liberty-loan [illegible], the Scout garden campaign, the food and fuel saving prop- [illegible], the war-savings stamp campaign, and the campaign con- [illegible] under the slogan, "Every Scout to boost America as Govern- [illegible] dispatch bearers."

Naturally, material concerning vitally important Government serv- [illegible] has had the right of way and the routine scouting activities at [illegible] have been pushed into the background. This fact has given [illegible] to considerable uneasiness on the part of many Scout leaders, who [illegible]lieve that the scouting program is of equally vital importance with [illegible] war service rendered by Scouts because it develops the physical, [illegible]ntal, and moral qualities which are demanded in the Government [illegible]rvice. An effort is being made, by increasing the number of pages [illegible] issue, to give room for more material relating to outdoor activities.

The amount of organization material which Scouting has been [illegible]bliged to publish has been largely increased by the demands of the war. The attractive program of war service offered to Scouts, and the consequent pressure of boys to get into the movement, has re- [illegible]sulted in a rapid increase in national, local, and field organization, and increased space is demanded. Sometimes the Scout master has

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not had so much help as he was entitled to in the way of instruction in how to conduct the activities of his troop on this account.

Several times during the year Scouting has had the pleasure of presenting opportunities for service to other organizations, such as the American Red Cross. It is one of the policies of Scouting to present such opportunities when they are meant definitely for the national welfare or for the expression of American sympathy with the sufferings of other countries. Very often a suggestion made in Scouting is found to have appealed to troops in different parts of the country and many letters of appreciation from the organizations which have been benefited have been received.

Much valuable material has been published on camping, hiking, cooking, signaling, first-aid and other scouting activities. Two important departments have been inaugurated, one dealing with the tenderfoot, second-class and first-class tests and the other discussing typical troop problems. Material for both of these departments is gathered from the field and represents the best experience of our most active Scout officials.

Several chapters from the forthcoming new edition of the Handbook for Scout Masters have been published and comments have been invited.

Scouting has been favored more perhaps than any other publication in the United States by being chosen to convey important messages from the President of the United States, the Cabinet officers, and other Government officials. Such material is coveted by publications of every class. There is no doubt that these messages have aroused in the field an increased interest in the official organ.

The founder of the Boy Scout movement, Sir Robert S. S. Baden Powell, has sent to our organization several messages which have been published first in Scouting. Indorsements of the Scout movement by governors of States, mayors of cities, and other men prominent in the Nation's affairs, have been shown in nearly every issue. In some instances, notably the strong appeal of Col. Roosevelt for Scout masters, these prominent men have spoken in definite terms, well calculated to produce action.

Scouting has served during the past year its purpose as a national headquarters bulletin conveying messages from the chief Scout executive and the department heads to the field. The publication of such messages saves a considerable amount of postage.

Throughout the year the editor of Scouting and other members of the staff have endeavored to find out, through conferences with Scout officials, whether it was being read thoroughly by the men in the field and what impression it makes. There has been much testimony to the effect that the publication is improving and that they have learned to depend upon it as a means of keeping in touch with national headquarters and with Scout leaders in other fields than their own.

Mr. Rigney's cartoons and decorations have added much to the attractiveness and effect of Scouting. Mr. Ashley's make-up has received favorable comment from many sources.

Scouting is mailed without cost to every member of the national council and local council, and all commissioned Scout officials. Many persons urge it should also be sent to members of troop committees.

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REPORT OF LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

By Franklin K. Mathiews, *Director*.

A most interesting and influential development in the library department has been the service rendered as literary adviser to one of the oldest and most important motion-picture companies. Their purpose was to make pictures based on popular and worth-while books for boys and young people, and our counsel was sought as to books most serviceable for this purpose. As a result a score or more of films have been developed and distributed, the most notable of which have been the "Knights of the Square Table," by Chief Sea Scout James A. Wilder; "The Star Spangled Banner," and the "Unbeliever," or "The Three Things," both by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews.

The "Unbeliever," frankly a patriotic propaganda picture, was prepared with the cooperation of the National Government and had its first showing at what is reputed to be our country's leading motion-picture theater, where for a week it was exhibited several times a day to audiences of thousands. "The Star Spangled Banner" was even more successful. Forty-five prints of this picture were made. It was used by the National Government as a special feature to aid the activities of the United States Marine Corps during the national recruiting week.

Mr. Wilder's picture, the "Knights of the Square Table," is a Scout film. It has been exhibited in hundreds of cities and towns and wherever it goes, does real missionary work for our movement. Action, human interest, real live tears, laughs, and thrills abound and through it all runs the story of the development of the motherless wharf-rats, with their singular mixture of good and evil, into a Boy Scout troop. What Booth Tarkington has done in "Penrod" and "Seventeen" to interpret the adolescent boy, Mr. Wilder has done for the gang in "Knights of the Square Table."

The service rendered by the library department as literary adviser to one motion-picture company has placed the department in a position to assist the movement as it has to do with Scout films, for increasingly there is presented the opportunity for scouting to be interpreted through the medium of the motion picture, as well as the problem of protecting the movement from exploitation by unscrupulous or thoughtless motion-picture manufacturers. The department has also been asked to pass upon all motion pictures advertised in our Boys' Life magazine.

Due to war conditions, so many special weeks being promoted, it was deemed unadvisable for us this year to promote the usual campaign in the interest of Good Book Week, so successful last year and the year before. However, it is good to know that while no special effort on our part was made to keep this occasion alive, in many parts of the country the week was observed as usual, and with splendid results.

Free from the responsibility of the usual Good Book Week campaign a larger margin of time was left for the development of the relations of the library department within the movement. During the past many months, serving in the capacity of senior editor, the director has shared with the magazine department the work of editing Boys' Life. Through the year more than 40 books have also been reviewed

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for our own magazine and several more for other publications. Our department was also able to assume full editorial supervision of the Boy Scout Year Book, which already, in amount of sales, has become our country's second leading juvenile, the other more successful and leading juvenile being our own Handbook for Boys.

Special lists of books on camping and nature subjects and scouting have been prepared and published in the special equipment numbers of Scouting. These lists have been helpful in assisting executives to choose books for their office libraries and in making suggestions to public libraries as to what books should be purchased for the use of Scouts and Scout officials.

Constant interest is still manifested in our list, "Books Boys Like Best." Though the list was not revised this year and no special effort made to give it publicity, almost daily from every part of the country, from libraries, schools, child-welfare organizations, individuals, etc., there come requests for this list.

During the past year approximately 80,000 copies of Every Boy's Library were sold. Though these figures are not quite so large as last year, due to war conditions in the book trade, Every Boy's Library continues as one of the most popular series of boys' books.

When the books were originally selected by the library commission for our Every Boy's Library, the chief concern in making choice was to find those wholesome and vigorous boys' stories that would, in the bookstores, successfully compete with the nickel novel in the form of the book-bound thriller. Latterly the interests of the public libraries in this series of books has been so great it seems well in the future to select not only stories of vigor and action but also those of more permanent literary value. In making choice of the latest additions this new demand was met by adding, among others, Kidnapped, Ben Hur, The Last of the Mohicans, The Cruise of the Dazzler, and Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.

Progress has been made in controlling the publication and distribution of the so-called Boy Scout story books. Since our Federal incorporation, so far as we know, there has not been published a single one of these trashy books and it is pleasing to report that booksellers and large mail-order houses are constantly eliminating from their stocks very many of the old Boy Scout story books. In this connection it is most gratifying to announce that very soon a leading publisher will place on the market at a popular price a series of worth-while Boy Scout stories that will, we are sure, compete with these trashy and sometimes pernicious Scout books.

More than the usual number of manuscripts of boys' books have been read for publishers, and very often through the year it has been our privilege to have conferences with authors of boys' stories. Latterly, too, it has been our good fortune to meet some of the leading writers of the day, suggesting to them the desirability of their writing books for boys. Some fruit of this labor is seen in the Boy's Life of Roosevelt, by Hermann Hagedorn. If we were able each year to persuade only one or two authors of Mr. Hagedorn's ability to write a boy's book, before long there would develop a red-blooded literature for adolescent boys, possessed of genuine literary merit. In furtherance of this purpose, it is pleasing to report we were able this past year to persuade the publishers of the books of Richard Harding Davis and O. Henry to publish two vol-

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umes of stories for boys, one by each of these modern masters of the short-story form of fiction.

With such a variety of work, with so many opportunities for serving the boyhood of our country, with the keen sympathy and fine cooperation of our Scout constituency, with the wise counsel and ready assistance of our library commission, the library department is profoundly grateful and humbly glad for the part it has had in helping to increase and make more secure the benefits of the scouting program during the year 1917.

Still, so much remains to be done—so many hopes not yet realized; so many plans in the making; and in the future, near and distant, so many opportunities looming, little and big—and we rejoice in the new and larger prospects afforded, and anticipate in the present year increased usefulness for the library department in its efforts to serve the Boy Scout movement in giving leadership to its reading program for Scouts and all boys in their early teens.

REPORT OF BOYS' LIFE, THE BOY SCOUTS' MAGAZINE.

By Frank Presbrey, *for the Editorial Board.*

During the past 12 months the Scout magazine, Boys' Life, has experienced a very gratifying business year—the most encouraging in the history of the publication. The number of pages of reading matter, as well as the number of illustrations, were greatly increased over previous years. These betterments, together with the greater promotion efforts, produced increased financial results. The earnings from subscriptions during 1917 were $68,726.82 as compared with $38,595.83 of 1916, $32,822.81 of 1915, $17,430.96 of 1914, and $10,223.26 of 1913. With the larger paid circulation, the earnings from advertisements published in Boys' Life show a healthy increase, the total for 1917 being $37,471.04, as compared with $27,161.59 of 1916, $23,877.37 of 1915, $16,147.95 of 1914, and $16,612.62 of 1913.

The total magazine earnings for 1917 were $112,619.41, being an increase of $41,896.09 over 1916. With the $10,000 allowed by the executive board for the additional eight pages of stories each month for the year, all the expenses of the magazine department were met with the exception of a small debit excess of $1,639.70.

To insure the permanent enlargement and improvement of Boys' Life, and, because of the continued high cost of paper, printing, etc., the editorial board, upon the recommendation of the magazine staff, increased the subscription price of the magazine to 15 cents per copy; $1.50 a year, beginning with the December number; and by reason of the betterments of the magazine and the increased circulation the rate for advertising space was advanced on January 1 to 65 cents per line, $9.10 per inch, or $260 per page, each insertion, on all new contracts made after the first of the year.

A much larger number of Scouts than ever before subscribed for Boys' Life last year, and many thousands of boys not yet in the Scout movement sent in their subscriptions, while the sales by the booksellers and newsdealers continued to grow. At the close of 1917 the net paid monthly edition was well in excess of 100,000 copies. The bigger and better Boys' Life grows, and the larger its circulation

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and earnings become, the more vital factor it will be in the development of the Boy Scouts of America.

Editorially innumerable opportunities have been presented to serve the movement in these dreadful war times. In the special campaigns promoted, Boys' Life, by means of specially written fiction stories or stimulating articles or inspiring messages, has cooperated to strengthen the leadership of Scout masters, helping to make possible through boyhood endeavor patriotic accomplishments such as our country has never known. It has taken pages of each issue of Boys' Life to do it, but gladly has the space been given, for the ideals and purposes of the movement are the purposes and ideals of the magazine.

The editors have asked me to say for them that it is their belief that their efforts to secure just the right kind of material for Boys' Life have been more successful than ever before. This has been notably true of the fiction, both the short and serial stories, especially the Scout serials. These have been written by popular authors of boys' books, who, in order to learn scouting, became Scout masters, and the result is Scout stories true to fact; stories saturated with the Scout oath and law, quickening to the conscience and galvanizing to the boy will.

As much, too, they say, must be said for the regular departments. Dan Beard was never more popular; the Cave Scout's admirers are to be reckoned by the tens of thousands; while those who follow the Scout Naturalist On Nature's Trail have grown from a handful to a mighty host. Equally interesting and helpful has been the new department conducted by our chief Scout executive. Here may be found from month to month "What Every Scout Wants to Know" regarding official news, particularly as it has to do with the war program of the Boy Scouts of America. The Chief Grub Scout is another new contributor and his characteristic messages have already become a constant source of information and inspiration to the thousands of Scouts enlisted under the standard "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier."

For a long time the editors have felt the need of a page or two of short paragraphs in which facts might be made as fascinating to the boy as his red-blooded heroes, and in which brief biographies would be presented showing the cause that makes possible worth-while achievement. By the favorable comments received from time to time, the editors are heartened to believe that the new department, "What's Going On," written by William B. Ashley in the disguise of Duke Bolivar, very well serves this purpose.

For the good services of all these regular contributors and all the other writers for Boys' Life the editors are most grateful. They wish also for me to express their heartiest thanks to all our Scout constituency who have in any way during the past year helped to make the magazine "bigger and better." They feel, too, that what has been accomplished marks only at best a good beginning; that as our Scout leadership sees the worth of their magazine, that it is, next to the Handbook, the first aid to the Scout master, then more and more will be realized all our expectations regarding Boys' Life the Boy Scouts' magazine.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCOUT SUPPLIES.

By F. N. Cooke, Jr., *Director.*

Those of us who thought that the year 1916 had developed a crisis in merchandise conditions which could scarcely be exceeded utterly failed to anticipate what the ensuing year should bring forth. To the already serious shortage of raw materials and manufactured products occasioned by the European conflict was added the far greater stringency caused by the entrance and participation of the United States in the world war. This country, having served previously as the market in which the nations previously engaged in the struggle purchased their war requirements, found itself suddenly faced with the necessity, not only of completing vast contracts for those who had become its allies, but as well to produce similar supplies in even greater quantities for the equipment and maintenance of its own military forces. Further than this, the removal of hundreds of thousands of men from industry for the expansion of our Army and Navy served to intensify the problem by the corresponding curtailment of the labor supply.

The effect upon the Boy Scout movement was marked. The stimulus to enrollment in our organization brought about by the thrill and stir of war conditions did much to create the hundredfold advance in the demand for Scout equipment during 1917 as compared with year just preceding. On the other hand, what has been said above indicates the problem faced by the department of Scout supplies in providing equipment with which to meet this new call. The cash receipts for the year as indicated by the treasurer's report show an increase of 123 per cent beyond 1916.

Bred of foretaste of these conditions experienced in the latter half of the preceding year, the department adopted the policy of merchandising semiannually for supplies estimated to be sufficient for a period of from six to eight months. The effect was both to stabilize prices—guaranteeing in all but exceptional cases against any advance to our membership between the semiannual catalogues—and at the same time to provide against the annoyance and disappointment of supplies "out of stock" when needed by our membership. Even so, unfortunately, there were brief periods when some articles were temporarily unavailable. This was sometimes due to transportation embargoes which prevented the delivery to us of supplies previously ordered and even in transit, while in other cases an altogether unexpected demand had exceeded the large stock for which we had contracted. Still on the whole, we were fortunate in being able to maintain a high degree of service to the field under abnormal and distressing conditions.

The spring and summer catalogue of the department published as the May 1 issue of Scouting, numbering 128 pages, was sent to every Scout and Scout leader then in good standing. It was likewise sent to all new registrants during the year. This required an edition of over 300,000 copies. On December 1 the fall and winter catalogue was published with over a half million copies. This was also sent to all Scouts and Scout officials of record, and mailing will be continued up to the appearance of the succeeding issue. While these special numbers of Scouting are devoted primarily to equipment interests, they are made useful to our membership also by the inclu-

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sion of editorial material of more or less permanent value and information during the period for which they serve.

There have been few additions to the items listed in our catalogue during the year though scores of articles have been brought to the attention of the department in which it was thought Scouts might be interested. The effort, as always, however, is to restrict that which is offered for sale to such articles of equipment as are capable of real use in carrying out the Scout program.

The great growth in the patronage of the department during the past two years necessitated the taking of larger quarters in a near-by building for the receiving and shipping division. This section of the work is carried on to a large degree by Scouts under capable adult leadership. The equipment and methods requisite for handling from 400 to 600 orders on the day of receipt are those of the most efficient mail-order-house type. The clerical personnel of the department has grown steadily also and additional staff assistants have been required to supervise and correlate the work of the several divisions.

For the convenience of Scouts and their leaders visiting national headquarters and to serve those resident in greater New York and vicinity, a store handling official equipment and supplies was established on the ground floor of the Fifth Avenue building where national headquarters is located. Though in existence but a short while, visitors to this store have averaged about 1,200 a month.

The participation of this country in the war has brought problems of another character than that of shortage of merchandise. The general similarity between our Scout uniform and that of the Government's land forces is capable of confusion unless due precautions are taken. Elsewhere emphasis has been laid upon the necessity imposed by good taste alone of avoiding any conscious following after military dress and accoutrement by our membership. Aside from this, the practice adopted of wearing our metal badges upon the hats of Scouts and Scout officials has, no doubt, helped to differentiate our members from other bodies. The wearing of our B. S. A. monograms and our distinctive neckerchiefs also defines our organization. Scout officials, and notably local councils, can give valuable leadership in this matter, if they will cooperate in the effort to work out, at least locally, a standard uniform and accompanying accessories to be worn by the members of this organization.

The degree to which the Boy Scouts of America are being relied upon for public service to the Nation and to the community demands more than ever that Scouts be properly dressed and equipped. A suitable uniform, including sweater, mackinaw, and some form of poncho or other storm garment is the first essential. Though not necessary at all times, a shelter tent and one or more blankets strapped to the haversack should be available as a part of the individual's equipment. A Scout knife, emergency rope, and hatchet in its sheath should be on the Scout's belt, and ready to be donned, if necessary, a canteen and cooking kit so that the Scout may be self-reliant if posted apart from his fellows, upon occasion of special service. Leaders should have in addition a compass, watch, and whistle; likewise a pedometer and field glasses. Each Scout on public duty should carry a pocket first-aid packet, and every troop should have its specialists furnished with more elaborate first-aid equipment. The useful training which is given to Scouts must not

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find them wanting proper equipment for the problems of public duty within their scope if their services should be required.

The ever-increasing popularity of the Scout movement has brought misunderstanding in the way of improper commercial use of the Scout name and insignia when there is no official sanction for such designation. Fortunately, however, the appreciation in which the movement is held makes it sufficient in the majority of cases to call to the attention of the offender the impropriety of advertising his products as "Boy Scout this or that" to secure his compliance with our wishes. Scout officials should bring to the attention of this department any questionable use of any part of the name of this organization, or reproductions of its badge designs and other insignia; likewise any imitations of our uniform or other official and restricted equipment should be reported so that proper steps may be taken for the protection of all concerned.

It is with considerable satisfaction that attention can be invited to the fact that through the department of Scout supplies a substantial portion of the expenses of the organization were met during the year 1917. The exact figures are given in the report of the treasurer and the chairman of the finance committee.

The purposes of the supply department should be borne in mind as set forth in the following resolution under which the department is conducted:

Resolved, That the scope of the department shall be confined strictly to such items of equipment and printed matter for which there might be in the opinion of the committee a real use in scouting, and which this office would render a distinct service by supplying: *Provided, however*, That no attempt shall be made to develop a general sales department for the sake merely of profit, and that it shall be the policy of the supply department at all times to sell goods of the best quality at the lowest possible price consistent therewith.

These facts justify the department in appealing to all Scout officials to loyally support the department. Whatever profit there is through their patronage makes possible just that much more missionary effort in extending the benefits of the Boy Scout program. No one is urged to patronize the supply department at the expense of the most economical and prompt service, because we recognize that service is of paramount importance.

We are cooperating in the establishment of agencies in all cities where there are first-class councils. Our experience has shown that only where there are first-class councils can such supervision be given as will prevent misunderstanding and the use of our uniforms by those not authorized by law to have them. In all cases where there are no local facilities for securing Scout uniforms and equipment, the department of Scout supplies invites your patronage and promises to do its best in serving you just as satisfactorily as if you walked into a store and made your purchases over a counter.

From the two months of the year 1918, which have elapsed at the time when this report is in preparation, there is evidence that the supply department is to be called upon to meet yet another increase of more than 100 per cent in demands for Scout equipment for the year ahead. Plans have been made as far as possible so that this increased business can be handled with satisfaction and dispatch. By looking ahead in the purchase of supplies and by providing two or more sources for all our requirements, it is hoped that any interruption to our service will be avoided. If conditions continue as they

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are, even though they grow no worse, prices will not recede but, on the contrary, will doubtless advance. Here, again, the policy of advance buying will protect our membership from frequent or drastic increases.

Should it be necessary at any time, because of world-wide conditions, to alter standards of quality for any part of our equipment, the Scout public will be informed as to the facts. These possibilities must be recognized and faced, just as all of us are meeting them from month to month in the supplies we purchase for our homes or our individual needs.

Patience, too, will be required in case of delayed transmission of orders due to transportation conditions beyond the control of the department. Likewise, the necessity of sharing any special war work intrusted to national headquarters may at times hamper clerical work in connection with the handling of orders. A thought ahead as to these possibilities will prevent disappointment and unmerited criticism, and avoid unnecessary correspondence.

War conditions have brought about in some cases temporary delays, but it is very gratifying to record that during the year of 1917, 85,922 orders were handled as compared with 57,778 during the year 1916, and that considerably less than one out of every hundred of these orders involved a complaint of any character whatsoever.

In whatever conditions the war may impose, the department of Scout supplies may be counted upon to do its utmost to serve to its best ability under the circumstances those who have with increasing degree come to rely upon the department for their equipment needs. Scouts and their leaders are helping Uncle Sam to win the war by the upbuilding of character and participation in patriotic home service. It is, therefore, the aim of this department by watchfulness and faithful service to provide proper equipment at moderate cost for the assistance and convenience of those so engaged.

Cooperate with the supply department and help increase the effectiveness of the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

By Mr. JOHN SHERMAN HOYT, *Chairman*.

Again this year the finance committee is gratified to report that the operations of the Boy Scout movement in all its various departments showed a net gain in the surplus of $2,525.05, making a total net surplus at the closing of the year of $54,491.92. Deducting for furniture, fixtures, and the value of property leaves a net working capital to the organization of $26,323.65, as compared with $34,186.25 on December 31, 1916. This capital is essential for the most economical administration of the work proper and especially for the conduct of the magazine and supply departments.

During the year 1917 $36,201.44 was received in contributions for the general maintenance as compared with $35,475.96 during the year 1916. In addition to this $23,956.70 was received as contributions for field work as compared with $10,869.57 during the preceding year. A large part of this sum was given in consideration of service of special field workers and should not therefore be considered as contributions. Five thousand five hundred and one dollars was received as special contributions for the inauguration of the new department of education.

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[illegible] hundred and fifty dollars and fourteen [illegible] fees of Scouts and local councils, [illegible] over the preceding year.

[illegible] and seven dollars and thirty- [illegible] advertising in the Handbook for Boys as [illegible] the preceding year.

[illegible] amount of $43,836.65 from the supply [illegible] administration, field educational [illegible] met.

[illegible] indebted especially to the 537 friends [illegible] distributed during the past year. It is very [illegible] attention to the fact that the operation [illegible] shows a surplus for the year [illegible], giving [illegible] of $10,000 which was appropriated as a [illegible] in order to increase the editorial material [illegible] provide more illustrations.

[illegible] taken at the last meeting of the national [illegible] extension of the field work, and in order to [illegible] of the departments of camping, sea scouting. [illegible] meet the expenses of war work [illegible] not [illegible] to the Government, a campaign was manga- [illegible] a year or $6,000,000 for a period of three years. [illegible] with Mr. Frank Presbrey as chairman and [illegible] each of the 13 districts which it is contemplated [illegible] an earnest effort to secure this money through a [illegible] during anniversary week. A portion of this sum [illegible] so as to ask each council and each troop not under a [illegible] contribute a stated sum. The response from the [illegible] class was extremely gratifying, 65 per cent having [illegible] very cheerfully pledged the amount requested of them [illegible] any of them for the full period of three years.

[illegible] thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars has [illegible] of the first and second class for one [illegible] has been pledged for a period of three years. [illegible] have subscribed $8,467.43 for a [illegible] year and $[illegible] for a period of three years. Nine [illegible] have made a volunteer sub- [illegible] $[illegible]. Nine hundred and five indi- [illegible] have subscribed $[illegible] and from miscellaneous sources [illegible] a total of $[illegible] already [illegible] year and $[illegible] for a period of three years.

[illegible] the full amount required is [illegible] that the members of the national [illegible] as well as all other Scout officials will [illegible] in the efforts to secure this [illegible]

[illegible] that the expense of the other departments of the [illegible] year [illegible] be met from the income from [illegible] and surplus from the supply [illegible] have been contributing to the [illegible] during the past few years will con- [illegible]

[illegible] the proper organization very dei- [illegible] appreciate the full value of the

scouting program. Every effort will be made, as in the past, to distribute the burden so that there will be a large number of subscriptions of moderate sums rather than a few subscriptions of large sums.

It is believed that when the new provisions of the constitution and by-laws adopted in connection with the Federal charter are clearly understood that a large number of the Scout officials will, in making application for registration and reregistration, make a nominal volunteer contribution. From this source alone it is believed that a substantial permanent income may be depended upon.

The report of the field department for the past year shows that the operation of the war is not in any degree affecting the financial resources throughout the country; indeed, it can be fairly said that the effort to raise money during the past year has been much easier than in any preceding period. It is earnestly hoped that none of the local councils will feel called upon to curtail their work because of apprehension about securing adequate financial support. If campaigns are properly organized under competent leadership there is no reason for failure in making an appeal for any money actually needed in advancing the program of scouting.

It is essential, however, that such campaign be planned for money actually needed and that all the facts be given frankly to the public, and that some approved method of conducting the campaign be adopted.

The financial committee is pleased to invite special attention to the fact that through the generosity of Mr. Francis P. Dodge and Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge a course for the training of leaders for the Boy Scouts of America is being conducted at the Teachers' College, Columbia University. Their contributions for this purpose do not pass through the hands of our treasurer.

List of contributions received during 1917.

Allegheny County (Pa.) Council	$833.34
American Lithographic Co.	10.00
Anchell, Benjamin	10.00
Appel, S., & Co.	5.00
Armour, Allison V.	50.00
Arms, M. I.	100.00
Astor, Waldorf	25.00
Auchincloss, John W.	10.00
Auerbach, Joseph S.	50.00
Aurora (Ill.) Council	350.00
Austin, Dwight E.	25.00
Babbott, Frank L., jr.	50.00
Baker, George F., jr.	1,000.00
Barksdale, H. M.	100.00
Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.	25.00
Barstow, Mrs. F. Q.	25.00
Barstow, George E.	5.00
Barnstable County (Mass.) Council	800.00
Battelle, J. G.	100.00
Bay City (Mich.) Council	350.00
Beadle, Miss Mary A.	10.00
Beaver County (Pa.) Council	50.00
Beers, E. Legrand	25.00
Behrend, Albert	10.00
Belmont, August	100.00
Bemis, Judson M.	50.00
Beersford, John G.	$3.00
Berwind, John E.	100.00
Bing, Alexander M.	5.00
Blake, Mrs. Francis	5.00
Blake, Mrs. S. P.	10.00
Bliss, William H.	25.00
Blum, Edward C.	25.00
Bomeisler, Carl	5.00
Bonbright, William P.	5.00
Bonsal, Mrs. Stephen	5.00
Borden, Mrs. Marie J.	5.00
Bowdoin, Miss Edith G.	25.00
Brainard, William F.	12.50
Brainerd, Frederick A.	5.00
Breitenbach, Max J.	10.00
Brett, Everett J.	5.00
Brewer, Horatio J.	5.00
Bridgman, Col. Oliver B.	5.00
Brinckerhoff, Mrs. Elbert A.	5.00
Brooks, Leonard	5.00
Brown, George Warren	50.00
Brown, William Reynolds	25.00
Buchanan, Mrs. S. Edwin	5.00
Buchanan, W. A.	10.00
Buckley, Charles R.	5.00
Burlington (Iowa) Council	350.00
Burns, Warren E.	25.00
Busch, August A.	250.00

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List of contributions received during 1917—**Continued.**

Butler, Charles Stewart	$5.00
Camden (N. J.) Council	350.00
Carnegie Corporation	6,000.00
Chapin, Mrs. Charles A.	25.00
Chase, Irving Hall	20.00
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Council	175.00
Chicago (Ill.) Council	50.00
Cincinnati (Ohio) Council	350.00
Clark, Nelson Sherwood	25.00
Clark, William A.	100.00
Clarksburg (Va.) Council	350.00
Cleveland (Ohio) Council	916.35
Codman, Miss M. C.	10.00
Cone, Frederick H.	10.00
Converse, E. C.	100.00
Coolidge, J. Randolph	100.00
Covington (Ky.) Council	450.00
Crane, Charles W.	2.00
Crane, Richard T., jr.	100.00
Crary, C. J.	25.00
Crawford, Miss Alice E.	5.00
Crawford, H. J.	5.00
Crocker, George A., jr.	25.00
Crompton, George	10.00
Curtis, Prof. Carlton C.	5.00
Curtis, F. Kingsbury	10.00
Cuyler, Thomas De Witt	25.00
Dana, Arnold G.	3.00
Danielson, Whitman	3.00
Danville (Ill.) Council	350.00
Davison, Henry P.	250.00
de Goicouria, Albert V.	10.00
Des Moines (Iowa) Council	37.50
Despard, Walter D.	5.00
Detroit (Mich.) Council	1,475.00
Dexter, Miss A. B.	2.50
Dickey, Mrs. Charles D.	15.00
Dimick, Mrs. H. S.	10.00
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart	100.00
Dodd, Mrs. Frank H.	5.00
Dodge, Cleveland H.	1,000.00
Dodge, Francis P.	4,000.00
Doubleday, Frank N.	100.00
Doubleday, Page & Co.	200.00
Douglas, Mrs. Benjamin, jr.	5.00
Du Bois, Gerard	10.00
Dubuque (Iowa) Council	50.00
Dutch, Mrs. Howard S.	25.00
Dulaney, B. L.	200.00
Dunn, Robert M.	5.00
Du Pont, Lammot	200.00
Earon, Mrs. Frederick H.	25.00
Eddy, L. J.	5.00
Eichlitz, Herbert James	25.00
Eilers, Karl	5.00
Eisner, Sigmund	3,750.00
Elgin (Ill.) Council	350.00
Elizabeth (N. J.) Council	463.37
Ellis, Griffith Caylen	25.00
Ellis, Ralph W., jr.	5.00
Estabrook, Hon. F. W.	10.00
Evans, Mrs. J. P.	2.50
Evansville (Ind.) Council	44.89
Faber, Eberhard	25.00
Farnum, Henry W.	25.00
Febiger, Col. Lea	$10.00
Feist, Nathan	5.00
Fell, T. Reid	10.00
Fish, Stuyvesant	50.00
Fiske, Frederic B.	10.00
Fleischmann, Julius	250.00
Fletcher, Henry	10.00
Foley, Stephen A.	25.00
Fogan, James B.	200.00
Fox, Hugh F.	5.00
Fox, Louis V.	5.00
Fraser, Miss Jane K.	10.00
Fuerst, William F.	5.00
Fuller, M. B.	5.00
Gallup, William A.	25.00
Gambier, Edward V.	5.00
Gamble, James N.	500.00
Gammell, William	50.00
Garlick, H. M.	10.00
Gates, Mrs. C. O.	10.00
Gelles, Donald G.	50.00
Gimbel Bros.	10.00
Goodale, Charles W.	10.00
Goodwin, Mrs. W. F.	5.00
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Council	25.00
Grasselli Chemical Co.	150.00
Gray, William S.	100.00
Greist, H. M.	2.00
Guggenheimer, Milton C.	10.00
Haldien, Crowell	1.00
Hall-Mack Co.	5.00
Halsted, David C.	2.00
Hammond, John Henry	5.00
Harkness, Edward S.	100.00
Harrisburg (Pa.) Council	500.00
Hartford (Conn.) Council	450.00
Hartwell, Dr. John A.	10.00
Hayden, Charles	100.00
Healy, A. Augustus	25.00
Heide, Henry	25.00
Hentz, Henry	10.00
Hepburn, Dr. William	4.00
Hill, Prof. F. B.	10.00
Hilliard, John Gerald	10.00
Hills, Frank W.	5.00
Hirschhorn, Fred	10.00
Hitch, Mrs. Frederic Delano	5.00
Hoffman, Miss Mary C.	10.00
Hoster, George J.	50.00
Howe, F. P.	10.00
Hoyt, Mrs. Alfred M.	20.00
Hoyt, John Sherman	500.00
Hoyt, Miss R. S.	50.00
Hoyt, Theodore R.	10.00
Anonymous	50.00
Hubbard, Seymour L., jr.	10.00
Hubbard, Charles L.	10.00
Hughes, Mrs. Clarence M.	25.00
Imperial Office Partition Co.	200.00
Isaac, Mrs. Isidor	5.00
Isham, C. Oliver	100.00
Jackson, Charles C.	100.00
Jay, Mrs. Augustus	5.00
Joliet (Ill.) Council	100.00
Joplin (Mo.) Council	100.00

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List of contributions received during 1917—Continued.

Jungbluth, Karl	$10.00
Kaufman, Baruch	10.00
Keller, Dr. H. M	5.00
Kelsey, Mrs. C. H	25.00
Kelsey, Clarence H	25.00
Kimball, Mrs. R. J	10.00
King, Mrs. George Gordon	25.00
Kingston (N. Y.) Council	437.50
Kirby, F. M	100.00
Kissam, William A	25.00
Knight, Jesse	100.00
Kraft, H	25.00
Lancaster (Pa.) Council	270.00
Lane, Wolcott G	25.00
Langenberg, H. H	10.00
Lapham, J. H	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Richard H	5.00
Lee, Joseph	100.00
Leonard, G. C	5.00
Lewisohn, Samuel A	50.00
Loomis, Edward E	10.00
Loomis, Guy	10.00
Los Angeles (Cal.) Council	1,000.00
Low, Ethelbert Idea	50.00
Low, William G	10.00
Lowden, Hon. Frank O	50.00
Ludington, Mrs. Charles H	10.00
Ludlum, A. C	10.00
Lueder, August	5.00
McCallay, E. Leibee	10.00
Madeira, Mrs. L. C	10.00
Maltby, Julius	5.00
Mansfield, Howard	5.00
Manville, Mrs. Hiram E	10.00
Markle, John	25.00
Marston, George W	5.00
Mason, Miss E. F	50.00
Mason, George Grant	200.00
Masslich, Chester B	5.00
Mather, Samuel	1,500.00
Maxwell, William	10.00
Merck, George	5.00
Meston, Miss Mary E	5.00
Miller, Spencer	10.00
Moline (Ill.) Council	25.00
Monmouth County (N. J.) Council	734.94
Moore, Rufus E	5.00
Morgam, Mrs. Edward A	10.00
Morgan, Mrs. Frances L	25.00
Morgan, J. Pierpont	100.00
Morganstern, Albert C	5.00
Morris, Mrs. Dave H	25.00
Morris, Richard L	5.00
Mosle, A. Henry	5.00
Mueller, Adolph	10.00
Nassau Co. (N. Y.) Council	612.50
Nettleton, Charles H	10.00
New Bedford (Mass.) Council	500.00
New Brunswick (N. J.) Council	427.39
New Orleans (La.) Council	600.00
New Rochelle (N. Y.) Council	382.50
New York Knife Co	50.00
Norfolk (Va.) Council	375.00
Norton, Charles D	25.00
Oakley, Alonzo G	5.00
O'Brien, David	$5.00
Old Colony (Mass.) Council	612.50
Omaha (Nebr.) Council	200.00
Oppenheimer, Dr. Henry S	5.00
Parker, Forrest H	5.00
Patten, James A	1,000.00
Patterson, Frank Thorne	50.00
Pawtucket, R. I	375.00
Pearsall, Mrs. Samuel	15.00
Penfold, Edmund	10.00
Perkins, George W	20.00
Philadelphia (Pa.) Council	850.00
Phoenix, Phillips	100.00
Pinellas Co. (Fla.) Council	550.00
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency	10.00
Platt, Willard Rice	10.00
Plumb, Favette R	10.00
Pomerov, Daniel E	5.00
Pope, Willard	10.00
Porter, William H	50.00
Porter, Willis D	1.00
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Council	350.00
Pratt, Frederick B	200.00
Pratt, George D	5,000.00
Pratt, Harold I	500.00
Prescott, Mrs. W. H	5.00
Quincev, C. F	10.00
Radcliffe, W. L	275.56
Raiman, Robert I	10.00
Raisler, Samuel	5.00
Reading (Pa.) Council	350.00
Reeder, Dr. R. R	5.00
Richards, R. C	5.00
Richmond, Mrs. E. G	10.00
Riker, Mrs. Samuel	10.00
Roanoke (Va.) Council	396.64
Robinson, George B	5.00
Rockefeller Foundation	5,000.00
Rock Island (Ill.) Council	350.00
Rosenbaum, Sol G	5.00
Ross, Donald G	5.00
Runyon, Carman R	10.00
Russell, Dr. James E	5.00
Sachs, Miss Ella	5.00
Sage, Dean	25.00
Saginaw (Mich.) Council	350.00
Sands, Oliver J	25.00
Sard, Grange	5.00
Sauter, William F	25.00
Sawyer, Edgar P	5.00
Sayre, William H	5.00
Scheuer, Jacob H	5.00
Schiff, Jacob H	200.00
Schiff, Mortimer L	1,000.00
Scranton (Pa.) Council	200.00
Seaver, Benjamin F	3.00
Seiberling, C. W	25.00
Seiberling, Frank A	50.00
Seligman, Jefferson	5.00
Severance, John L	100.00
Sharp, James	25.00
Shaw, G. Howland	50.00
Shedd, Frederick	25.00
Siller, E. J	10.00
Simmons, E. C	10.00

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List of contributions received during 1917—Continued.

Sloane, Mrs. William D.	$200.00
Smith, James A.	100.00
Smith, Pierre J.	25.00
Speed, Mrs. Hattie B.	50.00
Springfield (Mass.) Council	350.00
Squier, Mrs. Frederick C.	10.00
Stamford (Conn.) Council	450.00
Steiner, Mrs. Samuel S.	5.00
Stetson, Francis Lynde	100.00
Stilson, Edward	10.00
Stokes, Mrs. Phelps	50.00
Straight, Willard D.	200.00
Straus, Percy S.	100.00
Strongman, John H.	5.00
Stroock, Mrs. Joseph	5.00
Sturbahn, Carl F.	5.00
Swift, Mrs. Annie M.	100.00
Taber, Miss Mary	1.00
Taylor, William A.	50.00
Terre Haute (Ind.) Council	750.00
Thiele, Emil	5.00
Thomas, Mrs. Howard Lapsley	10.00
Thorne, Jonathan	100.00
Thorne, Samuel, jr.	7.50
Tiffany & Co.	250.00
Titsworth, F. S.	5.00
Tod, Mrs. J. Kennedy	5.00
Toledo (Ohio) Council	600.00
Tompkins, Mrs. William W.	10.00
Torrance, Henry, jr.	5.00
Tuckerman, A.	5.00
Tufts, Leonard	10.00
Turle, Mrs. Robert H.	10.00
Untermeyer, Mrs. Fannie E.	5.00
Van Brunt, Jeremiah	10.00
Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H.	5.00
Van Norden, Max L	5.00
Verity, George M.	100.00
Vietor, Mrs. George F.	10.00
Waco (Tex.) Council	50.00
Wallace, Harry B.	5.00
Wallach, Abraham	5.00
Wandling, James L.	$5.00
Warburg, Felix M.	200.00
Ward, Henry M.	10.00
Warner, Charles M.	200.00
Warner, Lucien T.	100.00
Warren, Francis E.	100.00
Wason, Charles W.	25.00
Waterbury (Conn.) Council	100.00
Watson, Rear Admiral J. C.	5.00
Webster, A. L.	10.00
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	100.00
West, William H.	5.00
Westmoreland County (Pa.) Council	350.00
West Orange (N. J.) Council	420.00
Wheeling (W. Va.) Council	472.66
White, A. Stamford	250.00
White, Miss Henrietta	5.00
White, J. Gilbert	50.00
Whitehouse, Norman de R.	5.00
Whitlock, Willard P.	10.00
Whitney, Casper	10.00
Whittemore, Harris	50.00
Wickwire, Charles L.	25.00
Williams, Mrs. D. W.	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Stillman P.	5.00
Wilson, E. S.	5.00
Wilson, Franklin H.	10.00
Wilson, Huntington	5.00
W., G. W.	10.00
Winters, Mrs. Valentine	10.00
Wolff, Mrs. Julius R.	5.00
Woodman, Frank	10.00
Yonkers (N. Y.) Council	100.00
Young, Mrs. A. Murray	10.00
Youngstown (Ohio) Council	17.55
Yeatman, Pope	25.00
Zehnder, Charles H.	10.00
Zollikoffer, O. F.	10.00
Scout masters and other Scout officials	415.05

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GEORGE D. PRATT, for the year ending December 31, 1917.

The treasurer, in presenting the report to the national council for the year ending December 31, 1917, respectfully submits the following statements:

STATEMENT A.—Summary of cash receipts and disbursements for the work of the organization proper, including administration, field, special, editorial work, and the supply, book, and magazine departments.

STATEMENT B.—Detailed statement of all receipts and disbursements.

STATEMENT C.—Statement of assets and liabilities covering all departments.

STATEMENT D.—The net results of transactions in the various departments, namely: Administration proper, field and special work, editorial work, and book, supply, and magazine departments.

Attention should also be invited to the fact that the receipts of the supply department show an increase of 123½ per cent during the year and netted a profit of $11\frac{7}{12}$ per cent for the work or the organization proper. Also the receipts of the magazine department show an increase of over 42 per cent.

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The operation for the year of the Boy Scouts of America and all of its departments show a gain of $2,525.05, making a net surplus as of December 31, 1917, $54,491.92. Deducting furniture and fixtures and the value of magazine property leaves net working capital of the organization amounting to $26,323.65.

The books of the organization have been carefully audited, as shown by the certificate of Haskins & Sells, auditors, of 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE D. PRATT, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, *April 5, 1918.*

MR. GEORGE D. PRATT,
Treasurer, Boy Scouts of America,
No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to engagement, we have audited the books and accounts of the Boy Scouts of America for the year ended December 31, 1917, and found them to be correct.

We submit the following described statements, prepared in form desired for use in your annual report:

Statement A.—Summary of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1917.

Statement B.—Cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1917.

(The above statements were bound separately and rendered under date of March 25, 1918.)

Statement C.—General balance sheet, December 31, 1917.

Statement D.—Profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1917.

Yours truly,

HASKINS & SELLS.

STATEMENT A.—*Summary of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1916		$8,420.15
Administration department	$138,436.68	
Educational department	5,842.68	
Field and special work	24,106.70	
Editorial work and scouting	1,005.24	
Supply department	372,910.40	
Book department	5,403.27	
Magazine department	113,405.17	
Total receipts		661,110.14
Total		669,530.29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration department	137,020.43	
Educational department	7,755.19	
Field and special work	39,475.89	
Editorial work and scouting	25,264.58	
Supply department	321,695.27	
Book department	5,410.23	
Magazine department	124,668.56	
Total disbursements		661,290.15
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1917		8,240.14

GEORGE D. PRATT, *Treasurer.*

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STATEMENT B.—*Cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1916			$8,420.15
Balance in bank		$7,870.15	
Cash on hand		300.00	
Cash deposit with post office		250.00	
Administration department:			
Contributions	$[illegible],201.44		
Registration and membership dues	75,214.63		
National council dues	418.38		
Local council dues	8,235.51		
Advertising in manual	13,[illegible].38		
Postage	26.28		
General expense returned	118.79		
Office expense returned	65.74		
Interest	379.02		
Publicity	133.61		
Printing and stationery refund	43.65		
United States Government, Liberty loan expense refund	173.35		
Gardening expense refund	147.88		
Italian-American Scoutcraft contribution	250.00		
Plattsburg expense refund	21.34		
		138,436.68	
Educational department:			
Contributions	5,[illegible].00		
General expense returned	63.70		
Postage	[illegible]		
Teachers' College Conference fees	254.27		
		5,842.68	
Field and special work:			
Contributions	23,[illegible].70		
Salary return	150.00		
		24,106.70	
Editorial work and scouting:			
Scouting		1,005.24	
Supply department:			
Merchandise	357,[illegible].87		
Expressage refund	2.40		
General expense returned	7.90		
Salaries returned	14.83		
Postage	238.97		
Furniture and fixtures sold	21.10		
Contributions in reprinting catalogue	15,852.23		
		372,910.40	
Book department:			
Books	939.40		
Book lists	172.30		
Royalties	3,752.38		
General expense returned	15.39		
Editorial supervision	542.29		
		5,403.27	
Magazine department:			
Subscriptions	67,821.19		
Advertising	37,[illegible].22		
Single copies	4,017.73		
Premiums	74.22		
Combination subscriptions	1,[illegible].17		
Royalties	681.03		
Paper	322.25		
Salaries returned	9.33		
Manuscript postage	13.68		
Commission on manual advertising	799.25		
Motion-picture rights	1,[illegible].00		
Engraving and electrotype expense returned	15.10		
		113,405.17	
Total receipts			661,110.14
Total			669,530.29

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DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration department:		
Contributions returned or transferred for subscriptions to Boys' Life	$204.03	
Registration and troop dues transferred for subscription to Boys' Life	8,787.16	
Registration and membership dues returned	4,033.12	
Commission on handbook advertising	1,044.25	
Postage	1,837.97	
General expense	9,419.20	
Office expense	3,001.36	
Publicity	2,035.42	
Printing and stationery	8,451.03	
United States Liberty loan (expenses of campaigns)	6,576.37	
Gardening	943.24	
Italian-American Scoutcraft	537.24	
Plattsburg	21.94	
Postage on certificates	2,931.39	
Certificates and blanks	11,349.72	
Promotion literature	264.32	
Furniture and fixtures	9,207.15	
Legal expense	500.00	
Sea scouting	503.53	
Emergency coast service	1,074.07	
War camp recreation work	88.50	
Salaries for executive, financial, accounting, correspondence, filing, Scout masters, and record department (97 people on Dec. 31, 1917)	64,209.42	
		$137,020.43
Educational department:		
General expenses	1,459.15	
Postage	634.94	
Printing and stationery	762.18	
Salaries (2 people on Dec. 31, 1917)	4,898.97	
		7,755.19
Field and special work:		
Salaries (12 people on Dec. 31, 1917)	31,478.07	
General expense	6,798.22	
Postage	259.08	
Printing and stationery	118.31	
Furniture and fixtures	642.18	
Office expense	55.03	
Field work	125.00	
		39,475.89
Editorial work and scouting:		
Salaries (9 people on Dec. 31, 1917)	10,327.45	
Paper and printing	13,042.37	
Postage	1,758.47	
General expense	121.39	
Subscriptions returned	14.90	
		25,264.58
Supply department:		
Merchandise	196,547.64	
Expressage	3,508.98	
General expense	5,575.60	
Salaries (59 people on Dec. 31, 1917)	28,484.84	
Postage	11,313.85	
Notes payable	40,500.00	
Interest on notes payable	201.16	
Printing and stationery	28,166.79	
Advertising	1,368.72	
Furniture and fixtures	3,089.52	
Office expense	2,001.13	
Art	937.04	
		321,695.27

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Book department:			
Books	$709.85		
General expense	638.29		
Editorial supervision	130.69		
Postage	56.52		
Office expense	2.60		
Book printing and stationery	149.73		
Furniture and fixtures	112.50		
Salaries (2 people on Dec. 31, 1917)	3,610.05		
		$5,410.23	
Magazine department:			
Salaries (31 people on Dec. 31, 1917)	25,720.16		
Magazine manufacture	51,855.79		
Premiums and prizes	12,758.87		
First-class postage	3,589.45		
Second-class postage	4,210.00		
General expense	2,878.98		
Office expense	1,564.66		
Promotion	6,626.10		
Promotion postage	4,806.40		
Combination subscriptions	1,003.87		
Excess on subscriptions returned	189.44		
Motion-picture right	70.00		
Expressage	190.11		
Commissions	6,685.36		
Office printing and stationery	1,650.37		
Furniture and fixtures	567.44		
Advertising returned	301.56		
		124,668.56	
Total disbursements			$661,290.15
Balance, Dec. 31, 1917:			
Balance in bank	7,390.14		
Cash on hand	450.00		
Cash deposit with post office	400.00		
			8,240.14
Total			669,530.29

GEORGE D. PRATT, *Treasurer.*

STATEMENT C.—*General balance sheet, Dec. 31, 1917.*

ASSETS.

Cash:		
In bank	$7,390.14	
On hand	450.00	
On deposit with post office	400.00	
		$8,240.14
Magazine property		6,135.33
Inventories:		
Supply department	62,024.57	
Magazine department	14,714.32	
Book department	752.33	
Administration department	4,598.92	
Editorial work and Scouting	677.57	
		82,767.71
Accounts receivable:		
Supply department	17,045.19	
Magazine department	7,721.75	
Book department	790.73	
Administration department	14,900.95	
Editorial work and Scouting	61.51	
Field and special work	1,367.67	
		41,887.80

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Furniture and fixtures:		
Cost	$25,921.10	
Less 15 per cent depreciation	3,888.16	
		$22,032.94
Total		161,063.92

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable:		
Supply department	44,697.57	
Magazine department	13,476.84	
Book department	151.55	
Administration department	3,944.98	
Editorial work and Scouting	1,207.83	
Field and special work	8.30	
Educational department	84.93	
		63,572.00
Notes payable		43,000.00
Total liabilities		106,572.00
Surplus:		
Balance, Dec. 31, 1916	51,966.87	
Profit for year ended Dec. 31, 1917	2,525.05	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1917		54,491.92
Total		161,063.92

STATEMENT D.—*Profit and loss account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917.*

	Debit.	Credit.
Administration:		
Contributions		$35,988.91
Registration and membership dues		74,812.26
National council dues		408.38
Local council dues		7,189.80
Advertising in Manual		11,607.43
Interest		178.46
Salaries for executive, financial, accounting, correspondence, filing, Scout masters, and record department	$59,257.16	.....
Registration and troop dues transferred for subscription to Boys' Life	8,787.16	.....
General expense	9,371.65	.....
Office expense	3,009.86	.....
Publicity	2,027.99	.....
Printing and stationery	8,606.11	.....
Postage	6,003.37	.....
United States Liberty loans (expenses of campaigns)	554.71	.....
Certificates and blanks	10,056.51	.....
Promotion literature	264.32	.....
Gardening	699.38	.....
Italian-American Scout craft	287.24	.....
Sea scouting	503.53	.....
Legal expense	500.00	.....
Emergency coast service	1,074.07	.....
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	2,667.30	.....
	113,670.39	130,185.24
Credit excess, $16,514.85.		
Educational department:		
Contributions		5,501.00
Teachers' college conference fees		254.37
General expense	$1,395.45	.....
Postage	611.33	.....
Printing and stationery	827.66	.....
Salaries	4,898.97	.....
	7,733.41	5,755.37
Debit excess, $1,978.04.		

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	Debit.	Credit.
Field and special work:		
Contributions	.....	$21,316.04
Salaries	$31,328.07	.....
General expense	6,798.22	.....
Office expense	33.03	.....
Postage	259.08	.....
Printing and stationery	126.61	.....
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	111.02	.....
	38,656.03	21,316.04
Debit excess, $17,339.99.		
Editorial work and Scouting:		
Scouting	.....	1,053.48
General expense	121.39	.....
Salaries	9,949.94	.....
Manufacture	12,328.61	.....
Postage	1,758.47	.....
	24,158.41	1,053.48
Debit excess, $23,104.93.		
Magazine department:[1]		
Subscriptions	.....	68,726.82
Advertising	.....	37,471.04
Single copies	.....	5,001.14
Royalties	.....	1,390.41
Motion-picture rights	.....	30.00
Premiums	15,106.80	.....
Magazine manufacture	51,233.18	.....
Salaries	25,675.35	.....
Commissions	5,886.11	.....
Promotion	7,391.60	.....
Office expense	1,343.45	.....
General expense	2,877.98	.....
First-class postage	3,589.45	.....
Second-class postage	4,335.07	.....
Postage promotion	4,806.40	.....
Expressage	209.06	.....
Office printing and stationery	1,327.00	.....
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	477.66	.....
	124,259.11	112,619.41
Debit excess, $11,639.70.		
Book department:		
Books and lists	.....	83.78
Royalties	.....	2,875.82
Salaries	3,198.05	.....
General expense and postage	679.61	.....
Office expense	2.60	.....
Printing and stationery	83.73	.....
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	16.87	.....
	3,980.86	2,959.60
Debit excess, $1,021.26.		
Supply department:		
Merchandise	.....	113,753.72
Printing and stationery	13,725.63	.....
Salaries	31,315.86	.....
Office expense	2,139.01	.....
Postage	11,075.78	.....
General expense	5,654.93	.....
Expressage	3,618.17	.....
Advertising	1,368.72	.....
Art	1,018.97	.....
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	615.31	.....
	70,532.38	113,753.72
Credit excess, $43,221.34.		

[1] See full report page 70.

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SUMMARY.

	Debit.	Credit.
Administration profit	.....	$16,514.85
Educational department loss	$1,978.04	.....
Field and special work loss	17,339.99	.....
Editorial work and Scouting loss	23,104.93	.....
Magazine department loss [1]	11,639.70	.....
Book department loss	1,021.26	.....
Supply department profit	.....	43,221.34
	55,083.92	59,736.19
		55,083.92
Operating profit for year ended Dec. 31, 1917	.....	4,652.27
Less:		
Contributions pledged in 1914 not collected	1,310.00	.....
Balance of 1915 uncollected Boys' Life subscriptions	817.22	.....
		2,127.22
Net profit for year ended Dec. 31, 1917	.....	2,525.05
Surplus at Dec. 31, 1916	.....	51,966.87
Surplus at Dec. 31, 1917	.....	54,491.92

[1] See full report of magazine department on page 70.

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Honorary vice president: Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary vice president: Daniel Carter Beard.
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Vice president: Mortimer L. Schiff, New York City.
Vice president: Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.
Vice president: B. L. Lulaney, Bristol, Tenn.
Vice president: Arthur Letts, Los Angeles, Cal.
Vice president: A. Stamford White, Chicago, Ill.
National Scout commissioner: Daniel Carter Beard, Flushing, N. Y.
Treasurer: George D. Pratt, New York City.
Chief Scout executive: James E. West, New York City.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Term expires March, 1919:	Term expires March, 1920:	Term expires March, 1921:
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Milton A. McRae.	Robert Garrett.	Franklin C. Hoyt.
George D. Porter.	Charles C. Jackson.	Jeremiah W. Jenks.
Frank Presbrey.	Colin H. Livingstone.	George D. Pratt.
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Bolton Smith.	John H. Nicholson.	A. Stamford White.

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George D. Pratt, treasurer.
James E. West, chief Scout executive.
Samuel A. Moffat, director field department.
Lorne W. Barclay, director department of education.
L. L. McDonald, director department of camping.
Franklin K. Mathiews, director library department.
James A. Wilder, chief sea Scout.
Frederic L. Colver, director publications department.
Frederick N. Cooke, jr., director supply department.
Irving Crump, acting editor Boys' Life.
William A. Perry, editor Scouting.
Sidney D. M. Hudson, acting national field commissioner (district 1).
R. N. Berry, national field commissioner (district 2).
Haywood M. Butler, national field commissioner (district 3).
John F. Virgin, deputy national field commissioner (district 3).
Stanley A. Harris, national field commissioner (district 4).
Judson P. Freeman, national field commissioner (district 7).
Arthur E. Roberts, deputy national field commissioner (district 7).
E. C. Bacon, deputy national field commissioner (district 7).
Harry D. Cross, national field commissioner (district 12).
W. A. Whiting, national field commissioner.
D. W. Lawrence, deputy national field commissioner.
M. B. Sackett, deputy national field commissioner.
A. C. Olson, secretary to chief Scout executive.
E. H. Vitallus, assistant secretary to chief Scout executive.
T. H. Keiper, record and registration department.
Wm. G. Young, war activities.
Edgar S. Martin, editorial.
Edward P. Hulse, information and publicity.
W. W. Young, special publicity.
A. S. Bucknam, office secretary.
F. J. Smith, assistant director supply department
Leroy Borrman, supply department correspondent
F. H. Gisburne, supply department.
William B. Ashley, editorial.
Paul W. Wilson, advertising department, Boys' Life.
Gardner Coffin, Boys' Life.
Frank J. Rigney, art editor.

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PERMANENT PROTECTION PROVIDED BY CONGRESS.

AN ACT To incorporate the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Colin H. Livingstone and Ernest P. Bicknell, of Washington, District of Columbia; Benjamin L. Dulaney, of Bristol, Tennessee; Milton A. McRae, of Detroit, Michigan; David Starr Jordan, of Berkeley, California; F. L. Seely, of Asheville, North Carolina; A. Stamford White, of Chicago, Illinois; Daniel Carter Beard, of Flushing, New York; George D. Pratt, of Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Charles D. Hart,[1] of Philadelphia, Pa.; Franklin C. Hoyt, Jeremiah W. Jenks, Charles P. Neill, Frank Presbrey, Edgar M. Robinson, Mortimer L. Schiff, and James E. West, of New York, New York; G. Barrett Rich, junior, of Buffalo, New York; Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, Maryland; John Sherman Hoyt, of Norwalk, Connecticut; Charles C. Jackson, of Boston, Massachusetts; John H. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; William D. Murray, of Plainfield, New Jersey; and George D. Porter, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic of the District of Columbia, where its domicile shall be.

SEC. 2. That the name of this corporation shall be "Boy Scouts of America," and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued in courts of law and equity within the jurisdiction of the United States; to hold such real and personal estate as shall be necessary for corporate purposes, and to receive real and personal property by gift, devise, or bequest; to adopt a seal, and the same to alter and destroy at pleasure; to have offices and conduct its business and affairs within and without the District of Columbia and in the several States and Territories of the United States; to make and adopt by-laws, rules, and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America, or any State thereof, and generally to do all such acts and things (including the establishment of regulations for the election of associates and successors) as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act and promote the purposes of said corporation.

SEC. 3. That the purpose of this corporation shall be to promote, through organization, and cooperation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scout craft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts.

SEC. 4. That said corporation may acquire, by way of gift, all the assets of the existing national organization of Boy Scouts, a corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, and defray and provide for any debts or liabilities to the discharge of which said assets shall be applicable; but said corporation shall have no power to issue certificates of stock or to declare or pay dividends, its objects and purposes being solely of a benevolent character and not for pecuniary profit to its members.

SEC. 5. That the governing body of the said Boy Scouts of America shall consist of an executive board composed of citizens of the United States. The number, qualifications, and terms of office of members of the executive board shall be prescribed by the by-laws. The persons mentioned in the first section of this act shall constitute the first executive board and shall serve until their successors are elected and have qualified. Vacancies in the executive board shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members thereof. The by-laws may prescribe the number of members of the executive board necessary to constitute a quorum of the board, which number may be less than a majority of the whole number of the board. The executive board shall have power to make and to amend the by-laws, and, by a two-thirds vote of the whole board at a meeting called for this purpose, may authorize and cause to be executed mortgages and liens upon the property of the corporation. The executive board may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole board, designate three

[1] Omitted by mistake from bill.

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or more of their number to constitute an executive or governing committee, of which a majority shall constitute a quorum, which committee, to the extent provided in said resolution or in the by-laws of the corporation, shall have and exercise the powers of the executive board in the management of the business affairs of the corporation, and may have power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it. The executive board, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the whole board, may appoint any other standing committees, and such standing committees shall have and may exercise such powers as shall be conferred or authorized by the by-laws. With the consent in writing and pursuant to an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of said corporation, the executive board shall have authority to dispose in any manner of the whole property of the corporation.

SEC. 6. That an annual meeting of the incorporators, their associates and successors, shall be held once in every year after the year of incorporation, at such time and place as shall be prescribed in the by-laws, when the annual reports of the officers and executive board shall be presented and members of the executive board elected for the ensuing year. Special meetings of the corporation may be called upon such notice as may be prescribed in the by-laws. The number of members which shall constitute a quorum at any annual or special meeting shall be prescribed in the by-laws. The members and executive board shall have power to hold their meetings and keep the seal, books, documents, and papers of the corporation within or without the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7. That said corporation shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use, in carrying out its purposes, all emblems, and badges, descriptive or designating marks, and words or phrases now or heretofore used by the Boy Scouts of America in carrying out its program, it being distinctly and definitely understood, however, that nothing in this act shall interfere or conflict with established or vested rights.

SEC. 8. That on or before the first day of April of each year the said Boy Scouts of America shall make and transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings for the year ending December thirty-first preceding, including a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures, of whatever kind.

SEC. 9. That Congress shall have the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act at any time.

Approved, June 15, 1916.

[House of Representatives, 64th Congress, first session. Report No. 130.]

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

FEBRUARY 7, 1916.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following report to accompany H. R. 755:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 755) to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America and to protect its insignia, having carefully considered the same, beg leave to submit the following report with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The Boy Scout movement is not one seeking to promote a juvenile military system, but is intended to supplement and enlarge established modern educational facilities in activities in the great and healthful out of doors where may be the better developed physical strength and endurance, self-reliance, and the powers of initiative and resourcefulness, all for the purpose of establishimg through the boys of to-day the very highest type of American citizenship.

It tends to conserve the moral, intellectual, and physical life of the coming generation, and in its immediate results does much to reduce the problem of juvenile delinquency in the cities. The movement has grown rapidly during the past few years, until it is now organized in practically every community of 4,000 inhabitants and over, and in many smaller communities of the United States. During the past two years Boy Scouts have demonstrated the value of the education and training they received as an auxiliary force in the maintenance of public order and in the administration of first-aid and practical assistance in times of great public emergencies. Their services on the occasion of the Ohio floods, at the Gettysburg reunion, in the inaugural ceremonies of President Wilson, and at the recent memorable reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington attracted Nation-wide attention and received general commendation, particularly from the American National Red Cross and the

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officials of the Federal and State Governments. The importance and magnitude of its work is such as entitle it to recognition and its work and insignia to protection by Federal incorporation.

The Scout scheme is based upon the methods involved in educating the boy. It is a scheme of placing the boy on honor. In addition to requiring him to live up to a standard or code of laws, which insures development of character along proper lines, it requires him to study in order to pass certain tests of qualification. The passing of these various tests is recognized by the award of appropriate badges or medals and insignia.

If any boy can secure these badges without meeting the required tests, the badges will soon be meaningless, and one of the leading features of the Scout program will be lost. Likewise, with the uniform which designates the Scout. At the present time this is protected by the use of insignia—a seal woven or stamped into the cloth. All of these various badges and insignia are at present protected by the patent laws, but under the patent laws such protection is available for a limited period only. The passing by Congress of this bill will, it is believed, provide the organization with proper protection for its distinctive insignia, the integrity of which is essential to the maintenance of the movement, and protect it from those who are seeking to profit by the good repute and high standing and popularity of the Scout movement by imitating it in name alone.

The identical language of this bill was incorporated in the bill with amendments thereto, known as H. R. 19907, which was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary on February 3, 1915, with a recommendation that it, as so amended, do pass.

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